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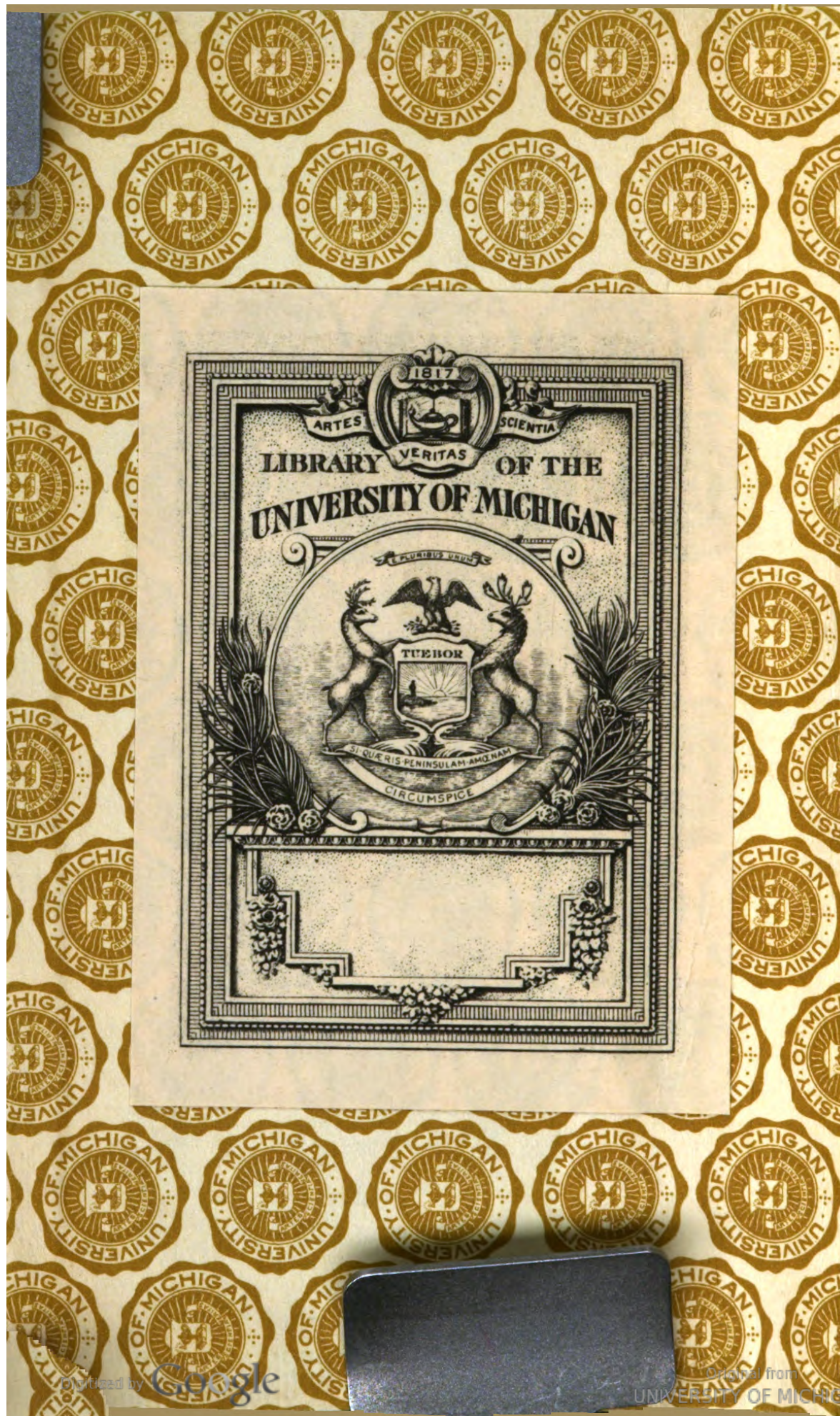
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# NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 24



## THE COINAGE OF AEGINA

By SAMUEL R. MILBANK

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1925

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# NUMISMATIC NOTES & MONOGRAPHS

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS is devoted to essays and treatises on subjects relating to coins, paper money, medals and decorations, and is uniform with Hispanic Notes and Monographs published by the Hispanic Society of America, and with Indian Notes and Monographs issued by the Museum of the American Indian—Heye Foundation.

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# THE COINAGE OF AEGINA

BY

SAMUEL R. MILBANK



**THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**  
BROADWAY AT 156<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK  
1924



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<p><i>Archaeology.</i>  <i>Amer. Numismatic Soc.</i>  <i>2-19-30</i>  <i>21285</i></p> <p>THE COINAGE OF AEGINA</p> <p>BY SAMUEL R. MILBANK</p> <p>Aegina, situated in the Saronic Gulf, was, in the seventh century B.C., the great commercial island of a great commercial period. She traded with Syracuse on the west and with the ports of the Euxine on the east. Her sailors steered boldly to all parts of the known world; from Illyricum to Egypt; from the coasts of Africa and of Gaul to the Crimea. They had instilled into them by their wandering life, and by the incessant dangers that beset them on every side, a contempt for peril and a love of the unknown. Wherever a possibility of trade showed itself, there, soon, would also be found ships from Aegina. As a very necessary phase of her commercial life, which led her ships so far from home, Aegina had need of friendly ports throughout the Mediterranean world in which they</p>	
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	<p>could be safely refitted. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that she had a sort of connection with Sinope on the Pontus, as well as with Panticapaeum in the distant Crimea. That these commercial connections were closely intertwined, is shown by the fact that both Sinope and Panticapaeum, though so distant from Greece where the influence of Aegina was principally felt, when they first struck coins, issued them on the Aeginetan standard.<sup>1</sup> Like a powerhouse Aegina radiated its influence throughout the ancient world. She put her wares on every market, and set an example in commerce which many countries subsequently thought well to follow.</p> <p>The efforts of the Aeginetans, however, were not wholly expended in roving the seas in search of trade. They were naturally great lovers of art. They built several temples in Aegina, of which the one to Aphaea, the chief local divinity, built about 475 B.C., and the one to Aphrodite, the patron of all their sea exploits, built a few years earlier, are the finest. The temple to Aphaea was on the height on the</p>
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<p>northeastern part of the island, while the one to Aphrodite was in the town itself. Both of these were hexastyle, that is, with six columns in front. The temple to Aphaea is the better preserved of the two, and its sculptures show remarkable ability in their conception and in their execution. From the scanty remains, and from what can be found in the ancient writings, the one to Aphrodite seems to have been the larger and the more beautiful. Both temples were built just before the development which came with Phidias and his pupils, and consequently in the statues that remain to us, we find the stiff figure and the rigid smile of archaism still persisting. The front elevation of the temple to Aphrodite has been partially restored. It is probable that the pediment was occupied by a group depicting Aphrodite speeding departing mariners. Both temples were of the Doric order.</p> <p>There has been much discussion as to whether Pheidon, king of Argos, struck coins at Aegina and the question is still unsettled owing to the lack of evidence</p>	
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	<p>concerning the date of Pheidon's rule. It is, however, possible to conjecture his dates with a fair amount of accuracy, by studying the passages in the ancient writings relating to that time. Herodotus,<sup>2</sup> who, however, must not be taken too literally since he often confuses the mythical with the historical in a manner most bewildering to the seeker after truth, writing about 446 B.C., makes the statement that Pheidon lived <i>circa</i> 600 B.C., and that his son Leocedes was a suitor of Agariste, the daughter of Cleisthenes, king of Sicyon. Strabo,<sup>3</sup> about 20 B.C., on the authority of Ephorus, said that Pheidon, king of Argos, was the tenth in descent from Temenus. The Etymologicum Magnum<sup>4</sup> (compiled about 900 A.D.) made the same statement, probably copying Strabo. Pausanias<sup>5</sup> (writing <i>circa</i> 135 A.D.), said that Pheidon celebrated the eighth Olympiad — this was in 748 B.C. The Parian Chronicle states that Pheidon was the eleventh in descent from Herakles, that is the seventh from Temenus. Herodotus, then, places Pheidon as reigning about 600 B.C. Strabo,</p>
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<p>quoting Ephorus, places him around 758 B.C. The Etymologicum Magnum does the same. Pausanias puts him <i>circa</i> 748 B.C. The Parian Chronicle dates him around 850 B.C. As has been already intimated, the story of Herodotus seems rather undependable. This leaves but two of the dates given by the ancient authorities in which Pheidon might have lived. The bulk of evidence seems to place him at about 750 B.C. Only the Parian Chronicle puts him as far back as the middle of the ninth century. Since Pausanias, a very reliable authority, and Ephorus, an entirely independent writer, give him the later date, it is very possible that that is the correct one. But even if he did live in the middle of the ninth century, instead of in the middle of the eighth, that would not affect in the least the conclusion evidently to be drawn from the statement, that he did not issue coins at Aegina, for we know that the earliest electrum of Asia Minor was not struck much before 700 B.C., and the Aeginetan coins are certainly later than these. And if he had</p>	
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	<p>lived about 600 B.C., as Herodotus had said, that also, would not affect this conclusion, because the extremely archaic style of the earliest staters proves that they could not have been struck later than about 650 B.C. Also, although Pheidon may have had some influence in Aegina, it is very unlikely that Aegina was ever a part of his dominions.<sup>6</sup></p> <p>Aegina, then, not slow to realize the immense superiority of coinage over all other methods of exchange and barter for her extensive commerce, struck her first coins not later than 650 B.C. These coins were the first to be issued in European Greece.<sup>7</sup> Her mariners, voyaging to all parts of the ancient world, were among the first to learn of the invention of coinage. From the coast of Asia Minor the tales they brought back of its great convenience probably hastened the adoption of this new medium of exchange. Though all the early coins of Asia Minor are electrum, none of the Aeginetan coins, even the earliest, are anything but pure silver. This may be explained by the circumstance that the Ae-</p>
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<p>ginetans had much easier access to silver than to gold mines. Most of the gold of the ancient world at this time came from Asia Minor and Pæonia. There is one electrum coin in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, which has sometimes been attributed to Aegina. But the fabric is different, the oblong incuses are very unlike any Aeginetan reverse, and even the tortoise on the obverse is very unlike the Aeginetan. So it may safely be asserted that no gold or electrum was ever issued on the island.</p> <p>The standard used has been a matter of much controversy. It is called the Pheidonian because it seems certain that Pheidon either originated it or made a modification of the standard then in use in the Peloponnesus, his name becoming attached to the modified one. This has also given some weight to the theory that Pheidon struck coins at Aegina, but at the same time it practically disproves the theory that he lived <i>circa</i> 600 B.C. There seems no good reason, however, why Pheidon might not have arranged the weights</p>	
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	<p>and measures of the Peloponnesus in 750 B.C., and the Aeginetans have used those weights, the standard of their own island as well as of the Peloponnesus, when they first issued coins. And this is apparently exactly what happened. That Pheidon adjusted the measures and weights of the Peloponnesus is attested by the statements of several ancient authorities. Herodotus<sup>8</sup> said that he established the measures of the Peloponnesus. Ephorus<sup>9</sup> said that he invented the weights and measures called Pheidonian. Aristotle<sup>10</sup> spoke of certain measures as being fixed by, and named after, Pheidon. The Parian Chronicle, also, spoke of the measures of the Peloponnesus as being adjusted by Pheidon. He apparently did not invent an entirely new system, but in a rational manner adjusted the measures, then in use, to the weights, so that a certain number of units in weight would equal a measure containing a certain quantity of water. These weights and measures became so popular on account of their convenience, that not only the Peloponnesus, but also the Aegean islands, the</p>
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<p>towns of central Greece and even Athens used them in commerce for a long time — many, until the time of Alexander the Great."</p> <p>Several writers have believed that the standard used for the Aeginetan coins was derived from the Euboic; others have thought it was a modification of an Egyptian gold standard. But although the stater happens to be exactly one thirty-fifth of the Euboic mina, this may be just a coincidence. We know that the Aeginetans were striving to equate their silver coins with the bronze and iron spits that had been in use before, rather than with any gold coins. Moreover it was very uncommon in Greece at the time of the beginning of coinage to find cities that issued silver coins only, striking them on a gold standard. Also, seeing that these bronze spits were made on a standard so well equated with the other measures, the magistrates would not wish to court unpopularity for their coins by issuing them on a differing standard, but would employ that one which they were using for every-</p>	
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	<p>thing else, and to which they had become accustomed.</p> <p>The relation between silver and bronze at that time was probably about 120 to 1. This is substantiated by the following facts: A pelanor — an iron spit used as money by the Spartans — weighed 9600 grains, (622 grams) which is exactly the weight of an Aeginetan mina of six hundred obols.<sup>12</sup> Hultsch<sup>13</sup> gave reasons for believing that each of these iron spits was equal in value to an obol of silver. This gives a relation between the two metals of 600 to 1. In Greece at about the same time the relation between iron and bronze was 5 to 1. This would make the ratio between bronze and silver 120 to 1. Thus an obol of silver (16 grains or 1.04 grams) would equal an obol of bronze of 1920 grains (124.4 grams). And this is just about the weight, so far as we can discover, of the bronze spits issued on the Pheidonian standard. From this we may gather that the Aeginetan coins were not issued on a foreign standard of gold or other metal, but their weights were merely</p>
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the continuation of a standard existing in their own island, (possibly of Mycenæan origin).

The standard, as far as can be ascertained, is as follows :

Didrachm or stater...	12.57 gm. or 194 gr.
Drachm .....	6.28 gm. or 97 gr.
Hemidrachm or triobol	3.11 gm. or 48 gr.
Diobol.....	2.07 gm. or 32 gr.
Trihemiobol .....	1.55 gm. or 24 gr.
Obol.....	1.04 gm. or 16 gr.
Hemiobol.....	.52 gm. or 8 gr.
Tetartemorion.....	.26 gm. or 4 gr.

This leaves out of the calculation several unique pieces of over 200 grains. The mint-masters had no accurate means of fixing the exact weight for each individual coin. They very probably were more particular to get a certain required number of coins from each ingot of metal than to have each separate piece conform to an exact weight.

As has been stated above, Aphrodite was worshipped by the Aeginetan people as a sea-goddess. She was the divinity looked upon as the one most helpful to

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	<p>them in all their sea-going affairs. Therefore it is not surprising to find that the sea-tortoise, a creature sacred to Aphrodite,<sup>14</sup> was the type placed on their first coins. Phidias, the noted sculptor, made for the people of Elis a statue of Aphrodite Urania, resting her foot on a tortoise.<sup>15</sup></p> <p>The fabric of the Aeginetan coins is also uncommon. There were apparently two methods of striking coins in general use among the ancients. For one known as "Anvil striking", the reverse was let into an anvil, while the obverse die was placed in the punch. The result was very flat surfaces in the field surrounding the design on the anvil side. The other method, "Punch striking", was to let the obverse die into the anvil, and to strike the reverse with the punch, which was usually a little smaller than the blank. The result of this method was unevenly raised or concave edges on the reverse. Most of the ancient mints used the latter, or, if they began with anvil striking, changed later. The reason, seemingly, for the greater use of punch striking was that the obverse,</p>
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<p>being usually more elaborate and more deeply engraved was more apt to break under strain, and thus needed the additional support of the solid anvil. But Aegina was almost alone in using the anvil striking just as long as she struck silver coins.</p> <p>The coinage of Aegina may be divided into the following periods :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PERIOD I 650-600 B.C.</p> <p>To be able rightly to understand the reasons for the immense circulation of the coins of Aegina, one must examine her history.</p> <p>Tradition derives her name from Aegina, the daughter of the river-god Asopus, who was carried off by Zeus to the island of Oenone<sup>16</sup>. There was born a son named Aeacus, who later ruled over the island, which was then called Aegina, in honor of his mother. Aeacus was a just and impartial ruler, and, so the tradition goes, when he died he was made a judge of the under-world. A temple was dedicated to him in Aegina. Later, many of his de-</p>	
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	<p>scendants also were worshipped, especially Achilles.</p> <p>Because of her location Aegina prospered and waxed more and more important. Her island situation gave her an advantage over the many malaria-infested sections of the mainland. Situated in the temperate climate of central Greece, while she kept the artistic ability of southern peoples, she was freed from their lazy idealism. Also, while she had a great deal of the sustained aggressiveness of northern peoples, indispensable in commerce, she was freed from their gross materialism. Her position, moreover, was the key to the entire eastern coast of Greece. All of the ship-borne commerce to and from the isthmus of Corinth had to pass nearby. Much of the coastwise trade of Greece stopped there for provisioning and refitting. These advantages contributed to the growing importance of Aegina in the ancient world. A glance at her history will show that her people made the most of their opportunities. Jewelry slightly later than that found in Mycenæan graves of the mainland, is cited<sup>17</sup></p>
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as evidence of the Mycenæan culture having survived in Aegina for a considerable period after the mainland civilization had yielded to the invaders<sup>18</sup>.

She was a member of the league of Calauria, a purely naval confederation, which was organized to check the piracy in the Aegean, sprung up as a result of the decay of the power of the Mycenæan princes. This league was composed of Aegina, Athens, Hermione, Nauplia, Crchomenos, Prasiae, and Troezen. Her maritime importance, therefore, dates back to pre-Dorian times. Her wealth slowly but surely increased with the passing years, and about 750 B.C., while a member of the Eretrian league, we find that she was given an important part in the war against Samos, an ally of the rival Chalcidians. As her wealth increased she was enabled to fit out additional ships, so that in 650 B.C., about the time of the commencement of her coinage, she was one of the greatest commercial states in Greece, and commercially the greatest of the islands. She was one of the three favored states trading in the empo-

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	<p>rium of Naucratis, at which place she dedicated a temple to Zeus. She was also the entrepôt of the Pontic trade, later, after Aegina's overthrow, a monopoly of Athens. And so, on account of her immense commerce, when Aegina introduced coinage as a medium whereby her mariners, citizens, and others should buy and sell goods more easily, it almost immediately became more than a local coinage.</p> <p>Her traders, wandering to all parts of the Mediterranean world, naturally took their own money with them, so that Aegina's "turtles" grew to be looked upon by most of the merchant cities at which her ships called, as the standard coinage. This state of affairs, besides requiring the mint at Aegina to strike very large quantities of coins, also prevented it from introducing any really important changes in the types through fear lest the altered types might not be as acceptable to the merchants as the former ones. This is probably the reason why there is so great a uniformity in this coinage for at least two hundred years. Whenever a coinage be-</p>
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<p>comes international, this phenomenon may be observed. It is illustrated by the "Owls" of Athens, and by the Pegasus issues of Corinth. The coinage seems to have been accepted as standard even after the first issuance of the Athenian "Owls", for in an inscription found in the ruins of the Heraeum of Argos, which enumerated the contributors to the common fund, the sums given by the various cities are counted in Aeginetan money. These cities included Heraclea, Hypata, Aechinus, Larissa, Cierium and Phalanna, all in Thessaly, and Oreos in Euboea. The inscription dates from the time of the first successors of Alexander.<sup>19</sup></p> <p>The types of this period are as follows :</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Sea-tortoise (Chelone Caouana) or common loggerhead turtle of the Mediterranean ; the ridge of the shell ornamented with a row of dots (usually six).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Incuse square divided by lines into eight triangular compartments. The die nearly always shows extensive signs of</p>	
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	<p>wear, bending or fracture resulting in some of the triangles being slightly irregular or filled to a greater or lesser degree. PL. I, 1-5</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Same as <i>obv.</i> of (a); the division of the shell into plates is roughly indicated.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Same as <i>rev.</i> of (a). PL. I, 6</p> <p>The denominations are the stater or didrachm, the drachm, triobol, obol and hemiobol.</p> <p>The second type is almost unique, only a few examples being known to exist. They were probably unpopular among the foreign merchants, and were immediately discontinued. The staters were, of course, the most abundant of this period, as indeed of all the periods until 456 B.C., being issued for international circulation, while the smaller denominations were only struck for local use.</p> <p>Counterstamps occur very frequently on Aeginetan coins, and their presence may be explained by no less than four theories. First — as the stamps or signets of bank-</p>
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ers or prominent merchants. Second — as the coats-of-arms of cities other than the issuing one. Third — as seals of the temples to which the coins had been brought



Counterstamps

as thank offerings. Fourth — several distinctly Aeginetan forms are taken to be some manner of mint-mark.

These countermarks occur not only on

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	<p>the coins of Aegina, but on those of Elis, on the sigli of the Persian kings and on the issues of Athens which penetrated to the Asiatic markets. Of the theories advanced above, the last is the least tenable, for any such distinction between mints would have been made in the dies themselves rather than in the coins after they had come from the dies. As for the temple-marks, as such they might be placed in the same category as the counterstamps of the bankers—but little more than a certification that the piece was of full weight and of good metal. Messrs. Hill, Babelon and Newell incline to the first explanation—that these are the symbols of bankers or important traders, and as an offset to the second of our theories, Mr. Hill remarks that though types recognizable as being common to other cities do occur, they are more likely to be the signets of bankers from those respective cities than the imprints of the cities, though of course not necessarily so.</p> <p>A comparison of the counterstamps used at Aegina with those employed on the</p>
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<p>sigli published by Mr. Hill<sup>20</sup> and with the ones used on the coins of Elis listed by Mr. Seltman,<sup>21</sup> bears out to some extent the first of these theories. In the case of the Olympian issues, Mr. Seltman offers suggestions for the identification of certain of the marks, although he is careful to add that they <i>may</i> have been impressed by cities, leaving open the question whether this or the banker-theory explains all of them. However, in support of the second theory, a coin with the fish counterstamp, like the fish emblem of Psophis in Arcadia (PL. II, 4), has been cited as evidence that the Aeginetan coins were officially established as a part of the coinage of Psophis. It may be noted that the sea-turtle used as a countermark, occurs on a stater of Aegina, on several coins of Elis, and on a sigli. With one exception (possibly two), none of the countermarks occurring in the Cilician Hoard described by Mr. Newell, occur on the Aeginetan coins so far as I have been able to examine them. Nor do any of the triskeles or tetraskesles which are frequent on the sigli, and which</p>	
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	<p>would reasonably be accepted as marks of Lycian bankers, appear on the Aeginetan staters -- which is just what one would expect. The mark "disc in a square" (Hill, No. 2) occurs in all four sources. The proportion of the forms occurring both at Olympia and Aegina is slight; and of the two, the Aeginetan are simpler and more primitive. There is but slight evidence against the banker-theory, if one accepts the proviso that for a like reason temples may also have counterstamped coins and that civic types such as the turtles mentioned above are probably badges of patriotic citizens rather than of the city involved.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PERIOD II 600-550 B.C.</p> <p>This period saw Aegina's prosperity and influence grow steadily. Throughout the entire Mediterranean world, her money, her ships, her sailors, were to be found. But also during this period, there was a development of that hostility to Athens which slowly increased until it broke out into a war in which all of the prosperity of</p>
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Aegina faded. Of course the underlying reason for this animosity was commercial rivalry, and all the incidents of the long conflict may be directly traced to that.

Herodotus, who often combines the fictitious with the authentic, assigns another reason for the dispute. While he is the only authority for the tale, it shows that Athens and Aegina were hostile even in early times, since the story would hardly have originated had not these two cities been traditional enemies. The Epidaurians who, it is said, were the original colonizers of Aegina, had two images of their patron divinities, the one of the goddess Damia, and the other of the goddess Auxesia. These two statues were made of olive-wood, which had been obtained from the Athenians. In payment for the wood, the Athenians exacted an annual offering of animals, from the Epidaurians, to the Athenian divinities Athene Polias and Erechtheus. The Aeginetans, seemingly, were hostile to the Epidaurians, and so one night in about 570 B.C., some of their young men made a raid and carried off

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	<p>the two images. The Athenians did not mind who had the statues, so long as the offerings were received regularly, and so they did nothing at first. But the Aeginetans had no intention whatever of sending offerings, and when the day set for the giving of the tribute passed by without any sign, the Athenians made an attack on Aegina, but were repulsed. This whole incident has a mythical atmosphere, the more so, in that the Athenians were said to have been repulsed by the intervention of the images themselves, who bowed their heads and made strange sounds, so terrifying the Athenians that they were easily overpowered by the Aeginetans. Would it not, therefore, be safer to ascribe the growing hostility of these two cities to their commercial relations? The Aeginetan merchants were the natural rivals of those of Athens, and this trade rivalry might easily have been converted into real enmity by any slight clash between the two.</p> <p>The following are the types of this period : —</p>
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<p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Same as <i>obv.</i> of Period I (a).  <i>Rev.</i> Mill-sail pattern incuse, i.e., four deep triangular depressions, so disposed as to form the arrangement known in heraldry as <i>gyronné</i>. A few of the earlier specimens show traces of an enclosing square, but this is more usually absent. The impress is often somewhat irregular, with five and sometimes even six depressions but the general effect is retained. <span style="float: right;">PL. I, 11</span></p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Sea-turtle, the division of the shell into plates is roughly indicated.  <i>Rev.</i> Same as <i>rev.</i> of (a)—[staters only]. <span style="float: right;">PL. I, 12</span></p> <p>Denominations: staters, drachms, triobols, obols, hemiobols.</p> <p>Again we find an attempt at showing the plates of the carapace, this time more carefully executed, but the coins of this type were apparently not very popular, as this is the last attempt of the kind for almost a hundred years.</p> <p>The counterstamps on the coins of this period are very numerous.</p>	
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	<p data-bbox="711 472 1122 506">PERIOD III 550-456 B.C.</p> <p data-bbox="561 520 1271 1255">During this period the relations between Aegina and Athens grew steadily more and more strained, until finally they broke out into open warfare. Until 488 B.C. there was no fighting, but up to that time both cities were slowly preparing. In 507 B.C. Thebes was at war with Athens and evidently Thebes was hard pressed, for she appealed to Aegina for assistance. But the Aeginetans, apparently, thought that the time was not yet ripe for war, and so refused to take active measures, merely sending images of the Aeacidae, sons of Aeacus, the tutelary heroes of their island, expressing the pious hope that the influence of these might help the Thebans.</p> <p data-bbox="561 1266 1271 1625">In 491 B.C. Aegina was one of the states that gave the symbols of submission (earth and water) to Persia. Commerce was, of course, the chief source of her prosperity. She had very close commercial relations with the Levant, and these would have been hurt by any break with that empire. Whatever her reasons for it may have</p>
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<p>been, this defection was deeply resented by the other Greek states. Athens, especially, was aroused, and appealed to Sparta to punish this offense against all the patriotic and anti-Persian sentiments of the Greek world. Cleomenes, the co-ruler of Sparta with Demaratus, crossed over to Aegina to arrest those responsible. This attempt proved futile, partly on account of the resistance of the Aeginetans, but principally because of the opposition of Demaratus. Cleomenes, incensed by this hostility of his colleague, persuaded Leotychides, a kinsman and enemy of Demaratus, to claim the throne, on the ground that Demaratus was the son of his mother's first husband, and not of her second, who was Ariston, the former king. The affair was brought before the Delphic oracle, and the oracle, influenced by the bribes of Cleomenes, pronounced in favor of Leotychides. Shortly after this, Cleomenes made a second attempt, and succeeded in seizing ten of the foremost citizens of the island, whom he deposited at Athens as hostages. The Aeginetans, probably fear-</p>	
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	<p>ful of Cleomenes, took no active measures towards the recovery of the hostages, or towards any retaliation. But soon afterwards, <i>circa</i> 488 B.C., Cleomenes died, and in that very year, upon the refusal of the Athenians to return the hostages, at a festival at Sunium, the Aeginetans avenged the seizure of their chief citizens by themselves capturing a number of Athenians. The Athenians had no intention whatever of submitting passively. They therefore plotted with Nicodromus, the leader of the democratic party at Aegina, that he should capture the inner city at the same time as the Athenian fleet and army were attacking the outer walls of the city. The plan miscarried through a misunderstanding about the time set for the attack, and the Athenians arrived only to find the entire island prepared against them, and Nicodromus in flight. Nevertheless, the Athenians continued the reprisal, and a naval engagement took place, in which the Aeginetans were defeated. However, the war which followed was marked apparently by no further Athenian victories, and</p>
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<p>the Aeginetans pressed the Athenians at every point. Athens finally was placed in such an unfavorable position, that in 483 B.C., Themistocles was able to pass an order for building two hundred triremes out of the surplus funds of the state " For use in the war against Aegina ". This surplus had come from the lately discovered mines at Laurium, in the southern part of Attica. It had become the custom to distribute this among the Athenian citizens but the Aeginetan danger was so serious that strong measures had to be taken. Evidently, however, these new war vessels also proved ineffective against the powerful fleet of the Aeginetans, for soon afterwards Athens invited Aegina to a peace congress. Aegina acquiescing, the congress was held on the isthmus of Corinth in 481 B.C. It is not surprising to find that Aegina had the best of this war, since the period 490-480 B.C. was the one in which the Aeginetans were at the height of their prosperity, and the one in which they had the actual supremacy of the seas, while the Athenians had as yet</p>	
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	<p>only a comparatively small amount of power and resources. Peace was hastened by the fact that the old enemy Persia began at about that time a new expedition against the Greek cities. Aegina was forced by the other states to join them against Persia. Once committed to this course, however, Aegina spared no resources in helping to defeat the common enemy. It was in large part due to the Aeginetan fleet's bravery that the battle of Salamis, in 480 B.C., was won.</p> <p>Cimon by this time had risen to power at Athens, and his philolaconian policy saved Aegina, as a member of the Spartan league, from attack. Throughout the duration of Cimon's leadership, 481-461 B.C., Athens grew slowly more and more powerful, while the strength of Aegina derived almost solely from commerce, had been sadly depleted by the Persian war. So that when the war, usually known as the first Peloponnesian war, broke out, (460-454 B.C.) Athens had become by far the stronger of the two. Furthermore, Aegina and Corinth had to bear the brunt of the</p>
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fighting, since all the other states kept out of it as much as possible, feeling probably that they were not strong enough as yet to oppose Athens. Athens laid siege to the island of Aegina, and in 456 B.C., the Aeginetans were forced to surrender. This ended the real autonomous existence of this island; at one time one of the most powerful in Greece, it was now reduced to a subject ally of her old enemy. This war, like the greater one which followed, was not between powers striving for empire, nor was it on account of racial enmities. Though the struggle began partly through commercial rivalry, it resolved itself into one between oligarchy and democracy, for at the end of the second war, all the forces ranged against Athens and her allies were oligarchies, and all the allies of Athens were democracies.

The coinage of this period is as follows :

- a. *Obv.* Sea-turtle, the ridge of the shell ornamented with a row of dots, usually five, and one dot on each side at the head.
- Rev.* Approximately rectangular incuse

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	<p>of small size, divided by broad bands into a conventional pattern of five compartments; one or more deeply indented.          PL. I, 13</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to <i>obv.</i> of (a) but more advanced in style.  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (a) but incuse square is very shallow and occupies the whole of the field. On some specimens of the smaller denominations it is divided into four triangular compartments.          PL. I, 14-15</p> <p>c. <i>Obv.</i> Same as <i>obv.</i> of (a).  <i>Rev.</i> Incuse square, within which triske-          lis of three human legs r., in the center is a large pellet. Unique stater.          PL. I, 16</p> <p>d. <i>Obv.</i> Sea-turtle with smooth shell, line down back.  <i>Rev.</i> Incuse square, within which, a dolphin r. On some specimens there are one or two floral ornaments in various corners. Obols only. PL. I, 10</p> <p>Denominations for (a) and (b) staters, drachms, triobols, obols, hemiobols.          There is some doubt as to whether (c)</p>
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<p>may safely be attributed to Aegina. There are two main objections to so doing. First, the reverse is punch-struck, while, as has been already said, none of the Aeginetan coins were struck in any other way but anvil-striking. The second objection is that no other silver Aeginetan coin ever had a type on the reverse so elaborate as this. In fact, with the exception of a few small coins with a dolphin on the reverse, the origin of which is also doubtful, none of the silver coins had anything but incuse patterns. Mr. Head<sup>22</sup> points out that this triskelis is very similar to that on the coins of Phlius in the Peloponnesus. The coin may well have been struck at Phlius in alliance with Aegina, since there were very close relations between Phlius and Aegina, as is shown by the fact that Phlius used the Aeginetan standard from the first, and that the reverse type of her early coins is very like the Aeginetan incuse.</p>	
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	<p data-bbox="703 449 1117 485">PERIOD IV 456-404 B.C.</p> <p data-bbox="548 495 1265 1184">Throughout this period, Aegina held a very subordinate position in the Mediterranean world. Her commerce had become practically non-existent, and all her old-time monopolies, such as the Pontic trade had been taken over by Athens. Also, having to pay a tribute of thirty talents to her conqueror was a still further blow to the former prestige of Aegina. After the thirty years truce was agreed upon in 445 B.C., Athens covenanted to restore to Aegina her former autonomy, but this provision of the truce was never carried into effect, and Athens slowly increased her hold upon the island.</p> <p data-bbox="540 1192 1256 1604">In the first winter of the second Peloponnesian War, which began in 431 B.C., Athens expelled the Aeginetans from the island, probably fearing that they would take advantage of their strategic position, and revolt. Even for those days, this was considered most brutal, and the indignation against the deed probably influenced several of the "doubtful" states in their</p>
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<p>decision to enter the war against Athens. Athens then established a cleruchy on the island, a system of colonization adopted by the Athenians about 506 B.C. Under its usages, conquered territory was divided equally into ten portions — one for each of the ten Athenian tribes. Each portion, in turn, was divided into small parcels, which were assigned by lot to the poorer citizens of the tribe. These men were called cleruchs, and although living in the conquered territory, often at a long distance from Athens, they retained their Athenian citizenship, which in turn was inherited by their sons. These, however, were obliged to present themselves at Athens at the age of eighteen, and to have their names registered in their proper demes.</p> <p>Upon being expelled from their island, the Aeginetans appealed to Sparta for aid, and Sparta, in return for help given her by them in the past, established them in Thyreatis, near the border-line between Laconia and Argolis. But even there, the hostility of Athens pursued them, and in 424</p>	
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	<p>B.C. the Athenian general, Nicias, who was afterwards killed at Syracuse in 413 B.C., led an expedition against them, and put a large number to death. When finally in 404 B.C., Sparta emerged triumphant from the war, with the power of Athens forever broken, Lysander restored the scattered and harassed remnants of Aegina's once powerful and prosperous population to the island.</p> <p>As regards the affairs of the island itself during the second part of this period, there is not much known. The cleruchy, of course, supported Athens in every possible way, and Aegina was used as a naval base by that city during the greater part of the war.</p> <p>It has always been accepted that the coinage of the Aeginetans did not stop until their expulsion from the island in 431 B.C. Fox, in his article in the <i>Corolla Numismatica</i>, places here triobols of poor workmanship, with a crescent on either obverse or reverse, or both, in which he is followed in the second edition of the <i>Historia Numorum</i> (cf. Pl. II, Nos. 5-8). These</p>
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<p>triobols have in recent years appeared in considerable numbers, and usually when it has been possible to ascertain their provenance, it has proved to be Cretan. They appear in one hoard whose date of burial is as late as 150 B.C. which contained one of these pieces in good condition (Richard B. Seager, Numismatic Notes and Monographs, No. 23, A Cretan Coin Hoard). The turtle on these triobols is apparently an imitation of our Period VI (d), although the workmanship is noticeably cruder.</p> <p>In view of these circumstances, we may feel warranted in rejecting Fox's assignment of these triobols to this period, the more so that it would have been contrary to the Athenian procedure to allow the conquered Aeginetans to strike any coins. There have been discovered at Siphnos and at Smyrna copies of an Athenian decree,<sup>23</sup> forbidding to subjugated cities the use of any silver coinage save that of Athens. The decree dates from 418 B.C. or earlier, and was later supplemented by another tending to enforce the rule more strongly. Though the decree has a later</p>	
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	<p>date than that of the expulsion of the Aeginetans, it seems probable that it was merely a formal announcement of a policy which had long been followed by the Athenians. There is no reason for supposing that Aegina would have been favored above other cities in this matter — the probabilities are that with its proximity to Athens, there would have been even greater strictness than with more distant “allies.” Mr. E. S. G. Robinson of the British Museum is preparing a paper which will have this Crescent Series as its subject.</p> <p>In the period between the expulsion of the Aeginetans in 431 B.C. and until their restoration in 404, it has been generally considered that no coins were issued either by the Aeginetans at their place of refuge, Thyreatis, or by the Athenian cleruchs on the island. This may be true, but there is one coin which is rather hard to place unless we concede that it is within reason that the Aeginetans at Thyreatis, might have struck coins. The single specimen recorded is a diobol which was at one time</p>
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in the Consul Weber Collection (no. 1764). The obverse is of the earlier type, i. e., sea turtle, and hence must come before 404 B.C. at which time the change to a land tortoise took place. The style is very similar to that on the coins minted just before 456 B.C.



Fig. 1

The reverse is exceptional. As is shown by the cut it is unlike any incuse reverse struck at Aegina. Also, upon comparison with the reverse on several of the smaller coins of Argos of about 421 B.C., as for example pl. xxvii, nos. 2, 4, 5, in B. M. C., the striking resemblance is immediately seen, both in the form of the incuse and in the arrangement of dots within it. As has been noted, Thyreatis, where the Aeginetans settled in about 431 B.C. is on the border of Argolis, and the influence of Argos was naturally considerable there. If the Aeginetans issued any coins at this



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	<p>time, the logical types would be a combination of those of their old and new homes. Mr. Head in the last edition of the <i>Historia Numorum</i>, places the final date of early Argive coins at 421 B.C., or later.</p> <div data-bbox="613 709 1253 802" data-label="Image"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 2</p> <p>This same explanation might hold for a group of minute coins, two of which are reproduced, which seem to have another origin than Aegina. Though the practice of having the reverses consist of single letters or monograms was not instituted until some little time after 404 B.C., when the Aeginetans returned to their island, this would not preclude the coins being of Argive origin, for it was there that this practice was most common. These coins might have been issued at a date considerably later than that of the coin shown in Fig. 1—the choice of the sea-turtle type having been influenced by the comparatively recent stay of the Aeginetans in</p>
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<p>Argos. Of course, the pieces may have no connection at all with Aegina.</p> <p>PERIOD V 404-375 B.C.</p> <p>From the time when Lysander, that very able Spartan general, restored the scattered remnants of Aegina's population to their island, until the end of Spartan domination in 379 B.C., the island was used as a naval base by the Spartans. Its geographical position enabled them to keep a careful watch on Athens, and to thwart incipient uprisings in that city to throw off the yoke of Spartan rule. In 388 B.C. Chabrias the noted Athenian general, defeated the Spartans at Aegina. This does not, however, seem to have affected the Spartan rule over the island, which continued, as has been said, until 379 B.C. Aegina, despite this fortunate position of hers in the Mediterranean world, from then on played a very unimportant part in the drama of history. Her ancient greatness was at an end, for, although she tried to regain her prosperity, her re-</p>	
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	<p>sources had been sapped to too great a degree for any substantial recovery.</p> <p>There were three great reasons why Aegina's fall was so absolutely and astoundingly complete. One was, of course, the development of the Athenian navy, which was to a great extent the deciding factor in the conquest of Aegina in the first Peloponnesian war. Another was that her commerce, the one source of her prosperity and greatness, being chiefly with the Levant, was almost completely ruined by the Persian war of 482-480 B.C. But the third reason was probably the main one, since it was the most fundamental — the fact that she depended entirely on slave labor for work of any kind. It has been estimated that there were 400,000 slaves on the island as opposed to 80,000 free men. This may be an exaggeration, but nevertheless the ratio between the slaves and the free men was very nearly as large as this. A civilization based on this corrupting and enervating system is bound to fall sooner or later. The Roman empire was undefeatable so</p>
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<p>long as the citizens retained their simple and severe habits, but as soon as quantities of prisoners of war began to be brought to Rome, to be sold as slaves, and when these slaves began to be used for every type of work, the Romans grew indolent and pleasure-loving. When the barbaric hordes commenced to stream into the Roman territory, the Romans were so demoralized and so lazy that they were unable to check them, and their final doom was certain. And thus, most probably, it was with the Aeginetans, so that when misfortune overtook them, they were too effeminate and corrupt to rise above their adversities and with determination to set about bringing prosperity back to their island.</p> <p>The silver coins of this period are as follows :</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Testudo Graeca, or small land turtle of the Mediterranean in high relief and in fine style, usually thirteen plates to the carapace.  <i>Rev.</i> Very shallow incuse, approximately</p>	
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	<p>rectangular, divided by broad bands into a conventional pattern of five compartments. PL. II, 12, 13</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to <i>obv.</i> of (a) but more spread.  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (a) but the dividing bands are thinner. PL. II, 14, 15</p> <p>c. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to <i>obv.</i> of (b) but less accurate.  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (b) but there are two pellets in one compartment. (No staters?) PL. II, 16</p> <p>d. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to <i>obv.</i> of (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (b) but Θ in one compartment. PL. II, 17</p> <p>e. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to <i>obv.</i> of (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (b) but O in one compartment. PL. II, 18</p> <p>f. <i>Obv.</i> Same, but Φ A.  <i>Rev.</i> Same, but Φ.</p> <p>g. <i>Obv.</i> Same, but A (obol).  <i>Rev.</i> Same, but no letter.</p> <p>Bronze coin types :</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Three dolphins swimming to r. in a circle; in the midst of them, A.</p>
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<p><i>Rev.</i> Incuse of conventional Aeginetan pattern. 15 mm. PL. IV, 1</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Two dolphins swimming upwards, between them, A.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (a). 15 mm. PL. IV, 2</p> <p>No plausible explanation has as yet been put forward for this change from the sea-tortoise to a land turtle. Is it not possible that the land turtle was considered sacred either at Thyreatis, or at Sparta, probably as the symbol of some god or goddess? If this were so, then the change in type might be explained by the desire of the Aeginetans to show gratitude to their helpers in time of need, while still retaining on their coins a type enough like the original to be accepted as genuine by the merchants of other cities. This is hardly more than a supposition, but at least it may be considered possible, and there is no other theory which seems any more so.</p> <p>These coins are fairly numerous, though they are not found in as many distant</p>	
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	<p>places as the earlier staters. Their numbers show, however, that the coinage of Aegina was still "standard", even while the island itself had lost its prestige. The workmanship on the obverse is far better than that on the coins before 431 B.C. For the first time in that long series, does the type approach anything like fine art. Even this lasted but a short while, for towards the end of the period, as shown by (c), we find decidedly careless execution.</p> <p>Bronze coinage appears during this period for the first time in the history of the island. One of the principal reasons for this was that all the silver for the coins came from foreign states. Upon the restoration of the inhabitants, the merchants naturally recommenced trading. But this was on not nearly so extensive a scale as formerly, chiefly because the Aeginetan ships had been almost entirely destroyed. Therefore there was much less silver coming into the island through the channels of trade. Bronze was obtainable in far greater quantities than silver, since there were many copper mines in the Peloponnesus</p>
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<p>near Aegina. The mint-masters, therefore, in order to strike as many staters as possible, for only these coins ever had international circulation, followed the example of the majority of the other states, impoverished by the long wars, and struck nearly all the local issues in bronze. These are the first coins to break away from the custom of placing a tortoise on the obverse. They retain, however, the usual five-compartment pattern on the reverse, a form which had become almost as familiar as the tortoise itself.</p> <p>PERIOD VI 375-350 B.C.</p> <p>Athens, from 404 B.C. until the end of Greek autonomy, had not the slightest cause for fear or jealousy of her ancient rival, Aegina. That island, once an important factor in every situation that concerned the affairs of Greece, was in this period a neglected pawn in that exciting game that was to come to such a spectacular climax in the conquests of Alexander the Great. Still, since man has always</p>	
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	<p>been very averse to changing his habits quickly, the Aeginetan coins were looked upon as the most reliable medium of exchange. Indeed, an Athenian of that time once said "Virtue and wisdom are conquered by tortoises".</p> <p>The following are the types on the silver coins of this period :</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Land turtle, similar to <i>obv.</i> of Period V, no letters on the <i>obv.</i>  <i>Rev.</i> Usual form of rev. but with diagonal downward to r. and A  Γ  and a dolphin in the divisions. Didrachms.            PL. III, 1</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (a).  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to (a), but with A,  Γ and dolphin in the divisions. Didrachms.            PL. III, 2</p> <p>c. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (a).  <i>Rev.</i> Diagonal downward to l. and with A , Γ and dolphin in the divisions. Drachms. PL. III, 3</p> <p>d. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (c), but with A to l. and   to r.  <i>Rev.</i> Diagonal downward to l., A and  </p>
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<p>in the divisions, no dolphin. Drachms. PL. III, 4</p> <p>e. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (d). <i>Rev.</i> Similar to (a). Drachms. PL. III, 5</p> <p>f. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (d), but with C or crescent to l. <i>Rev.</i> Diagonal to l., and with letters A and ϕ in the divisions, the A being lower. Triobols only. PL. III, 7</p> <p>g. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (d), but with A only. <i>Rev.</i> As <i>rev.</i> of (d), but with A and ϕ in the divisions. Obols only.</p> <p>h. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (d). <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (d), but with X in upper r. division. Hemiobols only. PL. III, 8</p> <p>The bronze coins of this period have the same types as those of the preceding period.</p> <p>PERIOD VII 350–320 B.C., or later.</p> <p>The silver coinage of this period is chiefly of importance because by 320 B.C. or a little later, the Aeginetans ceased from coining silver. Thus these coins are the</p>	
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	<p>last examples of that long line of "Tortoises", which stretched back three hundred years or more to the time when Greece was in her infancy, and when the name of Athens was hardly known in the outside world. For three centuries these coins had been "standard" over the length and breadth of the ancient world, civilized and barbarous. But when Alexander of Macedon gained ascendancy over the enfeebled Greek states, Aegina discontinued all attempts at commerce, and, there being practically no trading, silver became unnecessary, and the mint confined itself to issuing the small bronze coins which were to form the only currency of the island until Rome stopped even this.</p> <p>At this time Aegina followed the example of Athens, by placing the initials of magistrates, or mint officials on her coins. But, unlike Athens, these initials were never in the form of monograms. Also, there were fewer varieties.</p> <p>The following are the types on the silver issues :</p>
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<p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Land turtle, same as <i>obv.</i> of Period VI (d); A I.  <i>Rev.</i> Incuse square of usual Aeginetan pattern; in three compartments N I and dolphin.  PL. III, 6</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Same as <i>obv.</i> of (a); A I.  <i>Rev.</i> Similar to <i>rev.</i> of (a), in one, two or more compartments, N I, E Y, Δ I, or Δ I K A I O. Obols only.  PL. III, 9-13</p> <p>The types on the bronze coins of this period are as follows:  <i>Obv.</i> Two dolphins swimming upwards, between them A.  <i>Rev.</i> Incuse square of regular Aeginetan pattern; in one or more compartments A, AΓ, Δ I, or NO. 12 mm.  PL. IV, 3</p> <p>PERIOD VIII 320-130 B.C.</p> <p>Aegina, being most unimportant after 320 B.C., had very little written about her. It is, therefore, impossible to give a detailed account of her history during this period.</p>	
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	<p>Although she was not friendly with Macedonia, she did not participate in the revolt of some of the Greek states upon the death of Alexander. This was principally because Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator, was the chief instigator of the revolution, and Aegina had always hated Athens. This revolt was called the "Lamian War", because the Greek allies at its commencement had besieged Lamia, which was being held by Antipater, regent of Macedonia. However, Antipater conquered in the battle of Crannon, and thereby ended all further Greek resistance to Macedonian supremacy.</p> <p>Aegina probably joined the Achaean league, when it was at its height under the able leadership of the Sicyonian general Aratus, in 229 B.C. But if she did, she played a small part in the wars which followed shortly with Sparta and with the Aetolian league, for we find no mention of the numbers or conduct of her soldiers. The island finally came under the domination of Pergamum. When Attalus III, that cruel profligate, died, instead of giv-</p>
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<p>ing his half-brother the kingdom, he bequeathed it, together with Aegina, to Rome. Aristonicus, his half-brother, naturally resented being deprived of his inheritance, and collecting a strong force, he captured Apollonis and Colophon in Ionia, and the island of Samos. He then added to his victories by defeating the pontifex maximus, P. Licinius Crassus Mucianus. However, his success was short-lived, and in 130 B.C. the Roman general Marcus Perpenna defeated and captured him. Soon afterwards he was executed. His resistance had kept the Romans busy for three years, so it was not until 130 B.C. that they were able to take over complete control of the empire of Attalus. With that year, therefore, the coinage of Aegina ceased temporarily, for the Romans at that time allowed comparatively few of the conquered Greek cities to issue coins.</p> <p>Throughout this period a desultory bronze coinage was kept up. The rarity of these coins proves that very few were minted. The island was much reduced in population, and the few people that re-</p>	
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	<p>mained on it were poor and not at all industrious. Therefore they did not need an abundance of coins.</p> <p>The following are the coin-types of this period :</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Bucranium.  <i>Rev.</i> Dolphin r., beneath, ΑΙ or Α.  15 mm. PL. IV, 4</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Bucranium. ΑΙ.  <i>Rev.</i> Dolphin l., above, ΝΙ; beneath, ΑΡΙ. 15 mm. PL. IV, 5</p> <p>c. <i>Obv.</i> Prow r. ΑΙΓΙ.  <i>Rev.</i> Ram's head within a border of dots.  ΑΙΓΙ or ΑΓΛΑ. 18 mm. PL. IV, 6, 7</p> <p>d. <i>Obv.</i> Prow r. ΑΙΓΙΝΑ.  <i>Rev.</i> Ram's head l., beneath, Α. 17 mm.</p> <p>e. <i>Obv.</i> Head of Zeus r., laureate within a border of dots.  <i>Rev.</i> Naked archaic statue of Apollo r., holds in r. hand laurel branch bound with fillet, and in l. hand strung bow.  ΑΙ / ΓΙ / ΝΗ 16 mm. PL. IV, 8</p> <p>f. <i>Obv.</i> Similar to (e).  <i>Rev.</i> ΑΙΓΙΝΗ. Serpent, head upward, to l. of temple key (?). PL. IV, 9</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



O F A E G I N A	55
<p>The type on the reverse of (e) is apparently a copy of an early work of Aeginetan art. Unless this were so, the extreme archaism of the statue would seem unexplainable.</p> <p>PERIOD IX 193-221 A.D.</p> <p>Imperial Coinage</p> <p>We know nothing about the history of Aegina from the time when she was taken by Rome in 130 B.C. until nearly an hundred years later. When open war broke out between Antony and Octavian, Aegina was again used as a pawn in the affairs of men, but for the last time. Antony was greatly in need of allies, and he felt that if he could once win over Athens, many other states would follow her example. Therefore, in order to gain her favor he granted her Aegina. When he was so disastrously defeated near Actium in 31 B.C. all his plans came to naught, and shortly afterwards Octavian revoked the grant, and allowed Aegina a quasi-freedom.</p> <p>When Septimius Severus assumed the imperial power, he allowed many of the</p>	
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	<p>Greek cities to resume coinage of bronze. Among these Aegina was included, and for less than a score of years she minted small bronze pieces. Upon the assassination of Caracalla and the ensuing confusion, this right of coinage lapsed, and from then on Aegina never issued any coins, either silver or bronze.</p> <p>This list of Imperial bronzes includes all the types known to the author, but does not pretend to be complete. New types are constantly being identified; of some of these only one example is known, and that example in a private collection and unpublished.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Laureate head of Septimius Severus r., AV. K. Λ. CЄΠ. CЄBHPOC. ΓЄ.  <i>Rev.</i> AIGЄINHTΩN. Zeus, nude, striding r., holding thunderbolt and eagle (probably statue of Zeus Panhellenios).  23 mm. <span style="float: right;">PL. IV, 10</span></p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Bust of Sept. Severus r., crowned</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

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<p>with laurel and wearing the paludamentum.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Hermes carrying ram, facing. Inscr. as on (a). 20 mm. PL. IV, 11</p> <p>c. <i>Obv.</i> Same as <i>obv.</i> of (a).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Small temple, tetrastyle, prostyle. Inscr. as on (a). 23 mm. PL. IV, 12</p> <p>d. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (a).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Inscr. as on (a). Hermes, facing l., carrying a ram. 21 mm. PL. IV, 13</p> <p>e. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (a).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Inscr. as before. Hecate triformis; each of the two visible arms holds a long torch. 23 mm. PL. IV, 14</p> <p>f. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (a).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> Inscr. as before. Woman in a stola, holding r. hand to her mouth, and with a cornucopiae in her l. hand. 23 mm. PL. IV, 15</p> <p>g. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (a).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> ΑΙΓΕΙΝΗΤΩΝ. CAA. Two female figures standing.</p> <p>h. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (a).</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> ΑΙΓΕΙ..... Helmeted Athena to r. with spear in her r. hand, the l. resting on a shield. 22 mm. PL. IV, 16</p>	
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	<p style="text-align: center;">CARACALLA</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> A.KA.M.AV.ANTΩNЄIN. Lau- reates bust of Caracalla wearing the paludamentum. <i>Rev.</i> AIGЄIN HTΩN. Nude figure of Zeus striding to r., holding thunderbolt and eagle. 24 mm. PL. V, 3</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> M.AVP.ANTΩNЄINOC. Simi- lar to (a). <i>Rev.</i> AIGЄIN HTΩN. Zeus, holding thunderbolt in r. and sceptre in l. hand, standing beside Aphaea.</p> <p>Sestini is the source of this descrip- tion — he is copied by Mionnet, but Im- hoof-Blumer in citing this piece in his “Num. Comm. on Pausanias” notes that neither the engraving nor the de- scription is to be trusted implicitly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">GETA</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> Bust of Geta r., head bare. A. CEPTI.ΓETAC.KAI. <i>Rev.</i> AIGЄIN HTΩN. Neptune, three- quarters to l., with trident in l. hand and dolphin in r. 17 mm. PL. V, 4</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

O F A E G I N A	59
<p>b. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (a).  <i>Rev.</i> Prow l. 17 mm. PL. V, 5  Second variety. PL. V, 6</p> <p>FULVIA PLAUTILLA, wife of Caracalla</p> <p>a. <i>Obv.</i> ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΓΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ. Bust of Plautilla to r.  <i>Rev.</i> ΑΙΓΕΙΝ ΗΤΩΝ. Woman seated to l., her r. hand extended, and holding a sceptre in her l. (Pallas?). 22 mm.  PL. V, 7</p> <p>b. <i>Obv.</i> ΦΟΥΛΒΙΑ ΓΛΑΥΤΙΛΛΑ. Similar to (a), but with a tiny cornucopiae at her l. shoulder.  <i>Rev.</i> Hecate triformis, two arms only visible, each holding a long torch. Inscr. as on (a). 22 mm. Pl. V, 8</p> <p>c. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Inscr. as before. Aphrodite draped, holding branch in her r. hand and an apple in l. (Venus Victrix)</p> <p>d. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Hermes carrying ram to r. (copy of a statue?). Inscr. as before. 23 mm.  PL. V, 9</p> <p>e. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (b).</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	

60	THE COINAGE
	<p><i>Rev.</i> Inscr. as heretofore. Neptune (?) facing l., holding trident or sceptre (?) in his l. hand, and a dolphin in his r. 21 mm. PL. V, 10</p> <p>f. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Nemesis (?) draped in a stola, holds in r. hand a patera, and in l. a cornucopiae. Inscr. as before. 21 mm. PL. V, 11</p> <p>Second var. 19 mm. PL. V, 12</p> <p>g. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Victory walking to r., holding crown in her r. hand and palm in her l. Inscr. as before. 22 mm. PL. V, 13</p> <p>Second var. 19 mm. PL. V, 14</p> <p>h. <i>Obv.</i> Same as (b).  <i>Rev.</i> Bearded terminal figure. Inscr. as before. 18 mm. PL. V, 15</p>
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OF AEGINA	61
<p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Gardner. History of Ancient Coinage, p. 200.  <sup>2</sup> Herodotus, VI, 127.  <sup>3</sup> Strabo, Bk. viii, Ch. III, 33.  <sup>4</sup> s.v. Obeliskos.  <sup>5</sup> Pausanias VI, 22.  <sup>6</sup> Head. Historia Numorum, p. 395.  <sup>7</sup> Head. <i>op. cit.</i> p. 394; Fox, Corolla Numismatica, p. 34.  <sup>8</sup> Herodotus, VI, 127.  <sup>9</sup> Strabo, Bk. viii, Ch. VI, 17.  <sup>10</sup> Pollux, X, p. 170.  <sup>11</sup> Gardner. <i>op. cit.</i> p. 112.  <sup>12</sup> Gardner. <i>l. c.</i> pp. 116-120 and 5; Svoronos. <i>Rev. Num. Belge</i>, 1909, p. 113-129.  <sup>13</sup> Hultsch. Metrologie, p. 535.  <sup>14</sup> This theory has been assailed by some authorities, but nevertheless it seems to be the only one that meets all the facts of the case.  <sup>15</sup> Pausanias VI, 25.  <sup>16</sup> Pausanias II, 29.  <sup>17</sup> Encyclopaedia Britannica: Article "Aegina".  <sup>18</sup> Encyclopaedia Britannica: Article "Aegean Civilization".  <sup>19</sup> Rhangabé. Ant. Hellén. No. 2346.  <sup>20</sup> Hill. <i>Jour. Hell. Studies</i>. Vol. 39. p. 116.  <sup>21</sup> Seltman. Temple Coins of Olympia, p. 5.  <sup>22</sup> Head. <i>op. cit.</i> p. 397.  <sup>23</sup> See Weil, <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i> XXV, 52, for Greek text; and also cf. Gardner in <i>Jour. Hell. Studies</i> (1913), p. 150.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

62	THE COINAGE																																																
	<p>PLATE I</p> <table><tr><td>1.</td><td>E. T. Newell</td><td>Wt. 12.10 grm.</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>H. A. Greene</td><td>12.44</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>E. T. Newell</td><td>12.40</td></tr><tr><td>4.</td><td>E. T. Newell</td><td>12.08</td></tr><tr><td>5.</td><td>Boston Mus. of Fine Arts</td><td>12.36</td></tr><tr><td>6.</td><td>Boston Mus. of Fine Arts</td><td>12.18</td></tr><tr><td>7.</td><td>Amer. Num. Society</td><td>0.89</td></tr><tr><td>8.</td><td>S. R. Milbank</td><td>1.40</td></tr><tr><td>9.</td><td>Berlin</td><td>2.77</td></tr><tr><td>10.</td><td>B. M. C. Attica, 144</td><td>1.10</td></tr><tr><td>11.</td><td>H. A. Greene</td><td>12.25</td></tr><tr><td>12.</td><td>E. T. Newell</td><td>12.05</td></tr><tr><td>13.</td><td>E. T. Newell</td><td>12.20</td></tr><tr><td>14.</td><td>Boston Mus. of Fine Arts</td><td>12.32</td></tr><tr><td>15.</td><td>S. R. Milbank</td><td>12.00</td></tr><tr><td>16.</td><td>B. M. C. Attica, 143</td><td>12.15</td></tr></table>	1.	E. T. Newell	Wt. 12.10 grm.	2.	H. A. Greene	12.44	3.	E. T. Newell	12.40	4.	E. T. Newell	12.08	5.	Boston Mus. of Fine Arts	12.36	6.	Boston Mus. of Fine Arts	12.18	7.	Amer. Num. Society	0.89	8.	S. R. Milbank	1.40	9.	Berlin	2.77	10.	B. M. C. Attica, 144	1.10	11.	H. A. Greene	12.25	12.	E. T. Newell	12.05	13.	E. T. Newell	12.20	14.	Boston Mus. of Fine Arts	12.32	15.	S. R. Milbank	12.00	16.	B. M. C. Attica, 143	12.15
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	NUMISMATIC NOTES																																																



## PLATE II

	Wt.	gram.
1. Athens Nat. Num. Museum		
2. Athens Nat. Num. Museum	11.86	
3. Athens Nat. Num. Museum	11.48	
4. B. M. C. Attica, 99	12.18	
5. R. B. Seager Coll.	2.98	
6. E. T. Newell	2.96	
7. Berlin	2.77	
8. E. T. Newell	2.90	
9. E. T. Newell	0.90	
10. W. Gedney Beatty	12.21	
11. Berlin	0.90	
12. In the trade		
13. E. T. Newell	12.21	
14. W. Gedney Beatty	12.20	
15. E. T. Newell	12.26	
16. E. T. Newell	5.62	
17. In the trade		
18. B. M. C. Attica, 123	11.86	

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	<p>PLATE III</p> <p>1. Metropolitan Mus. (Ward, 515) Wt. 12.09 grm</p> <p>2. E. T. Newell 12.24</p> <p>3. E. T. Newell 5.74</p> <p>4. S. R. Milbank 5.56</p> <p>5. E. T. Newell 5.84</p> <p>6. Metropolitan Mus. (Ward, 516) 5.61</p> <p>7. B. M. C. Attica, 185 2.80</p> <p>8. B. M. C. Attica, 204 0.43</p> <p>9. S. R. Milbank 0.89</p> <p>10. B. M. C. Attica, 202 0.70</p> <p>11. E. T. Newell 0.75</p> <p>12. E. T. Newell 0.76</p> <p>13. B. M. C. Attica, 201 0.78</p> <p>14. Berlin 0.75</p>
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OF AEGINA	65
<p>PLATE IV</p> <p>(<i>Bronze</i>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. S. R. Milbank</li> <li>2. S. R. Milbank</li> <li>3. B. M. C. Attica, 222</li> <li>4. S. R. Milbank</li> <li>5. B. M. C. Attica, 227</li> <li>6. Vienna</li> <li>7. S. R. Milbank</li> <li>8. Dr. N. Petsalis (Athens)</li> <li>9. •Dr. N. Petsalis (Athens)</li> <li>10. Obv. Brit. Mus. Rev. Berlin</li> <li>11. Vienna</li> <li>12. E. T. Newell</li> <li>13. Brit. Museum</li> <li>14. Paris</li> <li>15. E. T. Newell</li> <li>16. Berlin</li> </ol>	
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66	THE COINAGE
	<p>PLATE V</p> <p>(<i>Bronze</i>)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. B. M. C. Attica, 238</li> <li>2. Berlin</li> <li>3. Paris</li> <li>4. Paris</li> <li>5. Berlin</li> <li>6. British Museum</li> <li>7. Vienna</li> <li>8. Berlin</li> <li>9. Berlin</li> <li>10. Dr. N. Petsalis</li> <li>11. Obv. Brit. Mus. Rev. Berlin</li> <li>12. Vienna</li> <li>13. Vienna</li> <li>14. Berlin</li> <li>15. Vienna</li> </ol>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES











# AEGINA



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12



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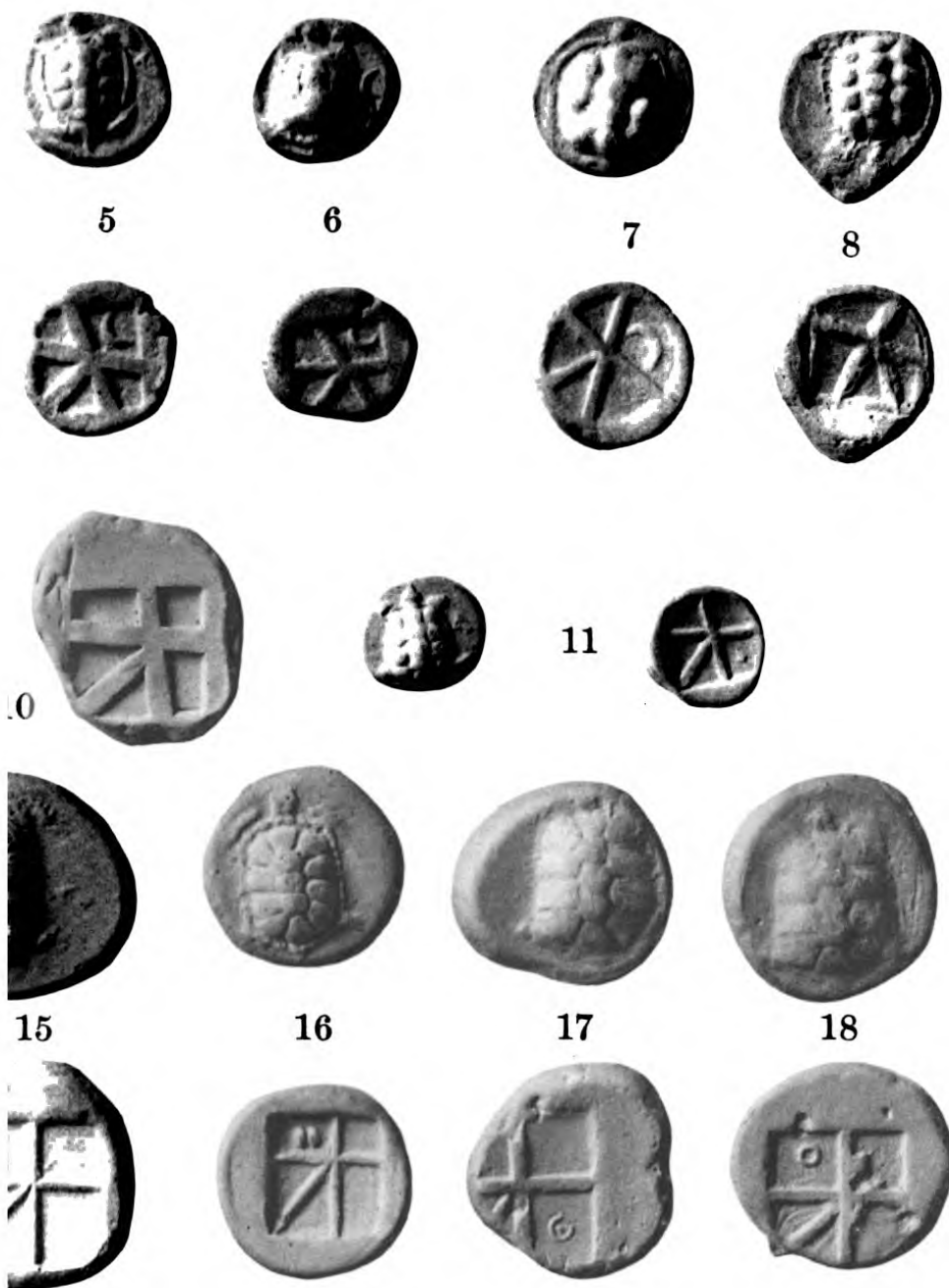


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PERIOD IV (5-8)

# Plate II



PERIOD V (9-18)





# AEGINA



1



2



3



4



8



9



10



PERIOD V (1)

PERIOD VII (2-3)

# Plate IV



5

6

7



11

13

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12



14

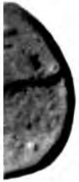


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PERIOD VIII (4-9)

PERIOD IX (10-16)





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1

PERIOD











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# NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 25



## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GREEK COIN HOARDS

By SYDNEY P. NOE

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1925

## PUBLICATIONS

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# A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GREEK COIN HOARDS

BY

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# GREEK COIN HOARDS

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## A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF GREEK COIN HOARDS

### INTRODUCTION

The title of this volume is self-explanatory, but it does not convey that an attempt has been made to provide more than a bibliography connotes. This foreword is an endeavor to make the aim and some of the limitations clear.

As a bibliography, it was felt that the foremost aim should be saving the time of the trained student. Each hoard is listed under the name of the place from which it is said to have been derived, and these place-names are arranged in alphabetical sequence. The modern form of the place-name is used—e. g., Reggio is preferred to Rhegium. Cross-references avoid complications when the names dif-

### NUMISMATIC NOTES

2	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>fer radically—for example, for Naxos, see Schizo. Manifestly, it has been necessary to use the form of the place-name under which the hoard has been published, even though that be an Anglicised or an Italianized or any other than the native form of the name. This often brings difficulties in transliteration of Turkish, Balkan and Asiatic names, and no hard and fast rule that is consistent has been found. When the find-spot is not known, it has been expedient in some cases to enter it under the district, e. g. Crimea; with others, and especially when the section from which it has come is very large, under UNKNOWN locality—cf. this caption. The geographical index helps to remedy the indefiniteness.</p> <p>The procedure of the various authors who have discussed these hoards from unknown localities is not uniform, and in consequence consistency has been impossible without doing violence to the prescription that each hoard be given the location-name under which it was published. The effort has been to assign to</p>
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<p>them the caption most likely to be sought. The year of finding is also given in order to provide a simple means for distinguishing between finds made in the same locality.</p> <p>When a date for the burial of a hoard has been assigned, that is given. When this has not been done in the original publication of the hoard, the date supplied by a later article is sometimes given in parentheses. Any dating, however, should be verified, and this is especially true for articles of many years' standing. Examining these dates critically would have exceeded the scope of this bibliography. They are given primarily as an indication of the period of the hoard. When there is no dating, this may be supplied by anyone studying that hoard.</p> <p>On the same line with the date is given the number of coins found and the metal. Then follows a list of the cities or rulers represented—generally limited to the names of the mints, although sometimes a fuller description is attempted. The identifications or descriptions are</p>	
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	<p>those published. In the older publications, the danger of accepting the assigned attributions is one against which there is hardly need to sound a warning—every experienced worker knows how undependable they are. When an important coin is in question, it may be re-identified if it has been illustrated, or when its disposition has been given—otherwise when any weight is being placed on its presence in a hoard, the argument must depend on the reliability of the one publishing the hoard. The next line is reserved for the disposition of these coins, and when this is not known, the space is left as some may have a fuller knowledge on this point than the compiler. In giving the present whereabouts of a hoard, either in part or as a whole, the practice of referring to national collections, at “Paris”, “Athens”, etc., has been followed.</p> <p>The bibliography proper is given next. Here the effort has been to abbreviate no more than is consistent with clarity of reference. Secondary references and re-</p>
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<p>printings are often given for anyone who may not have both articles; so, too, when there is a translation. References by other authors are quoted, even though very brief, not only because they sometimes provide information which has come to light since the earlier publication, but to save time in finding those references. By some it will be thought that "excessive zeal" has been shown in including certain hoards about which the information is scanty, but because the possible uses to which this material may be put are so varied and so difficult to foresee, the establishing of any consistent criterion is well-nigh impossible, and the decision has been against their omission. When the coins in a hoard are illustrated, that is indicated by the word "Plate" placed at the end of the appropriate article. This may mean that part of a plate, or more than a single plate has been used for this particular article. Such illustrations, when photographic in form, eliminate controversy as to die or to variety—if in addition the present where-</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	

6	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>abouts of the coin is known, one can proceed on a sound basis of fact.</p> <p>To afford greater ease in referring to this material, two indexes are placed at the end. The first lists alphabetically the names of the mints and rulers represented in these hoards. Anyone studying the coinage of Himera, for example, can ascertain the hoards in which the money of this city has been found. From this index, one can refer fairly easily to the find-spot of a hoard whose name may have been forgotten, provided of course, that there is some knowledge of the contents of that particular hoard.</p> <p>The second index classifies the find-localities by districts. Hoards discovered in Italy are brought together; so with those found in Asia Minor, Crete and elsewhere. This index should aid in locating hoards whose find-spots are indefinite.</p> <p>It has been necessary to rule out finds of single coins, notwithstanding their significance. It has also proved necessary to eliminate the description of coins found</p>
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## GREEK COIN HOARDS

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in the course of excavations—sporadic discoveries of single pieces or of a small number which have no pretensions to having formed a hoard. One exception is made with the coins found at Pergamum—one or two others for the Vicallo and similar deposits. It is worthy of note that coins found in the course of excavations are often kept together in the museums to which they have gone. This is done at the National Numismatic Museum at Athens. Many of these pieces—usually much more than half—are so encrusted or defaced as to make recognition impossible, but in establishing facts regarding the circulation of certain issues, information of great value may often be obtained from such material. The sites on which there were finds of numismatic material preserved at Athens are as follows: Amphiareion, Corcyra, Delphi, Delos, Epidauros, Imbros, Ithaca, Olympia, Corinth, Tenos, Thasos, Thermou. There are a few other sites of less importance.

In deciding questions of what might

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8	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>be included as Greek, Head's <i>Historia Numorum</i> has been followed, although there has been a slight letting down to embody some valuable material to be found in the bibliographies of Blanchet and Forrer for Gaulish coins, and of Dessewffy for the barbaric issues in the Balkans.</p> <p>Strictly speaking, a bibliography would be concerned only with material which has been published. But where it has been possible to learn of forthcoming articles, they have been included. Descriptions of hoards in the Museums of Athens and Constantinople have been included even though they have not been published, and despite that there is no immediate prospect of their publication. This is also true for some of the hoards for the details of which I am indebted to Prof. Orsi.</p> <p>The extended scale on which it has been possible to prepare this bibliography is due to aid received from many to whom I would make grateful acknowledgment. First of all, I would acknowledge the</p>
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<p>invaluable aid given by Miss Margaret C. Meagher, the Assistant Librarian of the American Numismatic Society. To her patience and zeal in searching out much of the data and in recording and verifying the many references, this volume is its own abundant testimony. From Professor Dr. Kurt Regling of the Berlin Museum, were received many of the references listed herein—especial importance attaches to the records of hoards in the Museum at Constantinople, which it is to be hoped will be fully published by him in the near future. To Mr. Edward T. Newell, I am grateful for many facts regarding hoards with which he has come into touch in his journeyings, as well as for his constant interest in the gathering of the data herein contained. He has also given most generously of his time and knowledge in settling questions which have arisen. From Prof. Orsi much information regarding hoards found in Sicily was obtained. From M. Michel P. Vlasto many very helpful notes were received. The data regarding coins in the</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	

10	B I B L I O G R A P H Y   O F
	<p>Athens Museum was gathered by me from the careful records kept by the late Dr. Svoronos. Grateful thanks are due to the authorities of that Museum, and especially for personal aid given by Dr. Oikonomos.</p> <p>It is hardly to be hoped that a reference work involving the copying of so many names and page-numbers, can be printed without error. If, however, the monograph serves to facilitate study and increase the interest in Greek coin hoards, the objective will have been gained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">SYDNEY P. NOE.</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C   N O T E S

GREEK COIN HOARDS	II
<p>ABAE, PHOCIS.</p> <p>Burial— 65 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Sicyon 26 dr.; Chalcis 8 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>; Thebes 2 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>;  Alexander III 4 dr.; Phocis 3 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>; Arca-  dia 2; Elis 2 didr.; Aegina 2 didr.;  Argos 1; Aetolian League 1 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>; Philip  III 2; Achaean League 1; Aenus 1 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>;  Locri 3 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math> (1 didr.); Boeotia 6 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, 1 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Jour. Hellen. Stud., 1896, p. 302. The  classification given above differs slightly from  that of the J. H. S.—it is taken from M.  Svoronos' record of the hoard.</p> <p>ABBASANTA, SARDINIA</p> <p>Burial— 300 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Carthaginian (overstruck).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Bornemann, V. Beitr. zur kenntniss der  Sardo-punischen münzen. Blätter f. Münz-  freunde, 1900, pp. 117-121. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>ABDERA, 185-.</p> <p>Burial— 13+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Abdera.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. 6.</p> <p>Sotheby &amp; Wilkinson Cat. July 12, 1852,  pp. 1-2. (H. P. Borrell Coll.)</p>	
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12	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Cf. also Bompais Sale, 1882, Nos. 562 ff.—also Dupré Sale, 1867, 176-8.</p> <p>ABU HOMMOS, EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial— 2800 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Ptolemaic tetr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Eddé, J. Boll. di Num., 1905, p. 128-9.</p> <p>ABU HOMMOS, EGYPT, 1919.</p> <p>Burial—311-310? B. C. 1000 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>750 tetr., Alexander III and Philip III; 250 early tetr. of Ptolemy I.</p> <p>Disposition: King of Egypt, 150; E. T. Newell, 250; remainder dispersed.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Egyptian coin hoards. Numismatist, 1924, p. 301; also, Tyrus Rediviva, 1923, p. 10.</p> <p>ABUKIR, EGYPT, 1902</p> <p>Burial— 600+ aurei, 20 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math> Med. 20 gold medallions, 600 aurei, 18 gold bars.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin, 5; J. P. Morgan, 8; H. Walters, 4; J. Schiff, 3.</p> <p>Dressel, H. Fünf Goldmedaillons aus dem funde von Abukir. 86 p. 4 plates. Berlin, 1906.</p>
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<p>Dattari, G. I Venti Med. d'Abukir, 1908, 45 p. <i>Plates</i>. Rassegna Num., v. 6, 1909, pp. 85-94. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Eddé, J. Boll. di Num., 1905, p. 129, p. 140. Bull. de Num. (Serrure), 1906, p. 78.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Proceedings Soc. Antiquar., March, 1904, p. 90.</p> <p>Köster, A. Berl. Münzblätter, 1907, p. 493.</p> <p>Kubitschek, W. Monatsblatt Num. Gesellsch., 1907, p. 169.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Amer. Jour. Num., v. 44, p. 128. 2 <i>plates</i>.</p> <p>Regling, K. Berl. Münzblätter, 1902, p. 137.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Intern., v. 10, 1907, p. 369. 6 <i>plates</i>. Riv. Ital. Num., 1909, p. 515. Bull. Soc. Nat. des Antiq. de France, 1902, p. 282.</p> <p>Weizinger, F. X. Blätter f. Münzfreunde, 1909, pp. 4299-4303; 4330. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Arvanitakis, G. Le trésor d'Aboukir. (in Greek). Cairo, 1903. 12 <i>plates</i>.</p> <p>Archäol. Anzeiger, 1902, p. 46; Rev. Num., 1902, pp. 296, 389; Bull. de Num., 1906, p. 78; Rassegna Num., II, 1905, p. 33. Monatsblatt d. Num. Gesellsch. Wien, 1903, p. 100.</p> <p><b>ABUSIR, EGYPT.</b></p> <p>Burial— 9 A, 44 A.</p> <p>Philip II; Alexander III, tetr. and staters. Pot hoard.</p>	
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14	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Alexandria and Berlin. Archäol. Anzeig., 1901, p. 59.</p> <p>ACIPLATANI (PROV. CATANIA), 1905. Burial— 47+ Æ. Corinth and Colonies, 40 pegasi; Carthage and Panormus, 7 tetr. Orsi saw a large part of find. A pot hoard. Disposition: Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>ACQUALUNGA, NEAR BRESCIA, 1829. Burial— 25 kg. Æ. Massalia dr. with lion on rev. Morati, F. Period. di Num., v. 3, 1871, p. 69. Willers, H. Geschichte der römisch. kupferprägung. Leipzig, 1909, p. 47. Borghesi, B. Oeuvres, v. 2, p. 302.</p> <p>ACQUAVIVA DELL' FONTE, 1903. Burial— 240 Æ. Campano-Tarentine didr. (sim. to Evans "Horsemen" Pl. VI, 13). Disposition: Dispersed. M. Vlasto's note.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	15
<p>ADALIA, ASIA MINOR, 1863.            Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>            Lycian League, Tlos, Myra.            Disposition:            Weckbecker, C. Aus Syrien. Wiener numis.            monatshefte, v. 1, p. 99.</p> <p>ADRIANOPE, 1855?            Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>            Cherronesus, Chersonesus Thraciae, triobols,            Parium, triobols. A few hundred of each found in vase.            Disposition: Prokesch-Osten acq. 32.            Prokesch-Osten, A. Inedita meiner sammlung, 1859, p. 303.</p> <p>ADRIANOPE.            Burial— <span style="float: right;">75 Æ.</span>            Thasos 45; Maroneia 1; Prusias I, 1;            Nicomedes I, 13; Alexandria Troas 3;            Abydos 1; Lysimachus 11 (Byzantium);            all tetr.            Disposition: Constantinople.            Dr. Regling's note.</p> <p>AEGINA, 1888.            Burial— <span style="float: right;">19 A, Æ, Æ.</span>            Alexander III 3 A st.; Philip III or</p>	
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16	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Alexander III 1 tetr.; Demetrius Pol. 1 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>; Athens 11 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, 3 <math>\mathcal{E}</math> (430-222 B. C.). Disposition: Athens acq. 9. Unpub. Material, Athens. Cf. Svoronos, J. N. <i>Les Monn. d'Athènes</i>. Munich, 1923. <i>Plate 32, Nos. 8-14.</i></p> <p>AFIUN-KARA-HISSAR (ASIA MIN.). Burial— 510+ <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Alexander III 467 dr.; Philip III 43 dr. Also reported to have been found near Chesmi, Asia Minor. Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. 510. Mr. Newell's note.</p> <p>AGRIGENTUM, see GIRGENTI.</p> <p>AIDONE (SERRA ORLANDO), 1899? Burial— <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Alexander III, some score tetr.; Philip II 1 tetr. Found under pavement of a house. Disposition: Dispersed. Orsi, P. <i>Riv. Ital. Num.</i>, 1900, p. 89.</p> <p>AIDONE, SICILY, 1908. Burial— 250-200 B. C. 48 <math>\mathcal{E}</math>. Syracuse (215-212 B. C.) 1; Greek, in-</p>
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17

decipherable, 1. Uncia (sextantial) 46.

Disposition: Prof. Orsi acq. part.

Orsi, P. Boll. di Num., 1909, p. 127. Cf. Not. d. Scavi, 1909, pp. 66-67.

AINTAB, SYRIA, 1920-1.

Burial— c. 160 B. C. 96  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Alexander III 96 tetr., majority counter-marked with anchor or Helios head.

Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. 96.

Mr. Newell's notes.

AISAROS' BANKS, CALABRIA, 1879?

Burial— 71+  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Alexander III 20-30 st; Philip Aridaeus 3; Ptolemaic 42.

Disposition: Berlin acq. part.

Duhn, F. Von. Zeit. f. Num., v. 7, 1880, pp. 312-4: v. 8, 1881, p. 6.

Friedlaender, J. Zeit. f. Num., v. 7, 1880, p. 227.

ALBANIA, 1890, see RUMANIA, 1890?

ALCAZAR-KEBEER, see ALKAZAR.

ALEPPO, 1865?

Burial—  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Tyre, 1/16 stater; Sidon 1/24 stater, with

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18	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>small imitations of Athens. A pot hoard. Disposition: Turin Museum.</p> <p>Brandis, J. Das Münz—mass—und gewichtswesen in Vorderasien, 1886, p. 378, note 3.</p> <p>ALEPPO, 1892.</p> <p>Burial— (308-7 B. C.). 3000 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Alexander III; Philip Aridaeus. Unpublished. (Also said to have come from Antioch.)</p> <p>Disposition: Vienna acq. 270; Constantinople 855.</p> <p>Voetter, O. (A manuscript account of find in Vienna Cabinet. Transcript of this MS. in Mr. Newell's Library.)</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Tyrus Rediviva. N. Y., 1923, p. 10.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Dated Alexander coinage of Sidon and Ake. 1916, p. 58.</p> <p>ALEPPO (K....., NORTH OF), 1896.</p> <p>Burial— c. 150-137 B. C. 150+ <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Alexander III; Lysimachus; Demetrius Poliorcetes; Antiochus I-III; Seleucus II-III; Antiochus Hierax; Antigonus Gonatas; Prusias I; Eumenes II; Attalus II; Antigonus of Asia; Side; Rhodes.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	19
<p>Disposition: J. Rouvier acq. 150 ("almost all").</p> <p>Rouvier, J. Le monnayage Alexandrine d'Arados. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1900, pp. 42-44, note 2.</p> <p>ALEXANDRIA (NEAR), EGYPT, 1900?</p> <p>Burial— 206+ Æ.</p> <p>Ptolemy I (?), Ptolemy X and Cleopatra Cocce; Imperial Greek—Aurelian to Constantius Chlorus (Apparently two hoards).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Schulman Sale, March 25, 1901, p. 59.</p> <p>ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1904?</p> <p>Burial— 900 Æ.</p> <p>Ptolemy XIII Auletes.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Eddé, J. <i>Boll. di Num.</i>, 1905, p. 129, p. 140.</p> <p>ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, 1908.</p> <p>Burial— c. 240 B. C. 12+ A, Æ, Æ.</p> <p>Lampsacus staters 4; Ptolemy Soter 4; unidentified bronze.</p> <p>Disposition: Except the Æ, acq. by J. Eddé.</p> <p>Eddé, J. <i>Rassegna Num.</i>, 1909, p. 55.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

20	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Baldwin, Agnes. Num. Zeit., 1915, v. 32, p. 7, note 1.</p> <p>ALEXANDRIA TROAS, see BUNAR-BASCHI.</p> <p>ALKAZAR, MOROCCO, 1907.          Burial—17 B. C. 4000 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Juba II; Cleopatra, Ptolemy.          Disposition: Paris acq. 81, Berlin and Algiers Mus. parts; remainder dispersed.</p> <p>Dieudonné, A. Rev. Num., 1908, pp. 350-367; 1910, pp. 437-442. <i>Plate</i>.          Imhoof-Blumer, F. Zeit. f. Num., 1910, pp. 1-8. <i>Plate</i>.          Regling, K. Zeit. f. Num., 1910, v. 28, pp. 9-27, illus.          Gsell, M. Bull. Com. des Travaux Hist., 1908, p. clxxxviii.          Hill, G. F. Year's Work in Class. Studies, 1910.          Schulman Sale, Mar. 17, 1908, Nos. 2264-2313. Illus.          Rev. Num., 1908, p. 272.</p> <p>AMASIA, PONTUS, 1860.          Burial—c. 157 B. C. 300+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Alexander III 250-300 tetr.; Mithradates IV; Pharnaces I 5; Antiochus</p>
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III; Seleucids; Antiocheia ad Meandrum 4; Prusias I.

Disposition: Paris (ex de Luynes and Waddington Coll.); Cf. Bompais Sale, 1882, Nos. 1304 and 1549.

Waddington, W. H. *Rev. Num.*, 1863, pp. 217-223. *Plate* = *Mélanges de Numismatique*, Ser. II, p. 1-7. *Plate*.

Berl. *Blätter*, v. 2, 1865, p. 261.

## AMASTRIS.

Burial— 116 Æ.

Amastris (30—Aegis, *rev.* Nike; 37—Dionysos head, *rev.* Thyrsos; 39—Zeus head, *rev.* Eagle); Sinope 8; Dia 2.

Disposition: Constantinople.

Dr. Regling's note.

## AMASTRIS.

Burial— 296+ Æ.

Amisus, Amastris, Sinope (1 Athena head, *rev.* Gorgon; 197 w. Aegis *rev.* Nike; 98 Ares head, *rev.* Lion); Cabeira; Comana, Chabacte.

Disposition: Constantinople.

Dr. Regling's note.

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22	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>AMATHUS, CYPRUS, 1901.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">A, A.</span></p> <p>22 A "skillings", A ingots. Found in sub-Mycenaean tomb.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. Minoan weights and currency. <i>Corolla Num.</i>, 1906, p. 355 (quoted in Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real-Ency.</i> VII, 978).</p> <p>Smith, A. H. <i>Brit. Mus. Excavations in Cyprus</i>, pp. 102, 123.</p> <p>AMPHIPOLIS, see YENIKEUI.</p> <p>AMPHISSA, see MYONIA.</p> <p>AMPURIAS, SPAIN, 1850.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">A.</span></p> <p>Similar to Auriol Find.</p> <p>Disposition: J. Gaillard acq. find.</p> <p>Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1581.</p> <p>Gaillard, J. <i>Catal. des monnaies recueillies en Espagne</i>. 1844, Nos. 15-27.</p> <p>Muret, E. <i>Catal. des monnaies gauloises de la Bibl. Nationale</i>, Nos. 479-484.</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz, J. <i>Estudio historica de la moneda ant. espanola</i>. Madrid, 1878, vol. I, p. 29.</p> <p><i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1923, pp. 1-7.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	23
<p>ANADOL, RUMANIA, 1895.</p> <p>Burial— 1000 <i>AV</i>. Philip II, 11; Philip III, 21; Alexander III, 694; Demetrius Poliorcetes 2; Seleucus I, 1; Lysimachus 250.</p> <p>Disposition: Leningrad Nat. Hermitage Coll. acq. 979.</p> <p>Pridik, E. Statères d'or trouvés à Anadol. Bull. de la Comm. Imp. Archéol., III, livr., pp. 58-92. 6 <i>plates</i>. St. Petersburg, 1902. Pt. VII, p. 58.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Am. Jour. Num., v. 52, 1918, p. 126.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. Rev. Num., 1903, p. 65.</p> <p>Riv. Ital. Num., 1895, p. 407; Numis. literaturblatt, XII, p. 1140.</p> <p>Hess, A. Auct. Sale Oct. 15, 1903 (230 staters supposed to have come from this hoard). <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>See also Unknown Locality, Asia Minor, 1903.</p> <p>ANDRITSAENA, PELOPONNESUS, 1923.</p> <p>Burial— c. 315 B. C. <i>Æ</i>. Philip II 10 tetr.; Alexander III 73 tetr.; 1 imitation of Alexander III; Boeotia staters; Aegina staters; Sicyon; Elis.</p>	
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24	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. part.  Newell, E. T. Alexander hoards: Andritsaena. New York, 1923, 39 p. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>ANGORA (?), ASIA MINOR.  Burial—after 300 B. C. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Seleucus I (many), Alexander III, Philip III.  Disposition: Part acq. by E. T. Newell.  Newell, E. T. Tyrus Rediviva. New York, 1923, p. 11.</p> <p>ANSOUIS (DISTR. APT), FRANCE, 1861.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">4000 Æ.</span>  Obols of Massalia.  Disposition: Marseilles 225. Rem. dispersed.  Blanchet, A. Traité des monnaies Gauloises, 1905, p. 598.  Laugier, J. Rev. de Marseilles, 1886/87, p. 450.  Rev. Num., 1861, p. 332.</p> <p>ANTIOCH, SYRIA.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Acanthus, Mende, Getas of the Edoni; Ichnaians.  Disposition:</p>
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# GREEK COIN HOARDS

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Svoronos, J. N. *L'Hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine*, 1919, p. 43. *Plate*.

Babelon, E. *Mélanges*, III. sér., p. 212 = *Journ. Internat.*, 1898, p. 1.

ANTIOCH, see also ALEPPO—1892.

APT, VAUCLUSE, 1889?

Burial— 100 Æ.

Massalia. Urn treasure.

Disposition:

Blanchet, A. *Traité*, p. 597.

*Rev. Archéol.*, 1889, II, pp. 422-423.

*Rev. Belge*, 1890, p. 535.

ARADUS, see NAHR IBRAHIM.

ARGIVE HERAEUM.

Burial— Iron.

"Spits" and obols.

Disposition: Athens Coll.

Waldstein, Charles. *The Argive Heraeum*. v. 2, pp. 357-367. *Plates*.

Svoronos, J. N. *Journ. Internat.*, v. 9, 1906, p. 196. *Plate*. *Rev. Belge*, 1909, p. 117. *Plate*.

Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encycl.*, VII, p. 975.

ARITZO, SARDINIA, 1858.

Burial— 400 Æ.

Carthaginian, probably minted in Sardinia.

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26	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Spano, M. Bull. Sardo IV, 1858, p. 31.</p> <p>Bornemann, V. Blätter f. münzfr., 1900, p. 119. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Müller, L. Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique, v. II, 1861, p. 108.</p> <p>ARPAGOT, ASIA MINOR, 1918.</p> <p>Burial— 5 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Lysimachus, tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople.</p> <p>Dr. Regling's note.</p> <p>ASCOLI, NEAR PICENO, 1883.</p> <p>Burial— 87 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Neapolis 21; Tarentum 4; Cales 4;</p> <p>Found with 58 Romano-Campanian in clay vase. Accurate list.</p> <p>Disposition: W. Helbig 25; rem. dispersed.</p> <p>Helbig, W. Bull. dell'Inst., 1884, p. 140.</p> <p>ASSIUT, EGYPT, 1903.</p> <p>Burial— <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Philip II; Alexander III. Large hoard.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Archäol. Anzeiger, 1904, p. 110.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

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<p>ASSIUT, EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Ptolemaic. A large hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Melted down.</p> <p>Archäol. Anzeiger, 1904, p. 110.</p> <p>ASSUR (KAL'AT-SHERGAT), 1907.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Amorphous Æ.</span></p> <p>Found in a jar.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Regling, K. Berl. Münzbl., 1909, p. 238.</p> <p>See also Pauly-Wissowa Real Ency. VII, p. 975.</p> <p>Anvrae. Mitteil. d. D. Orient. Gesell., No. 36, 1908, p. 22.</p> <p>ATHENS, 1788?</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">26 Æ.</span></p> <p>Archaic of wheel type; others with gorgon, owl, horse, triskeles; three with AΘE.</p> <p>Disposition: Paris.</p> <p>Cousinéry, E. M. Voyage en Macedoine, 1832, v. 2, p. 123. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Beulé, E. Les monnaies d'Athènes, 1858, p. 15, illus.</p>	
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28	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Mommsen, T. <i>Hist. de la monnaie romaine</i>, 1865, v. 1, p. 72, note 1.</p> <p>Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>, pt. II, Tome I, p. 695 ff., Pl. XXXIII.</p> <p>Kohler, U. <i>Athenische Mitth.</i>, v. 9, 1884, p. 358.</p> <p>Head, B. V. <i>Hist. Num.</i>, 1911, p. 368.</p> <p>Seltman, C. T. <i>Athens, its history and coinage</i>. Cambr., 1924. p. 146.</p> <p>ATHENS, 1876 (DIPYLON FIND).</p> <p>Burial—c. 86 B. C. 58 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Athens 32 tetr., 22 dr. (New Style); Mithradates VI Eupator 4 tetr.</p> <p>• Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Weil, R. <i>Archäol. Zeitung</i>, 1876, v. 8, pp. 163-166.</p> <p>Weil, R. <i>Athen. Mitth.</i>, v. VI, p. 324.</p> <p>Kumanudes, S. <i>In Atheneion</i>, v. 3, p. 691.</p> <p>ATHENS (ACROPOLIS), 1886.</p> <p>Burial— 63 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Athens 37 tetr., 1 dr., 8 ob; 1 wheel dr., 14 wheel ob. and 2 hemi-ob.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. <i>Jour. Internat.</i>, v. 1, 1898, pp. 367-378. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. <i>Les Monnaies d'Athènes</i>. 1923. <i>Plate</i> 3.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	29
<p>Babelon, E. Jour. Internat., 1905, p. 44 =  <i>Traité</i>, v. 1, Pt. II, p. 766. <i>Plate</i>.  Schneider, A. von. Monthly Rev., Feb. 1903,  p. 131.  Weil, R. Zeit. f. Num., 1898, v. 21, Sitz-  ungsberichte, p. 35.  Seltman, C. T. Athens; its hist. and coin-  age. Cambr., 1924, p. 147.</p> <p>ATHENS, 1898.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Lead.</span></p> <p>Tokens found in Stoa of Attalus.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 9, 1906,  p. 288. Cf. also pp. 303 and 317.</p> <p>ATHENS, c. 1900.</p> <p>Burial— c. 87 B. C. <span style="float: right;">100 Æ.</span></p> <p>Athens tetr. (186-87 B. C.).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Scholz, J. Monatsblat Num. Gesellschaft  Wien, v. 5, 1902, pp. 357-9.</p> <p>ATHENS, 1906.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">84 Æ.</span></p> <p>Athens 83; Eleusis 1 (autonomous Æ).</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 9, 1906,  pp. 298-299.</p>	
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30	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>ATHOS, MT., CANAL OF XERXES, 1839.          Burial—c. 480 B. C.      300 <i>AV</i>, 100 <i>Æ</i>.          Darics; early tetr. of Athens.          Disposition: British Mus., Paris, and          H. P. Borrell acq. parts.</p> <p>Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 21, pt. 2,          p. 262. <i>Plates</i>. <i>Jour. Internat.</i>, v. 8, 1905,          p. 42.</p> <p>Beulé, E. <i>Monnaies d'Athènes</i>, 1858, p. 43,          illus.</p> <p>Borrell, H. P. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, v. 6, 1844, p.          153, note. See also Sotheby Sale, Borrell Coll.,          July 12, 1852, pp. 47-48.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. <i>Jour. Hellen. Stud.</i>, 1919, p.          121.</p> <p>Howorth, H. H. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1903, p. 29.</p> <p>Lenormant, F. <i>Description des médailles de</i>  <i>Baron Behr.</i>, 1857, p. 38.</p> <p>Mommsen, T. <i>Hist. de la monnaie romaine</i>,          v. 1, p. 9, note 2.</p> <p>AURIOL, FRANCE, 1867.          Burial—c. 470-460 B. C.      2130 <i>Æ</i>.          Small uninscribed archaic.          Disposition: Marseilles, Paris, F. de          Saulcy—remainder dispersed.</p> <p>Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>, v. 1, pt. 2, pp. 1575-          1618. <i>Plates</i>. <i>Bibliography</i>, p. 1577. <i>Rev.</i>  <i>Num.</i>, 1888, p. 496; 1900, p. 242.</p>
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Blancard, L. Le Trésor d'Auriol. Marseille, 10 p.

Blancard, L. Iconographie des monnaies du Trésor d'Auriol., 1900.

Blanchet, A. Traité des monnaies gauloises, 1905, p. 227, p. 544. Bibliography, p. 545.

Chabouillet, A. Rev. Num., 1869, pp. 348-360; 1874, p. 164.

Hucher, E. Mélanges numismatiques, 1875, v. 2, pp. 12-44, illus.

La Tour, H. Atlas de monnaies gauloises. Paris, 1892. *Plate* 1.

Platt Sale, Luneau Coll., pt. 3, Feb. 8, 1923, p. 5. *Plate*.

Kolb, P. Rev. Num., 1923, pp. 1-7. *Plate*.

Hoffman Sale, Bompois Coll., 1882, Nos. 2130-45.

AVOLA, SICILY, 1888.

Burial—360-320 B. C. 33 *AV*, 150 *Æ*.  
*AV*: Darics 4; Abydos st. 1; Lampsacus 14, Syracuse 14; *Æ*: Terina 1; Syracuse 2; Anactorium 3; Himera tetr. ?  
 Argos-Amphilochicum 4; Leucas 2; Corinth 40; not seen 97. Evans and Orsi consider the gold and silver to have constituted separate hoards.

Disposition: A. Löbbecke, Montagu Coll., Brit. Mus.

## AND MONOGRAPHS

32	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Löbbecke, A. Zeit. f. Num., 1890, v. 17, pp. 167-179. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Orsi, P. Atti dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, fasc. 1, p. 6.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1891, p. 297, note 22. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Hill, G. F. Jour. Hellen. Stud., 1919, p. 123, note.</p> <p>Baldwin, Agnes. Zeit. f. Num., v. 32, 1915, pp. 1-14. <i>Plate.</i> Also Amer. Jour. Num., v. 53, pt. III, p. 15.</p> <p>Wroth, W. Num. Chron., 1892, p. 2.</p> <p>AVOLA, SICILY, 1891.</p> <p>Burial—c. 413 B. C. 2000? <i>Æ.</i></p> <p>Syracuse; Gela; Agrigentum; Leontini. Tetr. of 6th and 5th centuries.</p> <p>Disposition: Syracuse acq. part.</p> <p>Tamponi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1891, pp. 345-347.</p> <p>Orsi, P. Atti dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, p. 6.</p> <p>AVOLA (MAMMANELLI), 1914.</p> <p>Burial—c. 413-405 B. C. 400+ <i>Æ.</i></p> <p>Syracuse 5th cent.; 100 hectolitra, 100 pentekontalitra; 100 darics.</p> <p>Disposition: Syracuse and Baron Pennisi di Floristella; E. T. Newell acq. 6.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	33
<p>Orsi, P. Atti dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, 1917, pp. 1-30. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Hill, G. F. Jour. Hellen. Stud., 1919, p. 123.</p> <p>Ciccio, G. de. Gli aurei siracusani di Cimone e di Eveneto, 27 p., Napoli, 1922. Boll. del Circolo Num. Napoletano, 1922, fasc. 1-2.</p> <p>Naville, Sale IV, June 17, 1922, Nos. 347-359. <i>Platc.</i> Naville, VI, 1924 (Bement Coll.), Nos. 504-508. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>AYTOSKA BANJA, BULGARIA, 1910.</p> <p>Burial—</p> <p>Autonomous: Moesia 42; Thrace 377; Asia 18; Macedon 49; unidentifiable 366; Regal: Thrace 229; Macedon 89. Found with Roman and Byzantine in basin of spring.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Filow, B. Archäol. Anzeig., 1911, pp. 350-356.</p> <p>BABYLON, 1849.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Alexander III decadr. found in ruins of temple.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. and Berlin. Large part melted at Bagdad.</p>	
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34	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Leake, V. M. Numismata Hellenica, 1856, p. 5.</p> <p>Hultsch. Griechische und Römische metrologie, p. 245, note 1.</p> <p>Friedländer, J. Zeit. f. Num., v. 8, 1881, p. 5, illus.</p> <p>BABYLONIA, 189-.</p> <p>Burial— 109 Æ.</p> <p>Alexander III 70 tetr., 1 didr., 1 dr.; Philip III 5 tetr.; Seleucus I 26 tetr., 4 dr.; Athenian imitation tetr., 1; Tyre (Owl) 1 didr.</p> <p>Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. from Prof. Haynes (from Nippur?).</p> <p>E. T. Newell's note.</p> <p>BABYLON, 190-.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Alexander III, Lysimachus, Maroneia (or Thasos); Demetrius of Syria (?).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Koldewey, Robert. The Excavations at Babylon, 1914, p. 270. Cf. illus.</p> <p>BACCHIAS, see UMM-EL-ATL.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	35
<p>BABYLON (?), 1914?</p> <p>Burial— 50+ Æ.  Seleuceia ad Tigrim 23; overstruck of Mithradates I or II 27.</p> <p>Disposition: Col. F. M. Allotte de la Fuÿe.</p> <p>Allotte de la Fuÿe, F. M. Rev. Num., 1919, p. 74.</p> <p>Cf. also Newell, E. T. Mithradates of Parthia and Hyspaosines of Characene: A Numismatic Palimpsest. New York, 1925. Six coins similar to those of Mithradates described above and possibly coming from the same hoard furnish data for identifying the under-type as that of Hyspaosines of Characene.</p> <p>BAENDIR, AIDEN, ASIA MINOR, 1909.</p> <p>Burial— 64 Æ.  Greek Imperial (Pius to Salonina) Ephesus 15; Magnesia 2; Metropolis 2; Neapolis Maced.; Perinthus; Cyme; Temnos; Colophon; Smyrna; Aphrodisias; Neapolis Cariae; Tarsus; Saitta; Thyatira; Germa;—one each.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople.</p> <p>Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>BALUCHISTAN, see KUH-I-TAFTAN.</p>	
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36	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>BANJA FERDINANDOVO, BUL. 1909.  Burial— 44 Æ.  Tetr. of Macedon under Romans of three varieties (Gaebler, 159, 176, 178).  Disposition:  Jahrb. Deutsch. Arch. Inst., 1910, p. 402.</p> <p>BARRAFRANCA, SICILY, 1909.  Burial— c. 210 B. C. 84 Æ.  Syracuse, Hieron II with Roman Repub.  Disposition: Syracuse.  Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1909, pp. 67-70.  Cf. Orsi, P. Boll. Ital. Num., 1909, pp. 157-159.</p> <p>BASILICATA, ITALY, 1860.  Burial— Æ.  Tarentum and Neapolis Camp., large number; Romano-Camp.  Disposition:  Sambon, L. Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île Italique, 1870, p. 32.  Bahrfeldt, M. Riv. Ital. Num., 1900, p. 81.</p> <p>BASILICATA, ITALY, 1865.  Burial— after 343 B. C. 26 Æ.  Croton 3; Cumae 3; Heracleia 1;  Hyrina 3; Metapontum 2; Neapolis</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	37
<p>Camp. 2; Nola 1; Tarentum 3; Terina 3; Thurium 1; Velia. 4.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Sambon, L. <i>Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île Italique</i>, 1870, p. 36.</p> <p>Cf. also Morino hoard, 1860, and Unknown Locality (Italy), 1862.</p> <p>BASILICATA, ITALY, 1910-1912?</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Metapontum, tetr. and didr.; Thurium, Croton, Heracleia, didr. Period 380-270 B. C.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Sambon, A. <i>Miscellanea Numis.</i>, v. 2, pp. 33-36, illus.</p> <p>BASSORA, MESOPOTAMIA, c. 1860.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ, Æ.</span></p> <p>Parthia: Artabanus II, 10 Æ; Mithradates II, 6 Æ, 2 Æ.</p> <p>Disposition: Prokesch-Osten acq. 18.</p> <p>Prokesch-Osten, A. <i>Les monnaies des rois parthes de la coll. Prokesch-Osten</i>, 1874-5, pp. 18-21.</p> <p>BATU-HARIT, see THEADELPHIA.</p>	
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38	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>BEIRUT (BERYTUS) SYRIA.</p> <p>Burial— 1000 Æ, <i>N.</i>  Æ of Philip II and Alexander III found  with their gold coins. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition:  Blätter f. Münzfr., 1900, no. 245/6, p. 137.</p> <p>BEITHIR, SYRIA, 1860.</p> <p>Burial— 600 Æ.</p> <p>Byblus, Berytus, Sidon—Imperial.</p> <p>Disposition:  Weckbecker, C. Wiener Num. Monatshefte,  1865, v. 1, p. 100.</p> <p>BEITHIR, SYRIA, 1901.</p> <p>Burial— 500± Æ.</p> <p>Sidon dynasts 177 double st.; Athens 2  tetr. (old style).</p> <p>Disposition: E. T. Newell, parts (ex.  Torrey and Rouvier Coll.).</p> <p>Rouvier, J. Bull. Archéol. Comité des Tra-  vaux Hist., 1901, p. 371; Rev. Num., 1902, p.  256. <i>Plate.</i> Cf. also p. 255.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Bull. Archéol. Comité des Tra-  vaux Hist., 1902, p. 33.</p> <p>Bull. Internat., v. 2, 1903, p. 5.</p> <p>B. M. Cat. Phoenicia. 1910, pp. 141, 144,  etc.</p>
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39

Torrey, C. C. Amer. Jour. Arch., 1902, p. 33.

BENEVENTO, 1877.

Burial—Æ.  
Samnium (Social War), with Roman denarii.

Disposition:

Duhn, F. von. Zeit. f. Num., 1878, pp. 339-346.

BENEVENTO, 1884.

Burial—c. 310 B. C. 200+ Æ.  
Tarentum 4; Neapolis Camp. 8; Nola 2;  
Hyrina 2; Velia 3; Metapontum 2;  
Capua 3; Samnium.

Disposition:

Evans, A. J. The Horsemen of Tarentum. Num. Chron., 1889, pp. 92-93; 212-215. *Plates.*

BENHA, EGYPT, 1922/23.

Burial—A.  
Ptolemy IV 6 octodr. with portrait of Ptolemy III in rayed crown; 8 or more of the octodr. like B. M. C. Ptolemies, Pl. VII, 4, and several tetr. of the same type.

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40	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Newell, E. T. Numismatist, 1924, p. 302.</p> <p>BENI-HASAN, EGYPT, 1903.</p> <p>Burial—Fourth century. 65 Æ. Athens 54 tetr., 1 dr. (5th cent.) Tyre 4, Sidon 14, Gaza, a fragment, with silver bars and rings, in a jar.</p> <p>Disposition: Liverpool, Archaeol. Inst. and W. Macgregor.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Rev. Archéol., 1905, pt. 1, pp. 257-261. Rev. Num., 1905, pp. 235-236.</p> <p>BERESANJ, ISLAND, S. RUSSIA.</p> <p>Burial— Æ. Olbia.—Fish money and large Æ.</p> <p>Disposition: Archäol. Anzeiger, 1905, p. 62.</p> <p>BESSAPARA, THRACE, 1895.</p> <p>Burial— 15 Æ. Alexander III, 1; Philip III, 1; Imperial Greek—Domna to Philippus—of Deul- tum, 8; Hadrianopolis 1; Pautalia 1; Serdica 2; Trajanopolis 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Bull. Corr. Hellen., v. 21, 1897, p. 121. Archeol. Anzeiger, 1915, p. 236.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	41
<p>BESSARABIA, see ANADOL.</p> <p>BEYROOT, see BEIRUT.</p> <p>BIHAR, HUNGARY, 1907?  Burial— 20 Æ.  Apollonia Illyrici.  Disposition:  Num. Közlöny, 1908, p. 113.</p> <p>BITONTO, see PALOMBARA.</p> <p>BITTIR, PALESTINE, 1889.  Burial— 350 Æ, Æ.  Judea, second revolt, 46 tetr.; denarii of  Eleasar, Simon Barcochba.  Disposition: L. Hamburger (now Br.  Mus.), Montague Coll., J. Evans.  Hamburger, L. Zeit. f. Num., v. 18, 1892,  pp. 241-348.  B. M. C. Palestine, civ.</p> <p>BIVONA, see CAMMARATA.</p> <p>BIZERTA (BERYTUS) TUNIS, 1905.  Burial— 80 Æ.  Athens; Agrigentum; Leontini; Syra-</p>	
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42	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>cuse; Messana. 5th cent. One ingot and bracelets.</p> <p>Disposition: Musée Alaoui at Bizerta; M. A. Merlin acq. parts.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. Rev. Num., 1907, p. 533.</p> <p>BOGATA MURESULUI, TRANS., 1904.</p> <p>Burial— 800 Æ.</p> <p>Thasos tetr. and imitations.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, X, 1913, No. 20, p. 67; 28.</p> <p>BOGATI (DISTR. DAMBOVITA), 1913.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Thasos tetr. and Macedon under Romans.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XV, Nos. 35/36, p. 79, No. 72.</p> <p>BOGOPOL, S. RUSSIA, 1785.</p> <p>Burial—</p> <p>Pharnaces; Cotys I; Sauromates.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Mém. Soc. d'archéol. et Num. de St. Pétersbourg, v. 4, 1850, p. 240.</p> <p>BOONARBASHEE, see BUNAR-BASCHI.</p>
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# GREEK COIN HOARDS

43

## BRENTONICO, NOR. ITALY, 1827.

Burial— 11 Æ, EL.

5 Gaulish EL; 6 Æ.

Disposition:

Noriller, G. B. I Lavini di Mario celebrati da Dante. Rovereto, 1871, p. 160, *Plate I*, 1-3, 4-6.

Prof. Orsi's notes.

## BRENTONICO, NOR. ITALY, 1852.

Burial— 257 Æ.

Massalia (barbaric imit.). Found in jar.

Disposition: G. B. Noriller acq. 37.

Noriller, G. B. I Lavini di Mario celebrati da Dante. Rovereto, 1871, p. 159.

Prof. Orsi's notes.

## BROMBERG, see SCHUBIN.

## BRONTE, SICILY, 1915.

Burial— 200+ Æ.

Pegasi (several hundred); Syracuse, archaic tetr.; Messina, archaic tetr.

Prof. Orsi regards as doubtful the report that decadrachms were found with them.

Disposition: Syracuse acq. a part.

Prof. Orsi's notes.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

44	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>BRUSQ, NEAR TOULON, FRANCE.          Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ, 1500 Æ.</span>          Massalia—small no. of silver; and bronze          of rare types, found with Roman.          Disposition:          Bull. Archeol. du Comité des Travaux-Hist.,          1902.</p> <p>BUCCHERI, SICILY, 1904.          Burial—c. 134 B. C. <span style="float: right;">33 A, Æ.</span>          Alexander III, 4 tetr.; Philip II, 2 A          st. and "some" tetr.; Corinth 30 Pegasi;          Thasos 3 tetr.          Disposition: Dispersed.          Not. d. Scavi, 1905, pp. 437-438.          Rev. Num., 1906, p. 348.</p> <p>BUDRUN, ASIA MINOR, 1888.          Burial—<span style="float: right;">30± Æ, Æ.</span>          Halicarnassus 2 Æ, 21 Æ; Myndus 6 Æ.          Disposition: W. R. Paton.          Paton, W. R. Num. Chron., 1890, p. 279.</p> <p>BUNAR BASCHI, ASIA MINOR, 1875.          Burial—<span style="float: right;">100 Æ.</span>          Lysimachus 50; Mithradates VI 15;          Nicomedes II 30; Ariarathes VI 5.          Found in jar.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	45
<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Friedländer, J. Zeit. f. Num., v. 4, 1877, p. 10, illus.</p> <p>BURWEIN, SWITZERLAND, 1786.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Massalia with Gaulish in bronze kettle.</p> <p>Disposition: Soc. des Antiq. de Zurich et de Coire.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. Traité. Paris, 1905, p. 606.</p> <p>CABUL, see KABUL.</p> <p>CADENET (DISTR. APT), FRANCE, 1860.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">1800 Æ.</span></p> <p>Massalia. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Marseilles and De Saulcy acq. parts.</p> <p>Saussaye, L. de la. Rev. Num., 1860, pp. 485-490.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. Traité des monnaies Gauloises, 1905, p. 597.</p> <p>Dict. Archeol. Gaule, p. 215.</p> <p>CADIZ, SPAIN.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ, Æ.</span></p> <p>Gades (?) some with Phoenician inscriptions. 80 varieties found in sea and near city.</p>	
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46	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition :</p> <p>Hübner. Monumentae linguae Ibericae. No. 154. p. 124.</p> <p>Rada y Delgado, J. Medallas autonomas, II, Seville, 1876, 33. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl., v. 7, p. 452.</p> <p>CAESAREA-MAZACA (KAISRIEH).</p> <p>Burial—c. 130 A. D. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Large number of Greek Imperial from Tiberius to Hadrian. Found with a remarkable bronze lamp.</p> <p>Disposition: Paris and E. T. Newell acq. parts; rem. dispersed.</p> <p>E. T. Newell's analysis of this hoard in MS. in Library of Amer. Num. Soc.</p> <p>Riv. Ital. Num., 1909, p. 20.</p> <p>CAIFFA, see HAIFFA.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1833.</p> <p>Burial—c. 460 B. C. <span style="float: right;">381 Æ.</span></p> <p>Incuse: Caulonia 13; Croton 92; Croton and Temesa; Laus 1; Metapontum 86; Siris 1; Sybaris 13; Tarentum 1. Double relief: Caulonia 36; Laus 4; Poseidonia 24; Rhegium 3; Tarentum 39; Syracuse</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	47
<p>36 tetr.; Messana 23 tetr.; Agrigentum 1; Gela 1; Athens (?—cf. Avellino). Disposition:</p> <p>Sambon, L. <i>Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île Italique</i>, 1870, p. 28. Mommsen, T. <i>Hist. de la monnaie romaine</i>, v. 1, p. 151 (Orig. ed., p. 108, note 54). Vlasto, M. P. <i>Taras Oikistes</i>. New York, 1922, p. 219. Avellino, F. M. <i>Opusculi</i> II, p. 167.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1842. Burial— 1000 Æ. Sybaris; Croton; Caulonia; Tarentum; Pyxus 3; Laus 2. Mainly incuse. Disposition: Schulz, E. G. <i>Bull. dell'Inst.</i>, 1842, p. 71. Mommsen, T. <i>Hist. de la monnaie romaine</i>, v. 1, p. 151.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1863. Burial— 175 Æ. Incuse: Caulonia 12; Croton 66; Laus 1; Metapontum 14; Sybaris 12. Double relief: Caulonia 40; Poseidonia 14; Tarentum 15; Serguntium (not Merusium), 1. Disposition:</p>	
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48	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Sambon, L. <i>Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique</i>, 1870, p. 34.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1864.          Burial—c. 510 B. C. 87 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Incuse: Caulonia 8; Croton 20; Metapontum 35; Poseidonia 1; Sybaris 23.          Disposition:          Sambon, L. <i>Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique</i>, 1870, p. 35.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1864.          Burial—ante 433 B. C. 97 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Incuse: Caulonia 1; Croton 12; Metapontum 4. Double relief: Corinth 1; Caulonia 12; Croton 7; Metapontum 6; Pandosia 1; Tarentum 17; Terina 10; Thurium 26.          Disposition:          Sambon, L. <i>Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique</i>, 1870, p. 35.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1879, see AISAROS.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1887.          Burial—c. 272 B. C. 500+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Tarentum 343 didr.; 68 dr.; Heracleia 13 didr.; Thurium 3 didr.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	49
<p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Evans, Sir A. J. The "Horsemen of Tarentum." Num. Chron., 1889, pp. 153-163; 216-217.</p> <p>CALABRIA (IONIAN SHORE), 1908.</p> <p>Burial—c. 360 B. C. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Tarentum, Metapontum (400-380 B. C.), Thurium, Terina, Croton, Corcyra, Corinth.</p> <p>Disposition: Dr. J. Hirsch.</p> <p>Vlasto, M. P. Taras Oikistes. New York, 1922, p. 204.</p> <p>CALABRIA, 1920.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">6 Æ.</span></p> <p>Tarentum 1; Hippocamp type with crab symbol; Croton 4 incuse st.; Caulonia 1 st.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Vlasto, M. P. Taras Oikistes. New York, 1922, p. 226, note 99.</p> <p>CALLATIS, see COLLATI.</p> <p>CALOGERO, MT., see TERMINI.</p>	
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50	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CALYMNA, 1823.</p> <p>Burial—c. 335 B. C. 10,000(?) <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. Calymna; Astyra; Cos; Cnidus; Sigli ("several thousand darics"); Mausolus; Idrieus; Pixodarus; Evagoras II. Mainly dr. and didr.</p> <p>Disposition: Nine-tenths melted.</p> <p>Borrell, H. P. Num. Chron., v. 9, 1847, pp. 165-166.</p> <p>Six, J. P. Num. Chron., 1877, pp. 81-89.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Traité, v. 2, pt. 2, p. 170.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Les Perses Achéménides. Paris, 1893, pp. cxxiv-cxxv.</p> <p>Head, B. V. Hist. Num., 1st ed., Oxford, 1887, p. 534.</p> <p>Howorth, H. H. Num. Chron., 1903, p. 37.</p> <p>Prokesch-Osten, A. von. Inedita meiner sammlung, p. 289.</p> <p>Num. Zeit., 1870, p. 240.</p> <p>CALYMNA.</p> <p>Burial— <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Calymna, type of B. M. C. Ionia, p. 197, nos. 134-137. (Overstruck). Part of large hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. (given by J. L. Myres).</p> <p>Num. Chron., 1923, p. 227.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	51
<p>CAMMARATA, SICILY, c. 1859.</p> <p>Burial— 166 Æ.  Syracuse 3 tetr. and Agathocles 7;  Selinus 2; Cephaloedium 2; Siculo-  Punic 2; Pegasi 150.</p> <p>Disposition: G. Romano and the Duc  de Luynes acq. parts.</p> <p>Romano, G. <i>Sopra alcune monete scoperte  in Sicilia. . . . Parigi, 1862, 59 p. Plate.</i>  <i>Rhein. Museum, 1905, p. 353.</i></p> <p>CAMPLI, ITALY, 1894.</p> <p>Burial— 40 tetr.  Tyre (after 126 B. C.); Demetrius I  Soter; Lysimachus (late BY); Apamea  Phrygiae—one each; Eucratides 2. Re-  mainder cistophori.</p> <p>Disposition:  Barnabei, F. <i>Not. d. Scavi, 1894, p. 190.</i></p> <p>CAMPOBELLO DI LICATA, 1912.</p> <p>Burial— 100-200 Æ.  Tetr. of Carthage, Palermo, Athens,  Syracuse, some signed by Eukleides  (Facing Athena) and Phrygillos.</p> <p>Disposition: Dr. Hirsch acq. part.  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

52	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CAMPO LAURELLI, ITALY, 1854.</p> <p>Burial— 92 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p><math>\mathcal{A}</math>: Allifae 8; Campania 3; Croton 2; Phistelia 43; Hyrina 3; Metapontum 1; Neapolis 5; Nola 1; Peripolium 2; Tarentum 5; Thurium 2; Velia 5; <math>\mathcal{A}</math>: Arpi 1; Luceria 1; Teanum 1. The offerings of a sanctuary.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Ricci, G. Bull. Archéol. de Naples, v. 3, 1855, p. 130.</p> <p>Sambon, L. Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique, 1870, p. 29.</p> <p>Mommsen, T. Hist. de la monnaie romaine, v. 1, p. 169 (orig. ed., p. 119).</p> <p>CANEA (NEAR), CRETE, 1922.</p> <p>Burial—c. 150 B. C. 1000 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Cydonia 800: 586 with Aeginetic <i>rev.</i>, 200 trihemio., 14 Ob.; Tanus 11 Ob.; Itanus 1 Ob., 1 dr.; Orion (?) 1; Uncertain of Crete 200; Aegina 2 triob.; Argos 5 hemidr.; Chalcis 1 dr.; Corinth 2; Histiaea 129 tetrob.; Macedon 7 tetrob.; Rhodes 1 didr.; Pot (?) hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: R. B. Seager and Athens (80<math>\pm</math>).</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

53

Seager, R. B. A Cretan coin hoard. N. Y., 1924. 55 p. 12 Plates.

## CANICATTINI, SICILY, 1896.

Burial— 80 Æ.

Carthage tetr.; Syracuse 6 decadr.; tetr. of other mints of Sicily.

Disposition: Dispersed.

Prof. Orsi's notes.

## CANOSA DI PUGLIA, 1911?

Burial— 117 Æ, 9 Æ.

Tarentum 1; Nuceria 4; Suessa 4; with Victoriati.

Disposition: Naples.

Cesano, L. Riv. Ital. Num., 1912, pp. 300-304.

## CAPUA, ITALY, 1855.

Burial— Æ, Æ.

Æ: Neapolis 54; Metapontum 2; Croton 1; Hyrina 2; Tarentum 15; Velia 11; Campania 3. Æ: Capua 2. Also jewelry and precious stones. Hoard?

Disposition:

Ruggiero, M. Scavi di antichita. Napoli, 1888, p. 325.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

54	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CAPUA, 1857.  Burial— 35 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Neapolis 2; Romano-Campanian, 33  quadrigati.  Disposition:  Ruggiero, M. Scavi di antichita. Napoli,  1888, p. 333.</p> <p>CARDITSA, see MYRON.</p> <p>CARIFE, S. ITALY, 1896.  Burial— 126 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>, <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Phistelia 1; Aquilonia 1; Roma; Neap-  olis 44; Arpi 22; Salapia 2; Brun-  dusium 1; Tarentum 2; Heracleia 5;  Thurium 3; Mamertini 3; Syracuse 2;  2 uncertain. <math>\mathcal{R}</math>, 13, <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, 17 cast, 86 struck.  Disposition:  Bahrfeldt, M. Riv. Ital. Num., 1900, pp.  82-83; 1907, p. 364.  Petra, G. de. Not. d. Scavi, 1896, p. 210.  Rev. Num., 1897, p. 104.  Gaz. Num. (Belge), vol. 1, 1897, p. 122.</p> <p>CARLENTINI, SICILY, 1909.  Burial— c. 216 B. C. 23+ <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, EL.  Syracuse, Hieron II 5; Pyrrhus 1; Car-  thage 17 El.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



GREEK COIN HOARDS	55
<p>Disposition: Syracuse 23 coins.          Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1912, p. 372.</p> <p>CAROSINO, ITALY, 1904.</p> <p>Burial— 230 Æ.          Tarentum st. (390-375 B. C.); Terina;          Metapontum; Croton; Thurium; Hera-          cleia; Velia; Poseidonia.</p> <p>Disposition: Taranto acq. 46. (Casts          of 22 in Am. Num. Soc.)</p> <p>Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1912, pp. 45, 51,          note 61.</p> <p>List of 66 Tarentine types (Evans Nos.) on          file in Libr. of Am. Num. Soc. (Supplied by          M. M. Vlasto.)</p> <p>CARTELLA, SPAIN, 1867.</p> <p>Burial— 30 Æ.          Emporiae dr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Estudio hist. de la          mon. ant. española. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, p. 138.</p> <p>Delgado, A. Med. autonomas de España.          Sevilla, 1876, v. 3, p. 197.</p> <p>CARYSTOS (?), EUROEA, 1860.</p> <p>Burial— 15 Æ.          Carystus.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

56	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Merlin Coll.  Sotheby, Merlin Sale, Nov. 11, 1861, p. 18,  nos. 96-102.</p> <p>CARYSTOS, EUROEA, 1883.  Burial—c. 88 B. C. 103 Æ.  Athens tetr. 70; Carystus 20 dr.  Disposition: Meletopoulos acq. 27  tetr.</p> <p>Köhler, U. Zeit. f. Num., v. 12, 1885, p.  103.  Meletopoulos, A. N. Parnassus, 1883, p. 777.  Am. Jour. Num., v. 18, p. 82.</p> <p>CASERTA, ITALY, 1889-1890.  Burial—c. 146 B. C. 499 Æ.  Thessaly 3; Aetolia 4; Locri Opuntii 1;  Boeotia 2; Thebes 2; Arcadia 12; Mega-  lopolis 9; Sicyon 38; Patrae 18; Mes-  senia 13; Lacedaemon 23; Argos 49;  Chalcis 3; Achaian League 322.  Disposition: Berlin (ex Löbbecke  Coll.).  Löbbecke, A. Zeit. f. Num., 1908, pp. 275-  303.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	57
<p>CASTAGNETO, ITALY, 1896.</p> <p>Burial— 35+ Æ.  Neapolis Camp. 5; Romano-Campanian  3; Roma 27, with Roman Aes Gr.</p> <p>Disposition:  Petra, G. de. Not. d. Scavi, 1896, p. 65.  Bahrfeldt, M. Riv. Ital. Num., 1900, p.  82; 1907, p. 364.  Rev. Num., 1897, p. 104.</p> <p>CASTELAR, see CADENET.</p> <p>CASTRI, see CRANIDI.</p> <p>CASTRONUOVO, see CAMMARATA.</p> <p>CATANIA (NEAR), c. 1875.</p> <p>Burial— A.  Catana, Agrigentum, Gela, Syracuse.  Small module.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.  Sambon, J. Fixed Price Cat., No. 206, 1903,  p. 11; also Fixed Price Cat. of 1885, No. 248,  p. 20.</p> <p>CATANIA, SICILY, 1907?</p> <p>Burial— Æ.  Camarina, Agrigentum. 5th century  coinages.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

58	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Le Musée, 1908, p. 40.</p> <p>CATANIA, 1922. Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span> Rhegium, Mamertini, — small pieces. Found with 3 kilograms of Roman asses. Disposition: Dispersed. Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>CATCHITZA, BULGARIA, 1918. Burial— c. 270 A. D. <span style="float: right;">438 Æ.</span> Dionysopolis, Odessus, Tomis, Marcianopolis, Anchialus, Bizya, Mesembria. Disposition: Sofia Coll. Mouchmoff, N. A. Rev. Num., 1922, pp. 58-72; 149-172. 3 Plates. Moisil, C. Bulet. Soc. Num. Romane, July, 1922, p. 106.</p> <p>CAVA DEI TIRRENI, CAMP., 1908. Burial— <span style="float: right;">90 Æ.</span> Paestum formed 1/3 of find; Campania; Bruttium; Lucania; Sicily; with 47 Aes Grave. Disposition: Petra, G. de. Not. d. Scavi, 1908, p. 84.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

59

## CAVARNA, RUMANIA, 1915.

Burial— Æ.

Scythian Kings (Canites, Sarias and Tanusa).

Disposition: Bucharest (Rum. Acad.).

Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, 1916, No. 27, pp. 1 and 42 (No. 62).

## CECINA, 1858.

Burial— 5 A, 84 Æ.

Populonia 5; Massalia 84.

Disposition: Florence acq. 11, Strozzi, part.

Gamurrini, G. F. Periodico di Num., v. 6, 1874, p. 68, note 1.

## CHALCIS, EUBOEA.

Burial— 17 Æ Ingots.

Disposition: Athens.

Evans, A. J. Corolla Numis. Oxford, 1906, p. 359.

## CHALCIS, EUBOEA, 1913.

Burial— Æ.

Carystus 10 (Cf. Pozzi Sale, Nos. 1472-3); Carystus (with the cock), 21; 61 Euboean dr. of Chalcis and Carystus; 120 flans without die impress.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

60	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Dispersed.  From record in Berlin Museum furnished by  Dr. Regling.</p> <p>CHALKI (ISLAND NEAR RHODES), 1903.  Burial—c. 390 B. C. <span style="float: right;">233 Æ.</span>  Samos 5 tetr.; Rhodes 135 half-dr. (sim.  to B. M. C. Caria, Pl. XXXVI, 2-4);  Athens 1 triob. (B. M. C. Pl. V, 14);  Chios 1 st.; 91 tetrob.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople.  Dr. Regling's notes.</p> <p>CHARACENE.  Burial—<span style="float: right;">522 Æ.</span>  Characene with Aramaic inscrip.  Disposition: Brit. Mus. ex C. J. Rich  Coll.  B. M. Cat. Arabia, p. excv.</p> <p>CHEBRON, see HEBRON.</p> <p>CHERSONESE (THRACIAN), 1905.  Burial—<span style="float: right;">50 Æ.</span>  Cyzicus.  Disposition:  Hasluck, F. W. Num. Chron., 1906, p. 26.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

61

CHEBRON, see BITTIR.

CHESMI (ASIA MINOR), 1918, see  
AFIUN-KARA-HISSAR.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA,

Burial—

43 Æ.

Blanks for coining.

Disposition:

Kosciusko-Waluzynicz, D. N. Technique of  
coinage at Chersonesus Taurica. Numismatic  
Miscellany of Moscow Num. Soc., III, 1914,  
p. 2.

Hill, G. F. Num. Chron., 1922, p. 11, note.

CHESTE, NEAR VALENCIA, 1864.

Burial—219-214 B. C.

47 Æ.

Carthaginian and Hispanic found with  
Roman bars. Conflicting data.

Disposition:

Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Memorial numismatic  
española, v. 4, 1877-79, pp. 162-199. Also his  
Estudio historico de la moneda antigua es-  
pañola. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, p. 82.

Babelon, E. Rev. Num., 1889, p. 408.

Willers, H. Num. Zeit., v. 34, p. 42, note.

Hübner, A. Monumentae linguae Ibericae.  
S. 4, 87.

Delgado, A. Medallas autonomas de España.  
Sevilla, 1876, v. 3, p. 204.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

62	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CHIOS (PITHYOS), c. 1885.</p> <p>Burial— 334-332 B. C. 220 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Chios 144 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, 19 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>; Ephesus 1 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>;  Erythrae 26 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>; Miletus 13 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>; Cos 2 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>;  Rhodes 1 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>; Mausolus 12 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>; Pixodarus  2 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin (ex Löbbecke and  Imhoof-Blumer Coll.).</p> <p>Löbbecke, A. Zeit. f. Num., 1887, v. 14, pp.  148-157. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Baldwin, Agnes. Amer. Jour. Num., v. 48,  1914, pp. 48-52. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Mavrogordato, J. Num. Chron., 1915, p. 397.  Riv. Ital. Num., 1888, p. 120.</p> <p>CHIOS, 1890.</p> <p>Burial— 13 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, EL.</p> <p>Cyzicus 7 El. st.; 2 El. hectae; Chios  4 <math>\mathcal{A}</math> dr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Greenwell, W. H. Num. Chron., 1893, p. 82.  <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Cronica Num. si Arheolog., June, 1923, p. 18.</p> <p>CHIOS, 1912?</p> <p>Burial— 3rd century. <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Chios. Fairly large hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



GREEK COIN HOARDS	63
<p>Mavrogordato, J. Num. Chron., 1916, p. 283, 290. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>CHIOS, DEC. 17, 1913.</p> <p>Burial— 23 Æ.</p> <p>Chios.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Unpub. Material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.</p> <p>CHIOS, 1913.</p> <p>Burial— 59 Æ.</p> <p>Chios 4 didr. c. 490 B. C.; 11 didr., 44 tetrob., 478-412 B. C.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Unpub. Material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.</p> <p>CHIOS (PHANAE), 1914.</p> <p>Burial— 50 Æ.</p> <p>Chios (in precinct of Apollo).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Amer. Jour. Archaeol., 1920, p. 94.</p> <p>CHIOS, 1917.</p> <p>Burial— 37 Æ.</p> <p>Chios.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Unpub. Material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.</p>	
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64	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CHIOS, 1919.</p> <p>Burial— 9+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Athens 2 or more; Chios 7.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens—part of hoard.</p> <p>Seltman, E. T. Athens; its history and coinage. Cambridge, 1924, p. 148.</p> <p>CHIRAZ, see SHIRAZ.</p> <p>CILICIA.</p> <p>Burial—c. 380 B. C. 141 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Athens: 35 ante 407 B. C., 1 after 397 B. C., 3 imitations; Syracuse 1; Byzantium 5; Calchedon Bith. 1; Sinope 3; Miletus 4; Samos 1; Aspendus 4; Side 1; Tlos 1; Celenderis 2; Soli 7; Mallus 2; Issus 2; Cyprus; Evagoras 1, 2; Citium 2; Aradus 3; Tyre 2; <math>\mathfrak{A}</math> sigli of Persian kings from Xerxes to Artaxerxes III, 48; 21 uncertain; Satrapal issues of Tiribazus 11.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. 48; rem. E. T. Newell.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Num. Chron., 1914, pp. 1-33. <i>Plates.</i></p> <p>Orsi, P. Atti dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, p. 28.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	65
<p>CITIUM, see LARNACA.</p> <p>CITTANUOVA, CALABRIA, 1879.  Burial— c. 510-494 B. C.                      600 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Metapontum incuse didr.; Croton. Neap-  olis; Caulonia, Laus, Tarentum 2,  Sybaris, Poseidonia 2.  Disposition: Naples and Berlin.  Duhn, F. von. Zeit. f. Num., 1880, v. 7,  pp. 308-311.  Sambon, A. Rev. Num., 1916, p. 19. <i>Plate</i>.  Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1889, p. 2, note.  Not. d. Scavi, 1879, pp. 26-27.</p> <p>CITTAVECCHIA (ANC. PHAROS), 1836.  Burial—    55+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Pharos, Issa, Heracleia Illyrici.  Disposition:  Brunsmid, J. Die inschriften und münzen  der griechischen städte Dalmatiens. 86 p.  7 <i>Plates</i>.  Wien, 1898. Abhandlungen Archäol.-Epi-  graph. Seminares Univ. Wien, hft. 13.  Gliubich, S. Numografia Dalmatia. Archiv.  f. Oesterr. Geschichts-Quellen, v. 11, 1853, pp.  132-135.  Nisiteo, P. Bull. dell'Ist., 1838, July 7.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

66	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CLAZOMENAE (?) 1875?</p> <p>Burial— c. 412 B. C. 98+ <i>N</i>, EL.  Lampsacus 20 El st.; Cyzicus 81 El st.;  1 daric (early).  Disposition: Part went to England.  Head, B. V. Num. Chron., 1876, pp. 277-  298; 1877, pp. 169-176. <i>Plates</i>.  Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1887, pp. 41-  42.  Sotheby Sale, Feb. 13, 1878, pp. 22-23, Nos.  212-223.</p> <p>CLAZOMENAE, see also VOURLA.</p> <p>CLYSMA, see SUEZ CANAL.</p> <p>CNIDUS (?) 1855?</p> <p>Burial— <i>Æ</i>.  Cnidus (early).  Disposition: C. W. Huber acq. a part.  Huber, C. W. Num. Zeit., 1870, p. 240.</p> <p>CNIDUS, 1907?</p> <p>Burial— 13 <i>Æ</i>.  Cnidus 13.  Disposition: Athens.  Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1913, p. 50;  1908, p. 267.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	67
<p>COLLATI (CALLATIS), BUL., 1900?          Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Callatis, with bronze weight of Callatis.          Disposition: L. Ruzicka acq. part.          Ruzicka, L. Zeit. f. Num., v. 30, 1913, p. 295. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>CONSTANTINE, N. AFRICA, 1912?          Burial—after 79 B. C.<span style="float: right;">136 Æ.</span>          14 tetr. "of Athens or Carthage"; 12 Massalia; found with Romano-Iberian and Roman Consular.          Disposition:          Charrier, L. Description des monnaies de la Numidie et de la Maurétanie. Macon, 1912, p. 10.</p> <p>CONSTANTZA, 1916.          Burial—<span style="float: right;">110 Æ.</span>          Istrus (12 inedited var.).          Disposition: Coll. Dr. G. Severeanu.          Bulet. Soc. Num. Romane, 1920, p. 20.</p> <p>CONTESSA, SICILY, 1888.          Burial—c. 387 B. C.<span style="float: right;">101 Æ.</span>          Athens 2 archaic; Leucas 1; Rhegium 2;          Agrigentum 2; Camarina 1; Catana 3;          Gela 9; Eryx 4; Himera 1; Leontini 3;</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

68	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Messana 15; Motya 6; Segesta 1; Selinus 1; Syracuse 26, archaic and signed; Siculo-Punic 24. All tetr. except 5.</p> <p>Disposition: Palermo.</p> <p>Salinas, A. Not. d. Scavi, 1888, pp. 302-312. 3 Plates.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. In Num. Chron., 1891, pp. 270 and 364-375. Plates.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Rev. Num., 1889, pp. 142-143.</p> <p>Tudeer, L. Zeit. f. Num., v. 30, 1913, pp. 285-286.</p> <p>COPAIS LAKE, BOEOTIA, 1908.</p> <p>Burial— 1549 Æ.</p> <p>Boeotian, 1449, all of same type, restruck on coins of Antigonos Doson; Macedon 1; Euboea 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat. Num., 1908, pp. 230-232; 1911, p. 64.</p> <p>Dressel, H. Zeit. f. Num., v. 33, 1922, p. 167.</p> <p>CORCYRA, 1914.</p> <p>Burial— 12 Æ, 96 Æ.</p> <p>Corcyra (parts of two hoards). Types of B. M. C., Thessaly to Aetolia, Plate</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	69
<p>XXI, 1-2; XXIII, 6, 11, 14, 16, 17; XXIV, 12, 13, 15; XXV, 1, 2; XXVI, 6. Found with 1 Roman <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. Disposition: Athens. Unpublished material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.</p> <p>CORNUS, see SCANO.</p> <p>COS. Burial— 5 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. Peparethus 3; Athens 1 archaic tetr.; Mende 1 archaic tetr. Disposition: W. Greenwell acq. a part. Wroth, W. Jour. Hellen. Stud., 1907, p. 95, illus. Babelon, E. Traité, v. 1, pt. 2, 1907, p. 1267. <i>Plate</i>. Head, B. V. Num. Chron., 1891, pp. 1-11. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>COS, 1910? Burial— 21 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. Cos. Disposition: J. G. Milne. Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1912, pp. 14-20. <i>Plate</i>.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

70	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>COS, 1911?  Burial— 10+ Æ.  Cos.  Disposition: J. G. Milne.  Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1912, pp. 14-20.  <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>COSENZA, see ROSE.</p> <p>COSTIEVO, BULGARIA.  Burial— Æ.  Rhoemetaces I with Roman Imp., Trajan  and Aurelian.  Disposition:  Comptes-Rendus Acad. Inscr., 1903, p. 646.</p> <p>CRANIDI (NEAR KASTRI, ANC. HER-  MIONE), 1863.  Burial— 500+ Æ, Æ.  Hermione Æ; Aegina Æ; Tiryns Æ;  Scyros Æ. A pot hoard.  Disposition: Athens and A. de Cour-  tois.  Courtois, A. de. Rev. Num., 1864, pp. 178-  186. <i>Plate.</i>  Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1907, pp.  1-34. <i>Plate.</i>  Babelon, E. Traité, v. 3, pt. 2, p. 479.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



GREEK COIN HOARDS	71
<p>CRETE, 190-.</p> <p>Burial— 20 Æ.</p> <p>Athenian tetr. (new style).</p> <p>Disposition: Candia Mus.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Riv. Ital. Num., 1908, p. 316. Illus.</p> <p>CRETE.</p> <p>Burial— 19 Æ.</p> <p>Ingots.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Corolla Num. Oxford, 1906, p. 358.</p> <p>CRETE.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Cydonia; Eleuthernae; Gortyna; Hierapytna; Phaestus; Polyrhenium. Incompl.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin.</p> <p>Dressel, H. Zeit. f. Num., 1898, p. 321.</p> <p>CRETE.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Phaestus didr., with other coins.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin.</p> <p>Sallet, A. von. Zeit. f. Num., 1885, v. 13, p. 69.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

72	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>CRIMEA.</p> <p>Burial—c. 322 B. C. 34+ Æ. Sinope drachms. Disposition: British Museum. Robinson, E. S. G. Num. Chron., 1920, pp. 1-16. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>CRIMEA.</p> <p>Burial—Æ. Coins of Sicily, Peloponnesus, Macedon, Asia Minor and large numbers of Rhodes, Olbia, Panticapaeum, etc. Disposition: Musée de Prince Kotschoubey. St. Peters- bourg, 1857, v. 2, p. 37.</p> <p>CURINGA (CATANZARO), 1916.</p> <p>Burial—c. 470-460 B. C. 192 Æ. Croton 73; Metapontum 71; Sybaris 4; Caulonia 45. Disposition: Catanzaro Mus. 192; Temporarily (1921) at Syracuse, pending completion of the above Mus. Orsi, P. Atti Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, 1917, p. 31. 2 <i>Plates</i>. Not. d. Scavi, 1916, p. 186. Casts of Metapontum staters in Mus. of Am. Num. Soc.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	73
<p>CUZZUN, NEAR CONSTANTZA, 1905.  Burial— 2000 Æ, EL.  Apollonia Thrac.; Mesembria; Istrus;  Cyzicus El.  Disposition:  Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, X, 1913, 20, p. 63,  No. 23.  Cronica Num. si Arheolog., June, 1923, p.  18. (Differs from the Bulet., giving 200 coins  in find.)</p> <p>CYCLADES (?) 1889?  Burial— 144 Æ.  Aegina 114; Carthaea 4; Delos (?) 11;  Paros 2; Siphnos 4; Miletus (?) 2;  Chios (?) 3; Cos (?) 4—all didrachms.  Disposition:  Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1890, pp. 13-  19. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>CYME, EUBOEAE.  Burial— 17 Æ ingots.  Disposition: Athens acq. 16.  Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 9, p. 168.  <i>Plate.</i>  Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl., v. VII, p. 973.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

74	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>DADIA (NEAR CNIDUS), 1911.</p> <p>Burial— 262+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Cnidus tetrob. with obv. Artemis, <i>rev.</i> tripod; diobols, obv. Aphrodite <i>rev.</i> Bull's head.</p> <p>Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. 128; Constantinople, 70; F. Imhoof-Blumer; J. G. Milne.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1911, pp. 197-198, 1914, pp. 378-381.</p> <p>Imhoof-Blumer, F. Num. Zeit., 1912, p. 198. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Newell, E. T. Note regarding coins from this hoard, acq. by him, in A. N. S. Library.</p> <p>DAIENI (DISTR. TULCEA), 1919.</p> <p>Burial— 2000 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Istrus.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, X, No. 19, 1913, p. 22, No. 15.</p> <p>Moisil, Comte. Com. Lit., xliii (1909), p. 751.</p> <p>DALI (ANC. IDALIUM) CYPRUS, 1869.</p> <p>Burial— c. 410-400 B. C. 344+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Two finds. 1. Cypriote with Phoenician inscriptions; 7 early Athen. tetr.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	75
<p>2. Cypriote 4th cent. coins of Citium, Amathus, Paphus, Salamis, Idalium.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. large part.</p> <p>Lang, R. H. Num. Chron., 1871, pp. 1-18, illus.</p> <p>B. M. Cat. Cyprus. xlviii-ff.</p> <p>Six, J. P. Rev. Num., 1883, p. 257.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Num. Chron., 1914, p. 105.</p> <p>Naville. Sale of Brit. Mus. dupl., June 18, 1923, pp. 114-115.</p> <p>DAMIETTA, EGYPT, 1894?</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Cyrene, small archaic.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Weber, H. Num. Chron., 1899, p. 283. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>DASCHEFF, RUSSIA, 1785.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ?</span></p> <p>Mithradates.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Koehne. Mem. Soc. Imp. d'Archeol. St. Petersburg, IV, 1850, p. 240.</p> <p>DEÉCS, HUNGARY, 1902?</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">200+ Æ.</span></p> <p>Apollonia, Dyrrachium, drachms.</p> <p>Disposition:</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

76	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Gohl, E. Num. Közlöny, 1903, pp. 14-15; 1908, pp. 110-113.          Bull. Internat., v. 2, 1903, p. 5.          Bulet. Soc. Num. Romane, XV, Nos. 35-36, p. 80.</p> <p>DECIMOPUTZO, CORSICA, 1879.          Burial— 1000 Æ?          Carthage (Head of Persephone, <i>rev.</i> Horse w. palm).          Disposition: G. A. Varis acq. 300; rem. dispersed.          Not. d. Scavi, 1879, p. 164.</p> <p>DELOS, 1905.          Burial— 457 Æ.          Three finds of Athenian coins of 230-180 B. C. (1). 13 tetr., 22 dr. (2). 52 tetr., 98 dr., 23 triob. (3). 249 tetr.          Disposition: Athens.          Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat. 1906, pp. 254-267.          Rev. Num., 1907, p. 414.          Numismatist, v. 18, p. 274.          Zeit. f. Num. Jahresberichte, 1905/6, p. 36.</p> <p>DELOS, 1906.          Burial— 43 Æ.          Athens, tetr., dr., ½ dr. of New Style.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

77

Disposition: Athens.

Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1907, pp. 192-193.

Rev. Num., 1908, p. 272.

DELOS, 1911.

Burial— 250  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Athens, New Style. Two other Delos hoards are in the Athens Nat. Num. Mus., one containing 90 coins (New Style) and the other 50 pieces of Old Style. Specimens illustrated in Svoronos' Les Monn. d'Athènes. *Plate 30.*

Disposition: Athens.

Unpublished material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.

DELOS AND MYCONOS.

Burial— 114  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Athens (Kleruchs) 91; Delos 11.

Disposition: Athens.

Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1900, pp. 51-54.

DELPHI, GREECE, 1896.

Burial— 252  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Delphi 5th century triobols. Two finds?

Disposition: Athens.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

78	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1906, pp. 280-281.</p> <p>DEMANHUR, 1896.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">N.</span></p> <p>Darics, Philip II, Lampsacus (uned.)</p> <p>Egypt (?) hieroglyphic.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Chassinat, E. Une monnaie d'or a légendes hieroglyphiques trouvée en Égypte. Bull. de l'Inst. Français d'Archéol. Orientale, v. 1, 1901, p. 78.</p> <p>DEMANHUR, EGYPT, c. 1900/1901.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">55 Æ.</span></p> <p>Lete; Thasos; Dicaea Maced.; Corinth; Miletus; Delos; Chios; Cos; Lycia; Teos; Cyprus; Cyrene; many "incerti".</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin.</p> <p>Regling, K. Frankfurter Munz-zeit., 1917, p. 257, note 14 and note to compiler from Dr. Regling.</p> <p>DEMANHUR, EGYPT, 1905.</p> <p>Burial— 318 B. C. <span style="float: right;">8000+ Æ.</span></p> <p>Alexander tetr. Probably a pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: See Newell's "Demanhur", pp. 2-5.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



# GREEK COIN HOARDS

79

Newell, E. T. Alexander hoards: Demanhur, 1905. N. Y., 1923, 62 p. 8 *Plates*.

Newell, E. T. Reattribution of certain tetradrachms of Alexander the Great. N. Y., 1912, pp. 34-62. *Plates*.

Newell, E. T. The dated Alexander coinage of Sidon and Ake. New Haven, 1916, p. 57. *Plates*.

Newell, E. T. Tarsos under Alexander. Am. Jour. Num., v. 52, p. 109. *Plates*.

Elder (T. L.) Coll. of coins of Alexander the Great (300 illustr.). *Plates*.

Numismatist, v. 22, p. 9.

## DENIA (ANC. DIANIUM), SPAIN.

Burial— 16  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Massilia; Sicily; Rhodes—prior to 360 B. C. Data vague.

Disposition:

Archeologia, v. 60, p. 89.

## DIDYMOTICHON, BULGARIA, 1873?

Burial— 1000+  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Maroneia; Thasos; Cherronesus; Parium; Abdera; Abydus.

Disposition:

Tachella, D. E. Rev. Num., 1898, p. 214.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

80	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>DIMEH, EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial—Æ?</p> <p>Hoard of Alexandrine coins exhibited in London and described in a Catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities on view at University College, London, 1902.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Rev. Et. Grecques, 1902, p. 434.</p> <p>DIPYLON FIND, see ATHENS 1876.</p> <p>DIZFUL, PERSIA.</p> <p>Burial—Æ.</p> <p>Elymais.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. part.</p> <p>B. M. Cat. Arabia, 1922, p. clxxxv, note.</p> <p>Some coins on <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>DJINET, CAPE, ALGERIA, 1902?</p> <p>Burial—25 Æ.</p> <p>Juba II and his son, Ptolemy.</p> <p>Disposition: Musée d'Algiers.</p> <p>Gsell, M. Bull. Archéol. Comité des Travaux Hist., 1903, p. CIX. Also Mélanges d'archéol. et d'hist., 23, (1903), p. 277.</p> <p>Gsell, M. Procès-verbaux Commission de l'Afrique du Nord, 1903, pp. vii-viii.</p> <p>Bull. Internat., v. 3, 1904, p. 36.</p> <p>Archäol. Anzeiger, 1904, p. 137.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	81
<p>DOBRITCH, see SARADJASCHAK-WELI.</p> <p>DOGANDSCHI, BULGARIA, 1912.</p> <p>Burial— 17 Æ.</p> <p>Thracian kings, overstruck.</p> <p>Disposition: Sofia.</p> <p>Mouchmoff, N. A. Num. Zeit., v. 51, 1918, pp. 52-54. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>DUDIAL, HAZARA DISTR., INDIA, 1906.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Dr. of Apollodotus, Menander, Antialcidas, Antimachus Nikephorus.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 342.</p> <p>DURAZZO, DALMATIA, 1894.</p> <p>Burial— 50 Æ.</p> <p>Dyrrachium drachms.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Monatsblatt Num. Gesell. Wien., v. 4, 1898, pp. 276-278, illus.</p> <p>DYRRHACHIUM, see DURAZZO.</p> <p>EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>"Hacksilber" find without coins.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

82	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition:  Brügsch. Annales du Service des Antiq. de l'Égypte, VII, 1906, p. 16.</p> <p>EGYPT, DELTA, 1856?</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Alexander III; Ptolemy I Soter; Arsinoe II. Found in vase.</p> <p>Disposition: C. W. Huber acq. 8 tetr., H. Reichardt and A. Schleddehaus, parts.  Huber, C. W. Wiener Num. Monstahefte, v. 3, 1867, p. 20. <i>Plate.</i> Num. Chron., 1862, p. 163.  Huber Coll. Sale, June 4, 1862, p. 91, Nos. 942-946 and 995.  Waddington, W. H. Mélanges de Num. Paris, 1867, p. 50.</p> <p>EGYPT, DELTA (?), 1857.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">7 Æ.</span>  Egypto-Arabian and Arabian imitations of Greek types.</p> <p>Disposition: Osnabruck Coll.  Erman, A. Zeit. f. Num., 1882, v. 9, pp. 299-301. <i>Plate.</i>  Schleddehaus, A. Typhon auf alt-griechischen autonom-münzen. In Grote, H. Münzstudien, v. 2, pp. 484-489.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	83
<p>EGYPT, 187-.</p> <p>Burial— 3+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Terone, Bisaltae and the Derrones.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus.</p> <p>B. M. Cat. Macedon, 1879, p. 107, 141, 151.</p> <p>EGYPT, DELTA, 1887.</p> <p>Burial— c. 500 B. C. 24 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Thasos; Lete; Sermyle; Mende; Dicaea; Neapolis; Athens; Corinth; Cyzicus; Miletus; Chios; Samos; Cos; Lycia; Cyprus; Tyre; Uncertain 4.</p> <p>Disposition: Boston (2 Mende), Br. Mus. (Dicaea).</p> <p>Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1890, pp. 1-12. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Dressel, H. Zeit. f. Num., 1900, v. 22, pp. 255-258.</p> <p>EGYPT, 1893.</p> <p>Burial— 44 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Alexander III, tetr. (questionably a hoard).</p> <p>Disposition: Musée Greco-Romaine, Alexandria?</p> <p>Dutilh, E. J. Annuaire de Num., 1895, p. 73.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

84	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>EGYPT, 1894.  Burial—before 311 B. C. 79 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Alexander III, 56 tetr.; Philip Aridaeus  9; Alexander IV Aegus (Ptolemy I)  14.  Disposition: Musée Greco-Romaine,  Alexandria, acq. part.  Dutilh, E. J. <i>Annuaire de Num.</i>, 1895, pp.  74-92, illus.</p> <p>EGYPT, UPPER, 190-.  Burial— 112 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Arsinoe II octadr.  Disposition:  Eddé. <i>Boll. di Num.</i>, 1905, p. 129.</p> <p>EGYPT, 1900?  Burial— <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Lydia (Croesus staters).  Disposition: Berlin 5.  <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, v. 24, <i>Jahresberichte</i>, 1901-2,  p. 25.</p> <p>EGYPT, LOWER, 190-.  Burial— 140 Kg. <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Ptolemaic.  Disposition:  Eddé, J. <i>Boll. di Num.</i>, 1905, p. 129.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	85
<p>EGYPT, 191-.</p> <p>Burial— c. 19-24 B. C. <span style="float: right;">200 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Ptolemy II Philadelphus 1 tetr.; Ptolemy XIII 61. Found with Roman Imperial.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1910, pp. 333-339. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>EGYPT, DELTA, 1922.</p> <p>Burial— 221-204 B. C. <span style="float: right;">21 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Ptolemy IV, 18 Serapis and Isis tetr. (incl. Nos. 67-70, Pl. 3 of Ciani Sale, Oct. 16, 1923); 1 Berenice <math>\mathcal{A}</math> pentadr., 1 small Berenice 2½ dr. (No. 66 of Ciani Sale); 1 tetr. of Ptolemy II, Asiatic fabric.</p> <p>Disposition: Dr. Eddé.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Egyptian coin hoards. Numismatist, 1924, p. 301.</p> <p>EGYPT, LOWER, 1923.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">168 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Greek Imperial of Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Sabina, Antinous, Antoninus Pius. Latest coins 12th year of Antoninus Pius.</p> <p>Disposition:</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

86	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Newell, E. T. Egyptian coin hoards. <i>Numismatist</i>, 1924, p. 301.</p> <p>ELEUSIS, 1883?</p> <p>Burial— c. 450 B. C. <span style="float: right;">7 Æ.</span>  Athens archaic triob., Eretria didr. &amp; triob; 4 Wappenmunzen.  Disposition: Dispersed.  Köhler, U. <i>Ath. Mitth.</i>, 1884, pp. 357-362.  Seltman, C. T. <i>Athens; its history and coinage</i>, p. 146.</p> <p>ELEUSIS, 190-.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">281+ Æ.</span>  Athens 267; Thessalonica 1; Argolis 1.  Found with Roman Æ.  Disposition: Athens.  Svoronos, J. N. <i>Jour. Internat.</i>, v. 7, 1904, pp. 109-142. <i>Plates</i>.  <i>Berl. Münzblätter</i>, 1905, p. 178.  <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1903, p. 322. <i>Plate X</i>.  <i>Amtliche Berichte</i>, 1904, p. LXXIX.</p> <p>ELEUTHEROPOLIS, PALESTINE.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">285 Æ.</span>  Greek Imperial: Lycian dr., Lyre type; Syrian tetr. chiefly of Antioch; fractionals of Cappadocia. Found with Roman denarii.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



# GREEK COIN HOARDS

87

Disposition: Athens.

Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1907, p. 230.

ELIS, 1918.

Burial—

Δ, EL.

Cyzicus 1 El st.; 11 darics; also (?) 1 Æ of Epirus.

Disposition:

Unpub. Material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus. 3 other EL st. and 1 daric said to have come from this hoard were seen by Mr. Newell in Athens.

EL-KSAR, see ALKAZAR.

ENKOMI, CYPRUS.

Burial—

Δ.

Fragments of ingots and other pieces.

Disposition:

Regling, K. Geld. Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl., v. 7, p. 978.

ENKOMI, CYPRUS, 1896.

Burial—

1 Æ.

Ingot, engraved.

Disposition:

Murray, Smith & Walters. Excavations in Cyprus, pp. 1-54.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

88	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Svoronos, J. N. <i>Rev. Belge</i>, 1908, p. 311.          Pauly-Wissowa, <i>Real-Encycl.</i>, v. VII, p. 978.          Bull. Palet. Ital., 1904, p. 97.</p> <p>ENNS, AUSTRIA, 1904.          Burial—          Philippopolis Thraciae and other Greek          Imperial.          Disposition: Enns Mus.          Kubitschek, W. <i>Mittheil. K. K. Zentral-          Kommission</i>, 3. ser., v. 4, 1904, p. 262.</p> <p>EPHESUS, 1905.          Burial—c. 560 B. C. <span style="float: right;">93 EL.</span>          Lydia (Gyges ?); Cyme (?); Phocaea.          19 coins in small jar.          Disposition: Constantinople.          Head, B. V. Hogarth, D. G. <i>Excavations          at Ephesus</i>. London, 1908, pp. 74-93. <i>Platcs.</i>          Picard, Ch. <i>Ephèse et Claros</i>, p. 24, 68ff.</p> <p>EPHESUS (?), 1912?          Burial— <span style="float: right;">20 Æ.</span>          Alexander types of Asia Minor, counter-          marked—c. 302-280 B. C.          Disposition: J. G. Milne.          Milne, J. G. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1913, pp. 395-          397.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

89

EPIDAUROS, 1893, see SOPHIKON.

EPIDAUROS, 1903.

Burial—287-281 B. C. 61  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Alexander III, 37 tetr. & dr.; Lysimachus 3; Demetrius Pol. 4; Philip Aridaeus 1; Athens 12; Epidaurus 4.

Disposition: Athens.

Keramopoulos, A. D. *Ephem. Archaïologike*, 1903, p. 97. *Plate*.

Newell, E. T. *Tyrus Rediviva*. N. Y., 1923, p. 11.

Rev. Num., 1904, p. 276.

Cf. Svoronos, J. N. *Les Monn. d'Athènes*. Munich, 1923. *Plate* 32, Nos. 1-7.

EPIRUS.

Burial—  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Apollonia.

Disposition: Capt. MacDonald.

Sotheby Sale, A Gentleman (MacDonald Coll.), June 21, 1847, p. 6, Nos. 100-111.

ERETRIA, EUBOEA, 185-.

Burial— 48+  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Philip II 2; Philippi 10; 36 darics.

Disposition:

Lambros, P. *Sur six médailles d'or inédites de Philippi*. Corfou, 1855, 15 p. *Plate*.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

90	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>ERETRIA, EUBOEA, c. 1870.          Burial— c. 490 B. C. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Athens, archaic tetr.; Eretria tetr., dr.;          Wappenmünzen.          Disposition: Part melted down.          Köhler, U. Ath. Mittheil. IX, 1884, p. 355.</p> <p>ERYTHRAE, ASIA MINOR, 1923.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">90 EL, Æ.</span>          Uncertain of Ionia (?), half-st. (like          Babelon, Traité, Pt. III, Tome 1, Pl.          III, 5); Phocaea, hectae, 8; Lesbos, hec-          tae, 57; Chios Æ dr. 10; Erythrae didr.          3; Clazomenae didr. 3.          Disposition: R. Jameson and E. T.          Newell acq. parts, remainder dispersed.          Note supplied by E. T. Newell.</p> <p>ESSEG, see ESZEK.</p> <p>ESTE (BARATELA), ITALY.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">11 Æ.</span>          Massalia light dr.          Disposition:          Ghirardini. Not. d. Scavi, 1888, p. 204.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	91
<p>ESZEK (ANC. MURSIA), CROATIA.  Burial—  Greek Imperial.  Disposition:  Celestin. Vjesnik hrvatskoga arheol. drustya,  VII, 1903/04, pp. 15-29.</p> <p>FALCONARA, NEAR NOTO, SIC., 1902.  Burial— 700+ Æ.  Athens, Syracuse &amp; other Sicilian mints.  Disposition: Dispersed.  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>FELSO-SEBES, TRANSYLVANIA, 1835.  Burial— 469 Æ.  Apollonia, Dyrrachium, Dacia.  Disposition: Vienna acq. 58 Dyrrachium.  Seidl, J. G. Archiv. f. Oesterr. Geschichtsquellen, v. 9, 1853, p. 165.</p> <p>FEODOSIA, CRIMEA, 1901.  Burial— 1000 Æ.  Panticapaeum. Found in a vase.  Disposition:  Bull. Internat. di Num., v. I, 1902, p. 43.  Blatt. f. Munzfr., 1901, p. 211.  Athenaeum, July 31, 1901.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

92	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>FETHIE, NEAR MENTESCHE, ASIA MIN.          Burial— 55 ₰.          Rhodes didr. &amp; dr. (400-166 B. C.).          Disposition: Constantinople.          Dr. Regling's notes.</p> <p>FISCHHAUSEN, see SCHUBIN.</p> <p>GALLATZ, DACIA, 1840?          Burial— 4000 ₰.          Dyrrachium, Rhodes, Thebes. Found          with large hoard of Roman Imp. and          Barbaric imitations (Celtic).          Disposition:          Neigebaur. Archäol. Zeit., Beilage, 1848, pp.          110-111.</p> <p>GARBIEH, EGYPT, 1896?          Burial— A, ₰.          Philip II 4 gold st.; Attic tetr.; Phoeni-          cian king of Citium, c. 368 B. C. (?);          4 darics. Incomplete.          Disposition: Alexandria.          Dutilh, E. D. J. In Rev. Belge, 1905, p.          162. Cf. also, Jour. Internat., 1898, v. 1, p.          148.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	93
<p>GARBINO, BULGARIA.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">22 Æ.</span>  Alexander III, 18 dr.; Philip III, 2 dr.;  Antiochus I, 1 dr.; Histiaea 1 half-dr.  Disposition: Sofia.  Archäol. Anzeiger, 1915, p. 236.</p> <p>GEDROSIA, see KUH-I-TAFTAN.</p> <p>GELA, see TERRANOVA DI SICILIA.</p> <p>GERACE ? (ANC. LOCRI).</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">97 A.</span>  Locri. Pot hoard.  Disposition:  Fiorelli, G. Monete inedite dell'Italia antica.  Napoli, 1845, p. 22, note.  Riccio, G. Repertorio. Napoli, 1852, notes,  pp. 12, 72, refers to a hoard of these gold  pieces which he says came from Tiriolo.</p> <p>GERACE (ANC. LOCRI), 1838.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Pyrrhus 20; Syracuse; Punic of Panormus;  many Pegasi. Found in vase.  Disposition: Santangelo, Durand, Millingen  and Stewart.  Raoul-Rochette, D. Mémoire sur les médailles  Siciliennes de Pyrrhus. In his Mémoires</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

94	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>de Numismatique. . . . Paris, 1840, p. 51, note 3. <i>Plate I.</i></p> <p>GERACE (ANC. LOCRI), 184-.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Siris; Croton-Temesa; Laus; Tarentum— all incuse.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Fiorelli, G. <i>Monete inedite dell'Italia antica.</i> Napoli, 1845, p. 22. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>GERACE (ANC. LOCRI), 1904.</p> <p>Burial—c. 282 B. C. <span style="float: right;">70 Æ.</span></p> <p>Pyrrhus tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed; 6 acq. by C. Ricci for National Coll.</p> <p>Orsi, P. <i>Riv. Ital. Num.</i>, 1908, pp. 339-340.</p> <p>GERACE, 1920, see LECCE, 1920.</p> <p>GERONA, SPAIN, 1850/53.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Emporiae, dr. with Pegasus.</p> <p>Disposition: R. Boy acq. part. Remainder melted.</p> <p>Delgado, A. <i>Medallas autonomas.</i> Sevilla, 1876, v. 3, p. 195.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



GREEK COIN HOARDS	95
<p>GHERELLI, ASIA MINOR, 1853.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Hecatomnus.          Disposition: C. T. Newton.          Newton, C. T. Travels and discoveries in the Levant, 1865, v. 1, p. 226, illus. Also his History of discoveries at Halicarnassus, v. II, 1, p. 45.          Regling, K. Frankfurter Münzzeit., 1917, p. 255, note 2; p. 257, note 14.          Cf. Waddington, W. H. Rev. Num., 1856, p. 61.</p> <p>GHIZEH, see ZAGAZIG.</p> <p>GIOIA DEL COLLE, NR. TAR., 1908.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">250 Æ.</span>          Metapontum 1 tetr., many didr.; Tarentum many didr.; Thurium, Heracleia.          Disposition:          Note supplied by M. M. P. Vlasto.</p> <p>GIOIA TAURO, CALABRIA.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">EL, Æ.</span>          Carthaginian El. (Persephone, <i>rev.</i> Horse); Neapolis Camp. Æ. Found in a jar.          Disposition:          Not. d. Scavi, 1902, p. 129.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

96	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>GIRGENTI, SICILY, 1862.</p> <p>Burial— 300 Æ.  Agrigentum; Eryx; Catana; Gela 52;  Leontini 64; Syracuse 139; Segesta;  Himera, 1, 5; Rhegium. 5th Cent. coin-  ages.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Salinas, A. Rev. Num., 1867, pp. 335-342.  2 Plates. (Unfinished).</p> <p>Lederer, P. Berlin Münzblätter, v. 34, 1913,  p. 493. Plate.</p> <p>Hoffman. Bull. Num., p. 131. List given  differs slightly in number of pieces found.</p> <p>GIRGENTI, SICILY, 1900?</p> <p>Burial— 60,000 Æ.  Syracuse, Hieron II; found in a vase.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1903, p. 429.</p> <p>GIRGENTI (NEAR), 1907.</p> <p>Burial— 200+ Æ.  Syracuse tetr. (Du Chastel, Nos. 47, 48,  52, 55-58, 93, 94). Selinus tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Prof. Orsi's notes.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	97
<p>GIURGIU, RUMANIA.</p> <p>Burial— 250+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. Macedonian st.; tetr. and dr. of Thracian kings and towns.</p> <p>Disposition: Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane X, No. 19, 1913, p. 20, No. 1 (quoting Boliar, Trompeta Carpathiar, 1869, No. 699).</p> <p>GIZZERIA, CATANZARO, 1914.</p> <p>Burial—c. 350 B. C. (?) 60 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>: Metapontum; Messana. <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>: Velia 3; Croton 23; Rhegium 5; Messana 20; Syracuse 2; indecipherable 5.</p> <p>Disposition: Museo Reggio di Calabria.</p> <p>Not. d. Scavi, 1914, p. 211.</p> <p>GLANUM, see ST. REMY DE PROVENCE.</p> <p>GRAMMENON, THESSALY, c. 1900.</p> <p>Burial— 130 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>. Philip V 1 dr.; Histiaea 52 tetrob.; Rhodes 49 dr.; Macedonia 27 tetrob.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1901, pp. 83-90. Bull. Internat., v. 1, 1902, p. 10.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

98	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>GRAMMICHELE, SICILY.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Sicilian Æ “axe-heads” (pierced celts) some very small. A list of other localities where these have been found is given.</p> <p>Disposition:          Orsi, P. Bull. di Paletnologia Ital., vol. XXIII, 1897, p. 119; vol. XXVI, 1900, p. 164.          Willers, H. Zeit. f. Num., 1924, p. 257. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>GREDISTJE, TRANSYLVANIA, 1803.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">1000 A.</span>          Koson.</p> <p>Disposition: 400 acquired by Karlsberg mint officials. Remainder dispersed.          Bahrfeldt, M. von. Berl. münzblätt., 1912, p. 325, with further bibliography.</p> <p>GURA-VALE, RUMANIA, 1850.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">71 A.</span>          Apollonia.</p> <p>Disposition:          Bulet. Soc. Num. Romane, 1923, No. 47, p. 90, No. 101.          Archiv. f. Oesterr. Geschichts-Quellen, VI, 237, XV, 321.</p> <p>HAGIA THEODORA, see LAMIA.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

99

## HAGIA TRIADA, CRETE, 1902.

Burial— 19 Æ.

Bronze ingots.

Disposition:

McClean, J. R. Num. Chron., 1910, pp. 209-222, illus.

Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 9, p. 167. *Plate.* Rev. Belge, 1908, p. 312.

Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl., v. 7, p. 973.

## HAIFFA, SYRIA, 1906.

Burial— 38+ Æ.

Cyme; Myrina; Temnos; Magnesia Ion.; Demetrius I Soter; Alexander III; Demetrius II Nicator. All tetradr.

Disposition:

Tourneur, V. Gazette Num. de Bruxelles, v. 11, 1906, p. 18.

Dupriez Sale, No. 90, Dec. 12, 1906, Nos. 1-38. *Plates.*

Rev. Num., 1907, p. 111.

HALICARNASSUS, see BUDRUN.

## HASS-KEUI, BULGARIA, 1886.

Burial— 400 Æ.

Cherronesus; Parium; Maroneia, Abdera; Abydos. Incomplete.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

100	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition:  Tacchella, D. E. Rev. Num., 1898, p. 215.</p> <p>HERACLEIA, BITHYNIA, 184-.</p> <p>Burial—  Heracleia (Imperial). Found on site.  Disposition: Bank of England; Paris.  Borrell, H. P. Num. Chron., 1844, p. 116.</p> <p>HERMIONE, see CRANIDI.</p> <p>HEV SZAMOS, TRANSYLVANIA, 1844.</p> <p>Burial— 465 Æ.  345 Dyrrachium dr. found with Roman  denarii.</p> <p>Disposition:  Kenner, F. Archiv f. Oesterr.-geschichts-  quellen, v. 24, pp. 377-383.  Zeit. f. Num., v. 2, 1875, p. 57.  Mommsen-Blacas II, p. 471.</p> <p>HIERA, see VULCANO.</p> <p>HILLA, see BABYLON, 1849.</p> <p>HUNIEDOARA, see VAJDAHUNYAD.</p> <p>IBIZA, see MARINA DE LA MONJAS.</p> <p>IDALIUM, see DALI.</p> <p>IBRAHIM, see NAHR-IBRAHIM.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	101
<p>IONIA, 1915?</p> <p>Burial— 55± <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.</p> <p>Persian sigli, worn and punchmarked.</p> <p>Disposition: J. G. Milne acq. find.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1916, pp. 1-12. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>ISHTIB, S. SERBIA, c. 1912.</p> <p>Burial— <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.</p> <p>Octodr. of the Derrones.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. L'Hellénisme primitif de la Macédoine, 1919, pp. 9, 10, 13, 25. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>J. I. N., 1919, v. XIX.</p> <p>Blätter f. Münzfr., 1913, p. 5411, illus. Cf. also B. M. C. Macedon, p. 150.</p> <p>ISIDEIO, NEAR ERETRIA, 1914.</p> <p>Burial— 253 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Euboea 40 (196-141 B. C.); Eretria 225; Chalcis 32; Boeotia 1.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Arch. Deltion, 1915, p. 145.</p> <p>JAFFA, 1870.</p> <p>Burial— c. 286-292 A. D. 55 BIL.</p> <p>Antiocheia ad Orontem found with Roman Imperial.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

102	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Saulcy, F. de. <i>Annuaire de Num.</i>, v. 3, 1868-70, pp. 350-369.</p> <p>JALALIA, ON THE INDUS, INDIA, 1911.</p> <p>Burial—Æ.</p> <p>Coins of 12 kings including Demetrius. Poor condition.</p> <p>Disposition: Br. Mus. (ex Whitehead Coll.).</p> <p>Whitehead, R. B. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1923, p. 342.</p> <p>JDITA, BET. BAALBEK AND SAIDA, 1894.</p> <p>Burial—400+ Æ.</p> <p>Alexander III tetr., many with Phoenician inscr.; rem. double st. of Sidon.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Rouvier, J. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1902, p. 255.</p> <p>JERUSALEM.</p> <p>Burial—120-500 Æ.</p> <p>Judea, 1st and 2nd revolt.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Procès Verb. in <i>Ann. de Num.</i>, 1890, p. 21.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



GREEK COIN HOARDS	103
<p><b>JWALA MUKHI, INDIA.</b></p> <p>Burial— 32 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Apollodotus II, hemi-dr. 27; 5 Indian local rulers.</p> <p>Disposition:  Cunningham, Sir A. Num. Chron., 1873, p. 210.</p> <p><b>KABUL VALLEY, 1917.</b></p> <p>Burial— 97 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Indo-Greek tetr.: Heliocles 10; Archebius 30; Strato 8; Strato and Agathocles 5; Peucolaus 2; Amyntas 2; Diomedes 4; Philoxenus 13; Antialcidas 1; Hermaeus 10; Hermaeus and Calliope 2.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. and Punjab Mus., Lahore, acq. parts.  Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, pp. 294-343. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p><b>KALIANDRA (ANC. MENDE), 1892.</b></p> <p>Burial— <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Mende 28 tetrob. and smaller denom.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. 28; Berlin Coll., Löbbecke, and Philipsen Colls. acq. part.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

104	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Wroth, W. Num. Chron., 1892, p. 6; 1893, p. 2. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Cf. Hirsch, Cat. XIII, 1905, Nos. 888-914. <i>Plates</i>. (Possibly from this find.)</p> <p>KALIANDRA (ANC. MENDE), 1913.</p> <p>Burial— 320+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Mende tetradr.</p> <p>Disposition: London, Paris, Berlin, Athens, R. Jameson, G. Empedocles, E. T. Newell acq. parts.</p> <p>Regling, K. Zeit. f. Num., v. 34, 1923, p. 10. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Rev. Num., 1922, p. 103. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Cf. Bl. f. Münzfr., 1913, p. 5411.</p> <p>Moisil, C. Bulet. Soc. Num. Române, Jul. 1922, p. 106.</p> <p>Noe, S. P. The Mende (Kaliandra) hoard. In preparation. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>KARA-BUNAR, BULGARIA, 1909.</p> <p>Burial— 108 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Philip II, 61 tetr., 3 st.; 44 Macedonian tetr. A hoard (?).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Jahrb. Deutsch. Archäol. Inst., 1910, Archäol. Anzeig., p. 403.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	105
<p>KANGRA (DISTR.), INDIA.</p> <p>Burial—Æ.</p> <p>Antimachus II, Philoxenes, Lysias, Antalcidas, Menander.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Cunningham, Sir A. Num. Chron., 1873, p. 209.</p> <p>KANGRA, INDIA.</p> <p>Burial—75 Æ.</p> <p>Apollodotus II of Bactria, Amoghabuti 54.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Rev. Num., 1894, p. 132 (quoting Proceedings of Soc. Asiatique du Bengale).</p> <p>KARANIS (KOM-USHIM), EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial—169-170 A. D. 91 Æ.</p> <p>Alexandrian tetr. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Sent to England.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Grenfell, Hunt &amp; Hogarth. Fayum towns, p. 65. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. A History of Egypt. N. Y., 1898, vol. 5, p. 218.</p> <p>KARDITSA, see MYRON.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

106	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>KARINI, LESBOS, 1892?  Burial— c. 200 B. C. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Mytilene. Some hundreds found in vase  (250-200 B. C.).  Disposition:  Koldewey, R. Lesbos, pp. 40-41.  B. M. Cat. Troas, 1894, p. 192, note. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>KASR-EL-DANAR, EGYPT, 190-.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">1700 Æ.</span>  Alexander III tetr. found in a "kom".  Disposition:  Eddé, M. Boll. di Num., 1905, pp. 129, 140.</p> <p>KAVALA (ANC. NEAPOLIS), 183-.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">A.</span>  Neapolis Maced. Very small and much  defaced.  Disposition: Garreri, M. of Smyrna.  Borrell, H. P. Num. Chron., 1841, p. 139.</p> <p>KEFIR, SYRIA, 1910.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">17 Æ.</span>  Tyre, tetr., year LE to EK.  Disposition: Constantinople.  Unpublished; Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

107

## KENEH, EGYPT (UPPER), 1923.

Burial—after 134 B. C. A, A.

45 A octodr. of Arsinoe type; 200 A tetr. of Ptolemy VI or VII. All but four tetr. of common type; the others of Paphos mint.

Disposition:

Newell, E. T. Numismatist, 1924, p. 301.

Cf. Ciani Sale, Oct. 16, 1923, *Plate III*, Nos. 63-65; *Plate IV*, Nos. 73-82.

## KERTCH, CRIMEA, c. 184-.

Burial— EL.

Cyzicus staters—"the richest hoard to date."

Disposition: Leningrad, Nat. Hermitage Coll., 4.

Lenormant, Fr. Rev. Num., 1856, p. 24. In a letter, Dr. Pridik identifies this as a reference to the hoard described by Aschik in his "Kingdom of the Bosphoros," III, 44, p. 94. *Platc*. All but four pieces were melted after having been stolen by the workmen.

## KERTCH, CRIMEA, 1846.

Burial— A, EL.

Cyzicene and Panticapeum staters, found in pulling down Turkish citadel.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

108	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Leningrad, Nat. Hermitage Coll., 4 Cyzicus and 17 Panticapeum—remainder stolen and melted.</p> <p>Aschik. Kingdom of the Bosphoros, II, pp. 18, 15.</p> <p>KERTCH, CRIMEA, 1847?</p> <p>Burial— 54 Æ. Mithradates Eupator, found in tomb.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Kondakov, Tolstoi &amp; Reinach. Antiquités de la Russie méridionale. Paris, 1891, p. 26.</p> <p>KILILER, THESSALY, 1910/11?</p> <p>Burial— 285-275 B. C. 42 Æ. Alexander III, 7 tetr.; Demetrius Pol. 1 tetr.; Athens 33 tetr.; Seleucus I, 1 tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Cf. Svoronos, J. N. Les Monn. d'Athènes. Munich, 1923. <i>Plate 31.</i></p> <p>KILILER, THESSALY, 1911/12?</p> <p>Burial— 285-275 B. C. 73 Æ. Tetr.: Alexander III 48; Philip III 8; Demetrius Pol. 1; Lysimachus 5; Seleucus I, 1; Athens 10.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

109

Cf. Svoronos, J. N. *Les Monn. d'Athènes*.  
Munich, 1923. *Plate 31*.

KIOULELER, see KILILER.

KIS-SZEDERJES, HUNGARY, 1903.

Burial— 167  $\text{Æ}$ .

Thasos 128 tetr.; Macedonia under the  
Romans 39 tetr.

Disposition: Buda-Pest.

Gohl, E. *Num. Közlöny*, 1904, pp. 94-96.

Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XV, 35/36, p. 78,  
No. 68.

KIZILAGAC, BULGARIA, 1906.

Burial— 240  $\text{Æ}$ .

Maroneia and Abdera (barbaric imita-  
tions).

Disposition:

Vjesnik Hrvatskoga Arheol. Društva, New  
Ser., v. 7, 1905, p. 237.

Mitth. Oesterr. Gesell. f. Münz-u. Medaillen-  
kunde, 1906, p. 14.

KNIAZEJ KRYNICY, UKRAINE, 1903.

Burial— 140  $\text{Æ}$ ,  $\text{Æ}$ .

Bosphorus Cim. 53; Panticapaeum 33;  
Olbia 3; Phanagoria 1; Alexandria Troas  
7; Imp. Greek; Sauromates I; Rhaescu-

# AND MONOGRAPHS

110	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>poris I-VI; Mithradates III; Rhoemetalces; Thothorses. Found with Roman. Disposition: Pulaski, F. Wiadomosci Num. Archeol., 1903, pp. 5-13.</p> <p>KOROPI, ATTICA, 1900? Burial— 94 LEAD. Athens lead of 3d cent. B. C. Disposition: Athens Coll. Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 8, 1905, pp. 255 &amp; 344. Am. Jour. Archaeol., 1906, p. 346.</p> <p>KOROSBANYA, TRANSYLVANIA, 1850. Burial— 70+ Æ. Apollonia of 168 B. C. Found in jar with ornaments. Disposition: Seidl, J. G. Archiv f. Oesterr. Geschichtsquellen, v. 6, pp. 237-238.</p> <p>KRAKOW, GALICIA, 1900? Burial— 125 Æ. Mesembria; Istrus; Olbia; Cherronesus; Panticapaeum; Phanagoria; Rhaescuporis II, III, V, VI; Sauromates I, II;</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



GREEK COIN HOARDS	III
<p>Thothorses; Gepaepyris. No certainty that this was a hoard.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Renner, V. von. Mitth. Oesterr. Gesell. f. Münz- u. Medaillenkunde, 1911, pp. 171-176.</p> <p>KSAR-EL-KEBIR, see ALCAZAR.</p> <p>KUFT, EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Alexander III tetr.; Philip III; Ptolemy I tetr. (early).</p> <p>Disposition: Ashmolean Mus. Oxford (ex Davidson Coll.).</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Tyrus Rediviva. N. Y., 1923, p. 10. MS. notes in Mr. Newell's possession.</p> <p>KUH-I-TAFTAN, PERSIA, 1902.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">90 Æ.</span></p> <p>Seleucid: Antiochus I-III; Demetrius I Soter, Bactria: Demetrius, Euthydemus II, Pantaleon, Antimachus Theos, Eucratides.</p> <p>Disposition: E. J. Rapson; Brit. Mus. acquired 26.</p> <p>Rapson, E. J. Num. Chron., 1904, pp. 311-325. <i>Plate.</i></p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

112	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>KULEK PASS, TAURUS MTS., 1902.  Burial— 73 Æ.  Caesareia Cappadociae; Imperial Greek  from Alexander Severus to Gordianus  III.  Disposition: Constantinople.  Unpublished; from Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>KUTAIS, E. COAST BLACK SEA, 1901/2.  Burial— 21 Æ.  Panticapaeum (like Pozzi Sale, 1150).  Plaster casts in Berlin Coll.  Disposition: Constantinople.  Unpublished; from Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>KUTEHRA JASWALANWALA, IND.  Burial— 45 Æ.  29 dr. of Menander.  Disposition.  Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 342.</p> <p>KYPARISSIA, PELOPONNESUS, 1892-3.  Burial— c. 327 B. C. 35 Æ.  Alexander III 20 tetr. (Amphipolis, Tar-  sus, Ake); Philip II, 4 tetr.; Larissa 1;  Locri Opuntii 2 hemidr.; Thebes 1;</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	113
<p>Sicyon 6; Histiaea 1 tetrob.; Boeotia 1 dr.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Alexander hoards: 1 Kyparrissia. N. Y., 1921, 21 p. 2 <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>LAMIA, THESSALY, 1902.</p> <p>Burial— 112 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Philip II, 28 tetr.; Alexander III, 31 tetr., 3 dr.; Philip III, 1 tetr.; Athens 34 tetr.; Thebes 1 dr.; Boeotian League 7 didr.; Histiaea 5 triob.; Sicyon 1 didr.; Locri Op. 1 triob.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Keramopoullos, A. D. <i>Ephemeris Archaio-logike</i>, 1903, p. 101.</p> <p>Cf. Svoronos, J. N. <i>Les Monn. d'Athènes</i>. Munich, 1923. <i>Plate</i> 27, Nos. 1-34</p> <p>LANGAZA, see ZAROBA.</p> <p>LAODICEA, see LATAKIA.</p> <p>LARISSA, THESSALY, 1912?</p> <p>Burial— 75 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Double victoriates and Thessalian League dr. 75 (incomplete).</p> <p>Disposition: Br. Mus. acq. part.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1913, p. 263.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

114	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>LARNACA, CYPRUS, 1870.  Burial— (300-295 B. C.). 1000 <i>AV</i>  Alexander III, Philip II, III. Staters.  Many F. d. c.  Disposition: Brit. Mus. and Berlin  (ex Fox) acq. parts.  Lang, R. H. Num. Chron., 1871, pp. 229-  234. <i>Platc.</i>  Newell, E. T. Tyrus Rediviva. New York,  1923, p. 10.  Sotheby Sale, June 17, 1913, pp. 11-13.</p> <p>LAS ANSIAS, SPAIN, 1872.  Burial— 7 <i>Æ</i>.  Emporiae 1 ob., 6 dr. with Iberian in-  scriptions. In jar with Roman denarii.  Disposition:  Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Estudio de la moneda  antigua española. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, p. 138.  Delgado, A. Med. autonomas de España, Se-  ville, 1876, v. 3, p. 191.</p> <p>LATAKIA, SYRIA, 1759.  Burial— (160-155) B. C. 100+ <i>Æ</i>.  Alexander III, 46 tetr., 3 dr.; Lysimachus  3; Seleucus I-III 17; Antiochus I-V;  Antiochus IV 6; Ilium 1; Alabanda 5;  Aradus 12; Side 2.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

# GREEK COIN HOARDS

115

## Disposition: Paris.

Pellerin, J. *Mélanges de médailles*, 1765, v. 1, pp. 104-140. *Plates*.

Lenormant, F. *Numismatique des rois grecs*, p. 28. *Trèsor de numismatique*. . . . v. 1.

Eckhel, J. *Doctrina Num.*, v. 1, p. lxxxii.

*Corolla Num.*, 1906, p. 192.

## LECCE, 1920.

Burial—c. 410 B. C. 320+  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Tarentum of wheel, hippocamp and oekist types (Vlasto, Nos. 13 and 53 C, f. d. c.), with "horsemen" of Evans' Periods I and II (B2, E3 and L2, also f. d. c.).

## Disposition:

Vlasto, M. P. *Taras Oikistes*. New York, 1922, p. 71. *Plate*. A subsequent note from M. Vlasto furnished the additional data and stated that the hoard was found at Lecce.

## LEMNOS, 1892.

Burial—3  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Lycia 5th cent.

## Disposition: Athens Coll.

Svoronos, J. N. *Jour. Internat.*, 1899, v. 2, p. 299. *Plate*.

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116	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>LENTINI, SICILY, 1920.            Burial— 88 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.            Agrigentum 2 tetr., 7 didr.; Gela 9 archaic tetr., 2 didr.; Messina 10 archaic tetr.; Syracuse 57 tetr. (Du Chastel, Nos. 21, 25, 33); Leontini 1 tetr.            Disposition: Syracuse Coll. acq. part.            Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>LEONFORTE, SICILY, 1895.            Burial— 68 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.            Messina 2 tetr.; Rhegium 1 tetr.; Syracuse 6 tetr. (transition); Selinus 1 tetr.; Athens 3 tetr.; Ambracia 1; Camarina 1 didr., (Hipparis and Nymph Camarina); Corinth 53 pegasi (2 archaic).            Disposition: Dispersed.            Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>LESBOS, 1892?            Burial— <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.            Methymna archaic. Incomplete.            Disposition: Constantinople acq. 43 (B. M. Cat. Troas, Pl. XXXVI, 8-9. Dr. Regling suggests that these coins</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	117
<p>formed part of this hoard) ; Berlin; Boston.</p> <p>Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1893, p. 90. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Babelon, E. Mélanges Numismatiques, v. 2, p. 112, note.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Les Perses Achéménides. Paris, 1893, p. xxv, note.</p> <p>Dressel, H. Zeit. f. Num., v. 21, 1898, p. 220.</p> <p>Montagu, H. Num. Chron., 1892, p. 33. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>LESINA, DALMATIA.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ, A.</span></p> <p>Pharos Æ ?; Agrigentum 1 A.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Steinbüchel von Rheinwall, A. Num. Jour., v. 1, 1837, p. 168.</p> <p>LESINA, DALMATIA.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">162 Æ.</span></p> <p>Heracleia 49; Pharos 58; Issa 55.</p> <p>Disposition: M. Nisiteo.</p> <p>Steinbüchel von Rheinwall, A. Num. Jour., v. 1, 1837, pp. 164, 168 (note).</p> <p>LEUCADIA, see SANTA MAURA.</p>	
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118	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>LEUKE (ISLAND NEAR OLBIA).          Burial—Æ.          No other data.          Disposition:          Friedländer, J. Griechische kupfermünzen gefunden auf der Insel Leuke. Nassauer Annalen, VI, 1859, 12 p. 1 Plate.</p> <p>LICATA, SICILY, 1900.          Burial—c. 210 B. C. 190 Æ.          Carthage.          Disposition: Catania dealer.          Orsi, P. Riv. Ital. Num., 1900, pp. 90-91.</p> <p>LJUBUSKI, BOSNIA.          Burial—20 Æ.          Apollonia 6; Dyrrachium 14.          Disposition:          Patsch, C. Die Lika. Bosnische Mitteil, v. 8, 1902, pp. 65-69.</p> <p>LOCRI EPIZEPHYRII, see GERACE.</p> <p>LOKVA MTS., HUNGARY, 1912.          Burial—51 Æ.          Apollonia 3; Dyrrachium 10. Found with 38 Roman Republican Æ.          Disposition:</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	119
<p>Num. Közlöny, 1912, p. 141.  Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XV, Nos. 35/6,  p. 81, No. 86.</p> <p>LONDON, 1908.  Burial— c. 283-285 A. D.      46 Æ, BIL.  Alexandria, Imperial Greek.  Disposition:  Num. Chron., 1911, pp. 357-358.</p> <p>LORCH, AUSTRIA.  Burial—      Æ, Æ.  Imperial Greek from Trajan to Julian  the Apostate.  Disposition:  Kubitschek, W. Mitth. K. K. Zentral-  Komm., 3, ser., v. 3, 1904, p. 264.</p> <p>LUCANIA, see BASILICATA.</p> <p>LYCOPOLIS, see ASSIUT.</p> <p>MACEDONIA, 1827.  Burial—      200 Æ.  Histiaea; Macedonia.  Disposition:  Leake, W. M. Num. Chron., 1855, p. 213,  note.</p>	
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120	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>MACEDONIA, 1918?</p> <p>Burial— 20+ <i>AV.</i></p> <p>Lysimachus st.</p> <p>Disposition: J. P. Lawson acq. 18; Brit. Mus., 2.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Num. Chron., 1919, pp. 9-10. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>A considerable number of these coins seen in Athens and in the trade (1923) seem to indicate that the find was much more extensive than Mr. Hill thought. (S. P. Noe.)</p> <p>MACNA, ARABIA, 187-.</p> <p>Burial— c. 30 A. D. <i>Æ.</i></p> <p>Himyaritic; imitations of Athenian "owls".</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Head, B. V. Num. Chron., 1878, p. 283. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>MACOMER, SARDINIA, c. 1890.</p> <p>Burial— 300 <i>Æ.</i></p> <p>Carthaginian.</p> <p>Disposition: Part acq. by R. Ratto.</p> <p>Bornemann, V. Blätter f. Münzfr., 1900, p. 118. <i>Plate.</i></p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	121
<p>MAEANDER VALLEY, A. MIN., 1895.  Burial. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Philip II st. of the mints of Clazomenae,  Mylasa, Magnesia and Alabanda or  Antiocheia ad M.  Disposition: Br. Mus.  B. M. Cat. Caria, p. cviii.</p> <p>MAGYAR-NADAS, TRANS., 1846.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">11 Æ.</span>  Dyrrachium.  Disposition:  Seidl, J. G. Archiv. f. Oesterr. Geschichts-  quellen, v. 9, 1853, p. 165.  Oesterr. Blätter f. Litt. u. Kunst, 1846, p  1058.</p> <p>MALTA.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Selinus didr. Small hoard (Incomplete).  Disposition: Br. Mus. 1.  Hill, G. F. Num. Chron., 1913, p. 260.  <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>MAMMANELLI, see AVOLA, 1914.</p> <p>MANDALI IRAK (OR PERSIA?), 1923.  Burial— 90-85 B. C. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Alexander III; Ariarathes VII (Cappa-</p>	
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122	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>docia); Demetrius I; Alexander I; Demetrius II; Antiochus VI; Antiochus VII; Antiochus VIII; Antiochus IX; Tyre; Heliocles (Bactria); Early kings of Parthia; Mithradates I; Phraates II; Artabanus I; Himerus; Mithradates II. Incomplete. An important treasure—a small fraction only examined.</p> <p>Disposition: E. T. Newell and Brit. Mus. acq. small portions.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Num. Chron., 1924, p. ....  <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Dayet, M. Arehuse, 1925, p. 63. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>MANDL COLL. FIND, see RUMANIA.</p> <p>MANSOURA, see ABU HOMMOS.</p> <p>MARASESTI, RUMANIA, 1909.</p> <p>Burial— 800 A.  Philip II; Alexander III; Philip III  Aridaeus; Lysimachus st. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Vienna, Berlin, Paris, acq. parts; rem. dispersed.</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XI, 1914, No. 21, p. 25, No. 40.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	123
<p>MARASH, ASIA MINOR, 1898.  Burial— 100 Æ.  Athens st., 5th cent.  Disposition: Constantinople.  Am. Jour. Archaeol., 1899, p. 251, quoting  S. S. Times, Nov. 26, 1898.  Num. Chron., 1900, p. 374.</p> <p>MARATHON, 1859.  Burial— 479 B. C. 5 A.  4 darics; 1 st. of Croesus.  Disposition:  Lenormant, F. Annuaire de Num., 1873-74,  p. 201.</p> <p>MARATHUS, PHOENICIA, 1893/94.  Burial— Æ.  Marathus, Aradus.  Disposition: J. Rouvier acq. part.  Rouvier, J. Jour. Asiatique, 1898, v. 12,  p. 368.</p> <p>MARIB, ARABIA.  Burial— Æ.  Himyarite. B. M. Cat. Arabia, p. lxiv,  lxxii, note 1; p. 64ff.  Disposition: Br. Mus., E. T. Newell  acq. parts.</p>	
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124	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Newell, E. T. Hoard of Himyaritic coins from Southern Arabia. 6 p. (Typewritten Manuscript in Library of The American Numismatic Society.</p> <p>MARIETTE FIND, see MYT RAHINEH.</p> <p>MARINA DE LAS MONJAS, IVIZA.  Burial— 191 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Ebusus.  Disposition:  Roman y Calvet, J. Los nombres e importancia arqueologica di las islas Pythiasas. Barcelona, 1906, p. xxi-xxv.</p> <p>MARMARA, 1863.  Burial— c. 100 B. C. 70 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Tetr.: Lysimachus 11; Nicomedes II 8; Cyzicus 5; Athens 1 (New style); Pergamum 1 cist.  Disposition: Constantinople, M. Calvert acq. 26. Cf. Bompois Coll. Hoffman Sale, 1882, No. 1382 illus.  Waddington, W. H. Rev. Num., 1865, pp. 25-28. <i>Plate</i>. = his <i>Mélanges de Numismatique</i>, Ser. II, pp. 33-60.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	125
<p>MARSEILLE.</p> <p>Burial— 400 Æ. Massalia; Carthage (or Sicily). In vase with Roman triens.</p> <p>Disposition: Blanchet, A. <i>Traité des monnaies Gauloises</i>. Paris, 1905. App. I, p. 544. Rev. Num., 1849, pp. 323-324. Rev. Archéol., v. 6, 1849, p. 122.</p> <p>MARSEILLE.</p> <p>Burial— 127 Æ, Æ. Larissa; Athens; Corinth (Greek Imperial); Lacedaemon; Aphrodisias; Campania; Ptolemy. Found with Roman Imperial. A hoard?</p> <p>Disposition: Clerc, M. &amp; Agnel, G. A. d'. <i>Découvertes archéologiques à Marseille</i>. Marseille, 1904, p. 98.</p> <p>MARTINA FRANCA, S. ITALY.</p> <p>Burial—before 215 B. C. 450+ Æ, Æ. Tarentum 172 didr. (Evans Per. VII-X) Heracleia 4 dr.; Thurium 1 didr. (cf. Hirsch XXXIII, 210) Metapontum 1 dr.</p>	
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126	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>(cf. Hirsch XXXIII, 163) Metapontum 272 Æ. Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. small part. MS. note in Libr. of Amer. Numismatic Soc.</p> <p>MARUGGIO, NEAR TARANTO, 1905. Burial—c. 380 B. C. 48 Æ. Tarentum 4; Metapontum 5; Sybaris 6; Thurium 7; Velia 9; Caulonia 9; Croton 5; Poseidonia. Mainly small de- nominations, incl. "incusi". Disposition: Taranto Mus. Not. d. Scavi, 1906, pp. 215-216. Rev. Num., 1907, p. 533. Blätter f. Münzfr., 1907, p. 3658. Vossische Zeit., Feb. 17, 1907.</p> <p>MATHURA, PANJAB, c. 1853. Burial— 134 Æ. Strato I 96; with Indian coins of the Satrap Ranjubal. Disposition: Sir A. Cunningham acq. 50; E. Thomas the rem. Cunningham, Sir A. Num. Chron., 1870, p. 215. Prinsep, J. Essays on Indian antiquities. London, 1858, v. 2, p. 197, note.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	127
<p>Jour. R. A. Soc. of Bengal, 1854. <i>Plate</i> xxxv.</p> <p>MAZARON, SPAIN, 1861.</p> <p>Burial— 90+ Æ.  Carthaginian uninscribed. Incomplete.  Disposition: Cartagena Mus. Arqueologia acq. 90.</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española. Madrid, 1878, p. 77.</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz and Mommsen. Monatsberichte K. Akad. Wissen. Berlin, 1863, p. 253.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Rev. Num., 1889, p. 402.  Cf. Num. Chron., 1913, p. 274.</p> <p>MAZIN, CROATIA, 1896.</p> <p>Burial— 89 B. C. 800+ Æ.  Syracuse (Hiero II); Caphyae Arcad.; Carthage 505; Numidia 328; Salapia; Teate; Romano - Campanian; Ptolemy VIII; Ptolemy X. Found with Aes Grave, Aes Sign. and Aes Rude.</p> <p>Disposition: Agram Mus. acq. almost entire hoard.</p> <p>Brunsmid, J. Vjesnik Hrvatskoga Arheol.</p>	
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128	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Drustva, v. II, 1896-7, p. 42; v. IV, p. 81; v. VI, p. 167; VIII, p. 176. Illus.</p> <p>Bahrfeldt, M. Derivative of the above in Berl. Munzblätter, 1900, pp. 2863, 2885 and 2898. Illus.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. Rev. Num., 1901, pp. 290-293.</p> <p>Haerberlein, E. J. Aes Grave., 1910, p. 16.</p> <p>Mitth. Oesterr. Gesell. f. Munzen u. Medaillen Kunde, 1906, p. 14.</p> <p>Patsch. Die Lika. Schriften der Balkaner Komm., I, 1900, p. 52.</p> <p>Willers, H. Num. Zeit., 1904, p. 5, note 5.</p> <p>Num. Chron., 1900, p. 374.</p> <p>MAZZARINO, SICILY, 1912.</p> <p>Burial—470-460 B. C. 273 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Syracuse 61 tetr., 3 didr., 6 dr.; Camarina 1 archaic didr.; Selinus 30 didr.; Agrigentum 21 archaic didr., 57 others; Gela 7 tetr., 61 didr.; Himera 6 didr.; Zancle 2; Messana 6 tetr.; Leontini 2; Rhegium 3; Acanthus 1; Athens 6 (500-450).</p> <p>Disposition: Syracuse Mus. bulk of find.</p> <p>Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1912, pp. 454-455.</p> <p>Rev. Num., 1913, p. 414.</p> <p>Rassegna Num., 1913, p. 84.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	129
<p>MEGARA.</p> <p>Burial— 163 Æ.          Lysimachus 4 dr.; Alexander III 52 dr.;          Philip III 7 dr.; Tegea Arcadiae 1.          Disposition: Athens, 64.          Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 8, p.          255.          Unpublished material, Athens Nat. Num.          Mus.</p> <p>MELOS, 1825?</p> <p>Burial— EL.          Coins of the same type as the Santorin          find, 1821, and uncertain with the fore-          part of a Lion and inscrip. OΛV.          Disposition:          Borrell, H. P. Num. Chron., 1844, p. 134.          Babelon, E. Traité . . . v. 1, pt. 2, p. 451.  <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>MELOS, 1907.</p> <p>Burial— c. 476-416 B. C. 77+ Æ.          Melos. Great variety of types.          Disposition: Jameson Coll., Pozzi          Coll. McClean Coll. (8).          Jameson, R. Rev. Num., 1908, pp. 301-310;          1909, pp. 188-208. <i>Plates.</i>          Babelon, E. Traité, v. 3, pt. 2, p. 850.  <i>Plate.</i></p>	
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130	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Head, B. V. <i>Hist. Num.</i>, 1911, p. 892.  Weil, R. <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, 1910, p. 360.  <i>Plate.</i>  Pozzi Coll. Sale, 1921, Nos. 2024-2039.</p> <p>MEMPHIS, EGYPT.</p> <p>Burial— 39 <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Athens, 5th cent., many punch-marked,  found in Ptah-temenos.  Disposition: Br. Mus.  Hill, G. F. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1917, p. 9. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>MESAGNE, LECCE.</p> <p>Burial— <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Metapontum 6; Thurium 2; Velia 1;  Tarentum; Anactorium (many); Neap-  olis (many); Campania.  Disposition: Taranto Mus.  Note by E. T. Newell in <i>Libr. of Am. Num.</i>  <i>Soc.</i></p> <p>MESOPOTAMIA, 191-.</p> <p>Burial— 79+ <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.  Alexander III 19 tetr., 19 dr.; Philip III  1 tetr., 3 dr.; Lysimachus 3 tetr., 2 dr.;  Demetrius Poliorcetes 1 tetr.; Eumenes I  1 tetr.; Seleucus I 5 tetr., 7 dr.; Anti-  ochus I 7 tetr.; Antiochus II 3 tetr.;  Seleucus II 8 tetr.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	131
<p>Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. 79 from Gejou.</p> <p>Note supplied by Mr. Newell.</p> <p>MESSINA, 1868.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">243 Æ.</span></p> <p>Syracuse didr.; Corinth; Alyzia; Anactorium; Argos Amphiloichicum; Corcyra; Dyrrachium; Leucas; Locri; Thyrrheium.</p> <p>Disposition: L. Walcher de Molthein. Molthein, L. W. de. Catalogue de la collection de médailles grecques. Paris, 1895, p. 48.</p> <p>MESSINA, 1875.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">35 Æ.</span></p> <p>Athens 20 archaic tetr.; Acanthus 4; Rhegium 4; Messana 4; Samos 4.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin Coll. acq. 2 Samos and others (?).</p> <p>Babelon, E. Mélanges de Num., v. 3, pp. 41-48. <i>Plate.</i> = Rev. Num., 1894, p. 278.</p> <p>Dodd, C. H. Jour. Hellen. Stud., v. 28, p. 68.</p> <p>Sallet, A. von. Zeit. f. Num., v. 3, 1876, p. 135; v. 5, 1878, p. 103. <i>Plate.</i></p>	
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132	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Hirsch Sale XIV, 1905, No. 531 (possibly others). <i>Plate</i>.  Head, B. V. Hist. Num., 1911, p. 153.</p> <p>MESSINA, 1895.  Burial— c. 493 B. C. 186 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Zancle 156; Naxos 30.  Disposition: Dispersed.  Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1896, pp. 101-107. <i>Plate</i>.  Babelon, E. Traité, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1486. <i>Plate</i>.  Benson, E. Ancient Greek coins, pt. XV, 1905, p. 6. <i>Plate</i>. = Am. Jour. Num., v. 39, p. 95.  Hill, G. F. Handbook of Greek and Roman coins. London, 1899, p. 218.  Jameson Cat. No. 638.  Benson Sale, Nos. 224 &amp; 228 (ex Evans Sale 1898, Nos. 61-62).</p> <p>MESSOREA, CYPRUS, 1896.  Burial— 5 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Kings of Cyprus: Lysandros, Epipalos, Pnytagoras 2 didr.  Disposition: E. H. Hore of Cyprus.  Perdrizet, P. Rev. Num., 1898, pp. 207-208.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	133
<p>METAPONTO, 1881.</p> <p>Burial— 150 Æ.  Metapontum bulk of find; Caulonia;  Thurium; Tarentum; Corinthian pegasi.  Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Pignatelli acq. 52; rem.  dispersed.</p> <p>Helbig, W. Bull. dell'Inst., 1882, p. 223.</p> <p>METSOBON, EPIRUS, 1913.</p> <p>Burial— 25 Æ.  Philip V, 1; Perseus 2 tetr., 1 tetrob.;  Kings of Epirus 5; Rhodes 16. Bought  from peasants.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens Coll.  Unpublished, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.</p> <p>MICCABA, SARDINIA, 1923.</p> <p>Burial— 300+ Æ.  Carthaginian (Persephone, <i>rev.</i> horse).</p> <p>Disposition:  Am. Jour. Archaeol., 1923, p. 342.</p> <p>MILETOPOLIS (?) MYSIA.</p> <p>Burial— 8+ Æ.  Persian sigloi, punchmarked.</p>	
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134	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: E. S. G. Robinson acq. 6; Brit. Mus., 2.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Jour. Hellen. Stud., 1919, p. 124.</p> <p>MINEO, SICILY, 1905.</p> <p>Burial—c. 295 B. C. 500 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.          Syracuse, archaic tetr.; Agathocles 17;          Gela 1; Siculo-Punic 28; Athens 3 tetr.          (ante 430 B. C.); Corinth 2 pegasi.</p> <p>Disposition: 55 secured by local authorities.</p> <p>Not. d. Scavi, 1905, pp. 438-439.          Rev. Num., 1906, p. 348.</p> <p>MONACIZZO, CALABRIA, 1907.</p> <p>Burial— 65 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  <math>\mathcal{A}</math> didr.: Metapontum 5; Heracleia 1;          Velia 1; Thurium 1; Terina 1; Tarentum 56. <math>\mathcal{A}</math>: Tarentum 2 st., 1 half-st.</p> <p>Disposition: Taranto Mus.</p> <p>Rev. Num., 1908, p. 565.</p> <p>Boll. d'Arte del Ministero P. Istruzione, II, 1908, p. 316.</p> <p>Note by E. T. Newell in Libr. of Am. Num. Soc.</p>
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# GREEK COIN HOARDS

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## MONACO.

Burial— 21 Æ.

Carthaginian 19; Neapolis Camp. 2.

Disposition:

Blanchet, A. *Traité de monnaies Gauloises*, 1905, p. 181.

Bull. Soc. Antiq. de France, 1880, p. 114.

## MONGO, SPAIN.

Burial— 17 Æ.

Corinth; Messana; Selinus; Carthage; Syracuse; Massilia; Emporiae. A pot hoard.

Disposition:

Chabas, *Archivio V*, 1891, p. 59.

Hübner, *Monumentae linguae Ibericae*, p. 212.

MONTE CALOGERO, see TERMINI  
IMERESE.

MONTEPARANO, NR. TARANTO, 1905.

Burial—after 314 B. C. 313 Æ, Æ.

Tarentum 13 Æ (10—Evans V, 9; 1—Evans V, 4; 1—Evans V, 2; 1 ½ st. B. M. C. 16) many didr. (Evans V); Metapontum 1 tetr.; Thurium 1 tetr.

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136	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Taranto Mus. acq. 1 <i>N</i> of Tarentum.  Jameson Coll., 1913, v. 1, p. 38, No. 148.  Note supplied by M. M. P. Vlasto.</p> <p>MORCONE, ITALY, 1905.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Velia didr.; Neapolis Camp.  Disposition:  Not. d. Scavi, 1905, pp. 193-194.  Rassegna Num., 1905, p. 89.  Rassegna d'Arte, Nov. 1905 (cover).</p> <p>MORELLA, SPAIN, 1862.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Massilia; Emporiae. Similar to Auriol find.  Disposition:  Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1581.  Zobel de Zangroniz, J. <i>Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española</i>. Madrid, 1878, p. 118.  Delgado, A. <i>Medallas autonomas de España</i>. Sevilla, 1876, v. 3, p. 175, 179, 194.  Rev. Num., 1923, pp. 1-7. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>MORINO, BASILICATA, 1860?  Burial— <span style="float: right;">300 Æ.</span>  Arpi, Neapolis Camp., Compulteria, Cales,</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	137
<p>Suessa, Aesernia, Teanum, Aquinum, Cosa, Romano-Campanian and Roman Repub.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Sambon, L. <i>Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique</i>, 1870, p. 33.</p> <p>Bahrfeldt, M. <i>Riv. Ital. Num.</i>, 1900, pp. 79-81.</p> <p>Garrucci, P. <i>Bull. del' Inst.</i>, 1860, p. 132.</p> <p>Mommsen, (Blacas). <i>Hist. de la monnaie romaine</i>, v. 1, p. 166, note.</p> <p><i>Riv. Ital. Num.</i>, 1907, p. 364.</p> <p>MOSSUL.</p> <p>Burial— 88 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Alexander III tetr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Wiener Num. Monatshefte, v. 1, 1865, pp. 98-99.</p> <p>MOSSUL, 1916 or 1917.</p> <p>Burial— 80 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Alexander III 2 tetr., 35 dr.; Lysimachus 22 tetr., 1 dr.</p> <p>Disposition: E. T. Newell.</p> <p>Note by E. T. Newell.</p>	
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138	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>MOSSUL, 1918.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Alexander III; Lysimachus.  Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. portion.  Note by E. T. Newell.</p> <p>MÜHLENBACHER-STÜHL, 1852.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">50 Æ.</span>  Apollonia, Dyrrachium, Thasos.  Disposition: Vienna.  Seidl, J. G. Archiv f. Oesterr. Geschichts-  quellen, v. 9, 1853, pp. 164-165.</p> <p>MUNTSEL, see GREDISTJE.</p> <p>MYCENAE, 1895.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">3786 Æ.</span>  Argos Argolidis 3354; Corinth 296;  Phlius 133; Leucas 1; Ptolemy Soter  II 2.  Disposition:  Lambropoulos, A. Ephemeris Archaeol., III,  1896, p. 137. <i>Plates.</i>  Homolle, T. Comptes Rendus de l'Acad.  Inscr., 1897, pp. 49-50. Rev. Num., 1898, p.  127.  Riv. Ital. Num., 1895, p. 407.</p> <p>MYCONOS, see DELOS and MYCONOS.</p>
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# GREEK COIN HOARDS

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## MYONIA, MT. PARNASSUS.

Burial— Æ, Æ.

Delphi didr.; Athens; Cassander;  
Aetolian League.

Disposition:

Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 2, 1899,  
p. 297. *Plate.*

Regling, K. Klio, v. 6, p. 505, note 2.

Rhein. Mus., 1905, p. 350.

## MYRON, NEAR KARDITSA, GREECE.

Burial— (after 338 B. C.). 1647 Æ.  
Thebes Boeotiae 945; Aegina 221; Ar-  
gus 1; Sicyon 188.

Disposition: Athens acq. 1593.

Svoronos, J. N. Arch. Deltion, 1917, pp.  
278-335. *Plates.*

Am. Jour. Archaeol., 1920, p. 292.

Rassegna Num., 1914, p. 135.

Nuova Antologia, Oct. 1914.

Newell, E. T. Alexander Hoards: Andrit-  
saena. New York, 1923, p. 36.

## MYT-RAHINEH, EGYPT, 1860.

Burial— 6th cent. B. C. 23 Æ.

Lete; Aegina; Corinth 4; Naxos 2;  
Phocaea 2; Chios; Cos; Cyprus; Dicaea;  
Cyrenaica 2; Uncertain 8; 75 kilogr. Æ

# AND MONOGRAPHS

140	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>ingots. Longpérier's attribution differs in details.</p> <p>Disposition: Cairo.</p> <p>Dressel, H. <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, 1900, p. 254.</p> <p>Longpérier, A. de. <i>Oeuvres</i>, v. 2, 1883, p. 514. <i>Platc</i> = <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1861, p. 414.</p> <p>Regling, K. <i>Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl.</i>, v. 7, p. 976.</p> <p>MYT-RAHINEH, 1919/20.</p> <p>Burial— 38 <i>Æ</i>.</p> <p>Egypt (hieroglyphic legend).</p> <p>Disposition: J. Khaouam, Cairo.</p> <p>Chassinat, E. <i>Les trouvailles de monnaies égyptiennes à la légende hiéroglyphique</i>. In <i>Recueil de Trav. relatifs à la Philol. et à l'Archéol. égypt.</i>, 1923, t. 40, pp. 131-157. <i>Platc</i>.</p> <p>MYTILENE.</p> <p>Burial— 14+ <i>Æ</i>.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Sotheby Sale, Fox Coll., July 31, 1852, p. 11, Nos. 100-105.</p> <p>NABLOOS, see NAPLUS.</p> <p>NAHR-IBRAHIM, PHOENICIA, 1874.</p> <p>Burial— 60 B. C. 200+ <i>Æ</i>.</p> <p>Aradus tetr.</p>
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<p>Disposition: H. C. Reichhardt acq. 150.  Reichhardt, H. C. Num. Zeit., v. 8, 1876, p. 385.</p> <p>NAPLUS, PALESTINE, 1891?  Burial—c. 125 B. C. 400 Æ.  Tyre tetr.; Antiochus VII and Demetrius II, tetr.; Sidon 3 octodr.  Disposition: Dispersed.  Hamburger, L. Zeit. f. Num., 1892, p. 329, note.  Hamburger Sale, June 13, 1892, Nos. 2105-9.</p> <p>NAUKRATIS, 1880?  Burial—c. 439 B. C. 15 Æ.  Syracuse (500-480); Athens 6 tetr. (500-430); Aegina; Samos; Chios; Lycia; Mallus. Found with 42 oz. of lump silver. Known as Silversmith's hoard.  Disposition:  Head, B. V. Num. Chron., 1886, pp. 1-18. <i>Plate</i> = Egypt. Expl. Fund. Memoirs, v. 3, p. 63.  Dressel, H. Zeit. f. Num., v. 22, 1900, p. 258.</p>	
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142	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>NAUKRATIS, 1905?</p> <p>Burial— 84 Æ. Athens 70 tetr.; Sicily, Acanthus, Aegina, Elis, Cyrenaica. Disposition: N. Langton acq. 2 tetr. Eddé, J. <i>Boll. di Num.</i>, 1905, p. 129. <i>Rassegna Num.</i>, 1905, p. 53. <i>Plate</i>. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1906, <i>Proc. R. Num. Soc.</i>, p. 14.</p> <p>NAXOS, see SCHISO.</p> <p>NEA-CASSANDRA, MACEDON., 1897. Burial— 46 Æ, Æ. Mende; Potidaea; Scione; uncertain of Macedonia. Disposition: H. Weber acq. 23. Weber, H. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1898, pp. 251-258. <i>Plate</i>. (Also illustrated in the Weber Coll., v. 2).</p> <p>NEAPOLIS MACEDONIAE, see KAVALLA.</p> <p>NICE, FRANCE. Burial— 30 Æ. Histiaea tetrob. Disposition: A. Blanchet acq. 2. Blanchet, A. <i>Rev. Belge</i>, 1913, p. 305.</p>
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<p>Blanchet, A. <i>Traité des Monnaies Gauloises</i>, p. 181.  Rev. Num., 1896, p. 131.</p> <p>NICOSIA, see LARNACA.</p> <p>NOTO, SICILY, 1852?</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Syracuse (Philistis and Gelon); Ptolemies (?).</p> <p>Disposition: Sold in Naples.</p> <p>Romano, G. <i>Sopra alcune monete scoperte in Sicilia</i>. Parigi, 1862, p. 52.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. <i>Syracusan medallions and their engravers</i>. Num. Chron., 1891, p. 374.</p> <p>NOTO, SICILY, 1916.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Pegasi, Corinth and Colonies; Syracuse (Agathocles) tetr. Hoard came to light during a washout.</p> <p>Disposition: Syracuse Mus. acq. small part.</p> <p>Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>NYMPHI (?), NEAR SMYRNA, 1860.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">7 Æ, 2 EL.</span>  Lydia: El, 1 hecte; 1 trite. Æ. 1 siglus, 3 ob., 3 tetrob. of Croesus.</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

144	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: F. Lenormant.  Lenormant, F. <i>Annuaire de Num.</i>, 1873-74, p. 196.</p> <p>OLBIA.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Three finds. Olbia (?) or Irano-Scythian coins of the late 5th cent. inscribed EMINAKO. In one find 16 coins in a pot. Finds of these coins have occurred nowhere else.</p> <p>Disposition:  Minns, E. H. <i>Scythians and Greeks</i>. Cambridge, 1914, p. 487.  <i>Hist. Num.</i>, p. 283.  <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, v. III, pl. II, No. 4.  Oreshnikov, A. <i>Cat. Moscow Univ. coins</i>, p. 15, pl. I, 9.  Bertier-de-la-Garde, A. L. <i>Corrections of P. O. B.'s General Coin Catalogue</i>, p. 58, No. 2.  <i>Transactions Odessa Soc.</i>, XXV. <i>Minutes</i>, p. 54.</p> <p>OLYMPIA, 1861.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">50 Æ.</span>  Aegina 12, Elis 10+. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Lambros, Berlin, 1 Elis.  Sotheby Sale, Merlin Coll., 1861, p. 16, Nos. 80-89.</p>
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## OLYMPIA, 1923.

Burial—after 250 B. C. 82+  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

Elis: 6 st. (Hera or Zeus types); 1 hemidr. (Eagle Head); 6 late dr.; 7 hemidr. (Zeus *rev.* Eagle); 11 triob.; Boeotia: 1 st., 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  st., 2 hemidr.; Aegina: 3 st., 2 dr.; Alexander III: 15 tetr., 5 dr.; Philip III 1 tetr.; Athens 3 tetr.; Sicyon 2 st.; 1 st. of Opuntian Locrians; 8 tetrob. of Chalcis; Ptolemy I or II 6 tetr.; Lysimachus 1 tetr.

Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. part.

From note in A. N. S. Libr.

## ORCHOMENUS, BOEOTIA, 1920.

Burial—324-322 B. C. 133  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

Olympia 10 st.; Sicyon 15 ob.; Phocis; Thebes; Platea 4.

Disposition: Dr. A. Petsalis of Athens acq. part.

Seltman, C. T. Temple coins of Olympia. Cambridge, 1921, p. 111.

## OREUS, EUBOEA, 1902.

Burial—c. 158 B. C. 646  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

Philip V, 13 didr., 11 dr.; Perseus 11; Alexander III 1 tetr.; Lysimachus 1 dr.;

## AND MONOGRAPHS

146 ·	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Histiaia 8; Aetolian League 2; Larissa 1; Chalcis; Achaian League 3 triob; Rhodes 595 dr.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens acq. 125.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 5, 1902, pp. 318-328. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Rev. Suisse, 1904-05, v. 12, p. 274.</p> <p>Wochenschrift f. Klass. Philol., 1903, No. 36, p. 988.</p> <p>Der Numismatiker, 1903, p. 70.</p> <p>ORIA, CALABRIA, 1884.</p> <p>Burial—c. 300-281 B. C. 200+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Metapontum didr. and 2 worn tetr.; Tarentum didr.; Heracleia; Thurium; Croton. 200 coins examined by A. J. Evans.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Evans, A. J. The Horsemen of Tarentum. Num. Chron., 1889, pp. 126-127. <i>Plates.</i></p> <p>OSTROV, MACEDONIA, 1903.</p> <p>Burial— 90 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Thasos found with Roman Repub. denarii in vase.</p> <p>Disposition: Bucharest.</p>
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<p>Blätter f. Münzfr., 1903, p. 2943, quoting Rumanischer Lloyd, Bukarest, March 17, 1903.</p> <p>Bull. Internat., v. 2, 1903, p. 64, same quotation.</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane XVII, 1922, p. 58, No. 91.</p> <p>OUGRI, ACHAEA, NEAR ALISSOS, 1892/3.</p> <p>Burial— 9 A, A.</p> <p>Philip II 1 A st.; Alexander III 1 A st., 4 tetr., 1 of Ake, year 25; Athens 2 tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Unpublished material, Athens.</p> <p>Cf. Svoronos, J. N. Les Monn. d'Athènes. Munich, 1923. <i>Plate</i> 27, Nos. 35-36.</p> <p>OXUS, 1879?</p> <p>Burial— c. 209 B. C. 1500 A, A.</p> <p>Alexander III, 100 tetr., 100 dr.; Antiochus I-III; Diodotus; Pixodarus; Andragoras; Tiribazus; Pharnabazus; Tiridames; Pharsapis; Seleucus I; Acanthus; Aspendus; Athens; Celen-          deris; Byzantium; Tarsus; Uncertain.          Found with rich treasure of gold and silver.</p>	
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148	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Greater part dispersed; Br. Museum; A. Cunningham; A. Grant.</p> <p>Cunningham, Sir A. Jour. R. Asiatic Soc. Bengal, 1881, v. 50, pp. 151-186. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Dalton, O. M. Treasure of the Oxus. . . . London, 1905, p. 5.</p> <p>Gardner, P. Num. Chron., 1879, pp. 1-12.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Andragora. Atti dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, fasc. 2, 1919, pp. 23-33. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Minns, E. H. Scythians and Greeks. . . . Cambridge, 1913, p. 254.</p> <p>PACHINO, SICILY, 1921.</p> <p>Burial— 250+ <i>N</i>, <i>Æ</i>.  Syracuse <i>N</i>: (Agathocles) with Fulmen or Quadriga; <i>Æ</i>: tetr. (Agathocles) Nike; tetr. of Panormus and of Alexander III.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>PACHINO, SICILY, 1923.</p> <p>Burial— 2000+ <i>Æ</i>.  Syracuse (Hieron II, Head of Poseidon and Trident). A pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p>
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## PADEMLIK (DISTR. DADIA).

Burial— 132 Æ, Æ.

Æ: Ephesus 67 tetr.; Mausolus 4;  
Cnidus 2 tetr., 1 didr., 1 dr., 1 hemi-dr.;  
Samos 1 tetr.; Cos 1 tetr.; Colophon 1  
dr. Æ: Cnidus 48; Rhodes 1; 1 un-  
recognizable.

Disposition: Constantinople.

Unpublished; Dr. Regling's MS. notes.

## PAESTUM, ITALY, 1858.

Burial— c. 410 B. C. Æ.

Incuse; Sybaris; Caulonia; Croton;  
Metapontum. Double relief: Metapon-  
tum 101; Caulonia; Velia; Terina;  
Croton; Poseidonia; Thurium; Hera-  
cleia.

Disposition:

Sambon, L. *Recherches sur les monnaies de  
la presqu'île italique*, 1870, pp. 30-32.

Evans, A. J. *The Horsemen of Tarentum*.  
*Num. Chron.*, 1889, pp. 39-42. *Plate*.

Vlasto, M. P. *Taras Oikistes*. New York,  
1922, p. 219.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

150	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>PALAZZOLO-ACREIDE, SICILY, 1897.  Burial— 450 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Syracuse (Agathocles) 6 tetr.; Corinth  and most of her colonies 454; Siculo-  Punic 1.  Disposition: Syracuse Mus. (?)  Salinas, A. Not. d. Scavi, 1897, pp. 436-  437, illus.</p> <p>PALERMO, 1894.  Burial— after 472 B. C. 9 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Himera tetr., 1st coinage.  Disposition: Palermo Coll. acq. 1;  Virzi 4; A. J. Evans 2.  Gabrici, E. Riv. Ital. Num., 1894, pp. 399,  414; 1895, p. 29.</p> <p>PALLENÉ, see ZOUGRA.</p> <p>PALOMBARA, NR. BITONTO, S. ITALY.  Burial— 16 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Metapontum 5 didr.; Tarentum 9 didr.;  Heracleia 1; Terina 1.  Disposition:  Selvaggi, Apulia, 1910, v. 1, p. 58.</p> <p>PANCIU, RUMANIA, 1915.  Burial— <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Dyrrachium dr.</p>
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Disposition: Rumanian Acad.

Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XIII, No. 27,  
1916, p. 42, No. 60.

PANTICAPAEUM, see KERTCH.

PARNASSUS, MT., see MYONIA.

PASCHA, EUBOEAE, 1883.

Burial—490 B. C. 70+  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Eretria tetr. 1; didr. 7; dr. (large no.);  
Attic tetr.; Wappenmünzen.

Disposition: Dispersed.

Köhler, U. Ath. Mittheil., IX, 1884, pp.  
354-362.

Seltman, C. T. Athens; its history and  
coinage. Cambridge, 1924, p. 146.

PATERNO, SICILY, 1915.

Burial—40  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Messana 3 tetr.; Syracuse 7; Gela 1;  
Agrigentum 3 (Archaic and transi-  
tional).

Disposition: Dispersed.

Not. d. Scavi, 1915, p. 226.

PATRAS, GREECE, 1850.

Burial—116  $\mathcal{A}$ ,  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Alexander III tetr. bulk of find; 3  $\mathcal{A}$   
st. of Alexander ?; Athens tetr.; Sicyon

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152	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>2; Aetolia 3; Philip Aridaeus; Seleucus Nicator 1. Found in vase.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens Univ. Libr. acq. part.</p> <p>Newton, C. T. Num. Chron., 1854, pp. 31-37.</p> <p>PELLA, MACEDONIA, 1915.</p> <p>Burial— 231 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{E}</math>.</p> <p>Alexander III 1 tetr., rem. <math>\mathfrak{E}</math> of Cassander.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Oikonomos, G. P. Nomismata tou Basileos Kassandrou, 1918, 29 p. <i>Platc.</i> Arch. Delteion, v. IV, p. 1.</p> <p>Praktika, 1915, p. 243.</p> <p>PERGAMUM, ASIA MINOR, 1904-08.</p> <p>Burial— (not a hoard). 969 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{E}</math>.</p> <p>Greek auton. 634; Imp. Greek 335. Pergamum 314 <math>\mathfrak{E}</math>; Abdera; Maroneia; Thasos; Lysimacheia; Thessalonica; Athens; Sicyon; Heracleia Bith.; Adramytium; Cyzicus; Lampsacus; Parium, etc.; Alexander III; Cassander; Prusias. Found during excavations with Roman, Byzantine, Medieval, etc.</p>
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# GREEK COIN HOARDS

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## Disposition:

Regling, K. Münzfunde aus Pergamon. Blätter f. Münzfr., 1914, pp. 5671-5681; p. 5703-5718.

Conze. Ausgrabungen von Pergamon, v. 1, pp. 355-363, for same text.

PERSIA, see MANDALI.

PHAESTUS, see HAGIA TRIADA.

PHAROS, see LESINA and CITTA-VECCHIA.

PIANURA, NEAR NAPLES, 1844.

Burial— Many  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

Syracuse (Hieron I); Athens tetr.

## Disposition:

Ruggiero, M. Scavi di antichita nelle regno di Napoli, 1743-1876. Napoli, 1888, p. 230.

PIAZZA ARMERINA, SICILY.

Burial—  $\mathfrak{A}$ .

Pegasi—chiefly Corinthian.

## Disposition:

Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1894, p. 218. Cf. Contessa hoard.

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154	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>PIETRABBONDANTE, 1900.</p> <p>Burial—c. 250 B. C. <span style="float: right;">272 Æ.</span></p> <p>Roman (cast—Triens, quadrans, sextans) Latium 3; Samnium 13; Suessa 16; Teanum 1; Cales 25; Nola 3; Neapolis 47; Neapolis (overstruck over Cales) 75 (?); Aesernia (?) 2; Teanum (?) 2; Illegible 69.</p> <p>Disposition: Naples.</p> <p>Gabricci, E. Not. d. Scavi, 1900, pp. 645-656, illus.</p> <p>Riv. Ital. Num., 1907, p. 365.</p> <p>Bull. Internat. di Num., v. 1, 1902, p. 10.</p> <p>PIRAEUS, 1882.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">80 EL.</span></p> <p>Cyzicus 80 electrum st.; Alexander III st. (?). Found in a vase.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1887, pp. 35 and 42. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Dr. Regling states that a MS. note in Dr. Greenwell's copy of this article gives the number of Cyzicenes as 80 and adds that no staters of Alexander the Great were found with them.</p>
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<p>PIRLIBEJ, ASIA MINOR, 18-.</p> <p>Burial— 1000 A.</p> <p>Darics.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Sibilian, P. C. Num. Zeit., v. 2, 1870, p. 333.</p> <p>PONT DE MOLINS, SPAIN, 1868.</p> <p>Burial— A.</p> <p>Athens 2 archaic tetr.; Cyme 1 dr.; Metapontum st. (fragment); Corcyra; Emporiae; Massalia. Found in jar with flans (?) and silver fragments.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Botet y Siso, J. Les monedas Catalanes, 1908, v. 1, pp. xxxv-xxxviii.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Traité. . . . v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1580.</p> <p>Blancard, L. Mémoire de l'Acad. de Marseille 1896-99, p. 454.</p> <p>Delgado, A. Medallas autonomas de España, v. 3, pp. 174, 194.</p> <p>Pujol y Camps. Memorial numismatico. Madrid, v. III, p. 16.</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, p. 19.</p> <p>Rev. Num., 1923, pp. 1-7. <i>Plate.</i></p>	
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156	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>POPESTI, RUMANIA.</p> <p>Burial— 20 Æ.</p> <p>Thasos 20 tetr., one inscr. "THRAKON".</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, X, No. 19, 1913, p. 21, No. 4 (quoting from Boliar, Trompeta Carpathiar, 1869, No. 699).</p> <p>POPULONIA, ETRURIA, 1867.</p> <p>Burial— 55+ Æ.</p> <p>Populonia (?).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Gamurrini, G. F. Periodico Num., v. 4, 1872, p. 209.</p> <p>POSEIDONIA, see PAESTUM.</p> <p>POTOK, HUNGARY, 1862.</p> <p>Burial— 20 Æ.</p> <p>Apollonia 4; Dyrrachium 3; Scodra 1; Issa 1.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Kenner, F. Archiv f. Oesterr. Geschichtsquellen, v. 38, 1867, p. 309.</p> <p>PRIENE, ASIA MINOR, 1870.</p> <p>Burial— c. 158 B. C. 6 Æ.</p> <p>Tetr. of Orophernes found in base of statue of Athena Polias.</p>
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<p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. and Paris acq. 1 each; rem. dispersed.</p> <p>Newton, C. T. Num. Chron., 1871, p. 19, illus.</p> <p>Wiegand &amp; Schrader. Priene. Berlin, 1904, p. 84, p. 111.</p> <p>Clarke, A. O. Ionian antiquities, v. 4, p. 26. Arethuse, Oct., 1923, p. 7.</p> <p>Head, B. V. Hist. Num., 1911, p. 750.</p> <p>Picard, C. Ephèse et Claros, p. 476.</p> <p>PRIENE, ASIA MINOR.</p> <p>Burial— 4313+ Æ.</p> <p>Priene 4313; Miletus 1. 2110 illegible. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Wiegand, T. &amp; Schrader, H. Priene. Ber- lin, 1904, p. 323, 328.</p> <p>PRIENE, ASIA MINOR.</p> <p>Burial— 500+ Æ.</p> <p>Priene, 3d cent. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Wiegand, T. &amp; Schrader, H. Priene. Ber- lin, 1904, p. 322.</p> <p>PRIENE, ASIA MINOR.</p> <p>Burial— 50+ Æ.</p> <p>Priene, late Hellenistic. Pot hoard.</p>	
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158	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Wiegand, T. &amp; Schrader, H. Priene. Berlin, 1904, p. 324.</p> <p>PUNCH?, KASHMIR, 1887?</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Tetr. of Hippostratus and Azilises. See Punjab Mus. Cat., Pls. 8, 13.</p> <p>Disposition: Lahore.</p> <p>Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 338. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>QASR NABA, SYRIA, 1902.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">32+ Æ.</span></p> <p>Alexander III 1 early tetr., 1 ob.; trite-moria of Kings of Sidon &amp; Tyre; double st. of Mazaios; Evagoras II, 8 double st.</p> <p>Disposition: J. Rouvier acq. 32.</p> <p>Rouvier, J. Rev. Num., 1902, pp. 258-259.</p> <p>RAGUSA, SICILY, 1905.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">180+ EL.</span></p> <p>Carthage (Demeter and Horse), Syracuse (Apollo and Lyre) and (Athena and Fulmen of Agathocles).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Prof. Orsi's notes.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	159
<p>RAMLEH, EGYPT, 1893? Cyrene fractional. Disposition: H. Weber Coll. Gardner, E. A. A history of ancient coinage. Oxford, 1918, p. 60. Weber, H. Num. Chron., 1899, p. 283. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>RAWAL PINDI, see TATTA.</p> <p>REGGIO DI CALABRIA, 1854? Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span> Athens and fifth century coinages of Sicily. Disposition: Gardner, P. The History of Ancient Coinage. Oxford, 1918, p. 369.</p> <p>REGGIO DI CALABRIA, 1876. Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span> Rhegium, small Æ and Æ, found in separate urns. Two or more hoards. Disposition: Not. d. Scavi, 1876, p. 95.</p> <p>REGGIO (?), CALABRIA, 1913. Burial—<span style="float: right;">67 Æ.</span> Syracuse 35 (485-413 B. C.); Rhegium</p>	
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160	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>7; Agrigentum 1; Catana 1; Gela 4; Himera 1; Leontini 6; Messana 9; Selinus 1; Unidentified 2.</p> <p>Disposition: Museo Reggio Calabria.</p> <p>Putorti, N. Not. d. Scavi, 1914, pp. 159-160.</p> <p>Blätter f. Münzfr., 1913, p. 5411—apparently this hoard, although the list of contents differs slightly (Athens is not mentioned).</p> <p>REGGIO, see also SANTA CATARINA.</p> <p>REMETAT, HUNGARY.</p> <p>Burial— 6+ Æ.</p> <p>6 Thasos tetr., with Roman.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Num. Közlöny, 1914, p. 17.</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, 1913, X, 21, p. 25, No. 37.</p> <p>RENTZI, NEAR SCUTARI, ALBANIA, 1900.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Rhizon; Scodra; Genthius; Ballaeus; Illyricum.</p> <p>Disposition: Gen. Ippen of Scutari.</p> <p>Scholz, J. Monatsblatt Num. Gesell. Wien, 1901, p. 123, illus.</p> <p>Berlin Anthrop. Gesell., 1901, p. 49.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	161
<p>RETE, HUNGARY.</p> <p>Burial— 248 Æ.</p> <p>Thasos tetr. and barbaric.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Gohl, E. Num. Közlöny, 1909, pp. 1 &amp; 33.</p> <p>RHEGIUM, see REGGIO DI CALABRIA.</p> <p>RHODES (?) 1900.</p> <p>Burial— c. 187 B. C. 21 Æ.</p> <p>Tetr.; Lysimachus 12; Eumenes II 2;</p> <p>Antiochus I and III 3; Eumenes I 3;</p> <p>Attalus I 1; Pergamum 6; Seleucid 3.</p> <p>Found with small coins.</p> <p>Disposition: A. J. B. Wace.</p> <p>Wace, A. J. B. Jour. Internat., 1903, v. 6,</p> <p>pp. 140-148. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>RHODOPE, see ROSAS.</p> <p>ROHTAK DISTR., INDIA, 1918.</p> <p>Burial— 100+ Æ.</p> <p>Similar to Sonipat hoard. The author</p> <p>saw 100 pieces, the rarest of which were</p> <p>2 dr. of Amyntas (Helmeted javelin-</p> <p>thruster). A large find.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 342.</p>	
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162	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>ROSAS, SPAIN, 1850.  Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Emporiae or Massalia. Small archaic.  Disposition: Gaillard, J.  Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1581.  Gaillard, J. <i>Catalogue des monnaies recueillies en Espagne</i>, 1844, Nos. 15-27.  Zobel de Zangroniz, J. <i>Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española</i>. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, pp. 29 &amp; 109.  Delgado, A. <i>Medallas autonomas de España</i>, 1876, v. 3, pp. 175, 179, 194.  <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1923, pp. 1-7. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>ROSE, COSENZA, S. ITALY.  Burial—<span style="float: right;">120 Æ.</span>  Bruttii—octobols.  Disposition: Dispersed.  Lenzi, F. <i>Rassegna Num.</i>, v. 11, 1914, pp. 1-14, illus.  Regling, K. <i>Janus</i>, I, 1921, p. 85.</p> <p>ROSOLINI, SICILY, 1907.  Burial—<span style="float: right;">200+ Æ.</span>  Syracuse, small denominations—(Philitis, Hieron II, Gelon II and others).  Disposition: Dispersed.  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p>
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<p>RUMANIA (?).          Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Mesembria (Imperial)—a hoard (?).          Disposition: Bucarest.          Ruzicka, L. Berl. Münzblätter, 1915, pp. 405, 429. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>RUMANIA, 1890? or ALBANIA (?).          Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Greek Imperial of Dacia, Moesia, Thrace, Asia Minor. Mints: Marcianopolis, Nicopolis ad Istrum, Viminacium, Odessus, Tomis, Hadrianopolis, Pautalia, Philippopolis, Serdica (?), Augusta Traiana (?), Trajanopolis, Sebastopolis Ponti, Heracleia Bith., Nicomedia, Nicaea Bith., Juliopolis.          Disposition: Agram, ex Mandl Coll.          Pick, B. Num. Zeit., v. 23, 1891, p. 29. <i>Plate.</i>          Pick, B. &amp; Regling, K. Antike münzen Nordgriechenland. Berlin, 1910, v. 1, p. 75, note 3.          Brunsmid, J. Num. Zeit., v. 35, p. 205. <i>Plate.</i></p>	
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164	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>RUVO, ITALY, 1877.</p> <p>Burial— 57 <i>Æ</i>.  Tarentum 17; Heracleia 16; Croton 2;  Metapontum 19; Thurium 1; Terina 1;  Thyrrheium 1.</p> <p>Disposition:  Not. d. Scavi, 1877, p. 64.</p> <p>SAIDA (SIDON), 1829.</p> <p>Burial— <i>Λ</i>.  Alexander III, st.</p> <p>Disposition: Greater part sold and  melted.</p> <p>Waddington, W. H. <i>Mélanges de Num.</i>,  1867, p. 33 = <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1865, p. 3. <i>Plate</i>.  Newell, E. T. Dated Alexander coinage of  Sidon and Ake. New Haven, 1916, p. 57.</p> <p>SAIDA (SIDON), 1852.</p> <p>Burial— c. 323 B. C. 3600 <i>Λ</i>.  Alexander III 3000 aurei and a few  double st.; Philip II 300 st.; Cius 2 (a.  Br. Mus. b. Cf. below, Bowen Sale)  Pnytagoras 2; Pergamum 2.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople acq. 1800;  C. W. Huber, 300; Vienna 5 Philips, 15  Alexanders; rem. dispersed.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	165
<p>Waddington, W. H. <i>Mélanges de Num.</i>, 1867, p. 33 = <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1865, p. 3. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Huber, C. W. <i>Wiener Num. Monatshefte</i>, v. iii, 1867, pp. 1-30.</p> <p>Noe, S. P. <i>Coin hoards</i>. New York, 1920. p. 39.</p> <p>Wroth, W. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1895, p. 99.</p> <p>Sotheby Sale, Huber Coll., June 4, 1862, p. 44; Bowen Sale, Feb. 19, 1868, No. 343.</p> <p>SAIDA (SIDON), 1863.</p> <p>Burial—c. 323 B. C. 3600 <i>AV</i>. Alexander III st.; Cius 7; Rhodes 3; Pnytagoras 2; Panticapaeum 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople acq. 430; remainder sold.</p> <p>Waddington, W. H. <i>Mélanges de Num.</i>, 1867, p. 33. <i>Platc.</i> = <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1865, p. 4.</p> <p>Rouvier, J. <i>Rev. Etudes Gr.</i>, 1899, v. 12, p. 380.</p> <p>Weckbecker, C. <i>Wiener Num. Monatshefte</i>, v. 1, 1865, pp. 5-11.</p> <p>Regling, K. <i>Zur münzprägung der Brettier</i>. <i>Festschrift Lehmann-Haupt</i>, p. 83, note 2.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. <i>Dated Alexander coinage of Sidon and Ake</i>. New Haven, 1916, p. 57.</p> <p>Noe, S. P. <i>Coin hoards</i>. New York, 1920. p. 39.</p>	
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166	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Num. Chron., 1865, p. 179 = Am. Jour. Num., v. 4, p. 76. Cf. Saida, 1829 and 1852.</p> <p>ST. BERNARD, FRANCE. Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ, Æ.</span> Carthage; Tarentum; Histiaea tetrob. Disposition: Blanchet, A. <i>Traité de monnaies Gauloises</i>. Paris, 1905, p. 181.</p> <p>ST. GERVAIS, 1868. Burial—<span style="float: right;">7000 Æ.</span> Massalia ob. in vase. Good style. Disposition: . Blanchet, A. <i>Traité des monnaies Gauloises</i>. Paris, 1905, p. 554. Annuaire de num., v. 3, 1868, p. 381.</p> <p>ST. REMY DE PROVENCE, 1834. Burial—<span style="float: right;">c. 600 Æ.</span> Massalia, archaic with imitations of Rhoda. Disposition: Babelon, E. <i>Traité</i>. . . . v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1578. Blanchet, A. <i>Traité des monnaies Gauloises</i>. Paris, 1905, p. 545. Chaudruc de Crazannes, Baron. <i>Dissert. sur</i></p>
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les monnaies Gauloises au type de la croix, 1839, p. 14.

Lagoy, Marquis de. Description de quelques médailles inédites de Massilia. Aix, 1834, p. 29.

Lagoy, Marquis de. Notice sur l'attribution de quelques médailles des Gaules, 1837, p. 4.

SAIS, see ΣΑΚΗΑ.

ΣΑΚΗΑ, EGYPT, 1897.

Burial— 72+ Ɱ and (?) LEAD.  
Thasos 1; Acanthus 1; Lete 4; Neapolis 1; Aegina 3; Corinth 10; Eretria (?) 1; Naxos Ins. 2; Clazomenae 1; Phocaea (?) 3; Chios 5; Samos 1; Idyma 1; Camirus 1; Ialysus 1; Paros 1; Lycia 1; Sardis 1; Cyrene 2; Cyrenaica 6; Persia 3; Uncertain.

Disposition: Berlin, H. Weber, Lampson Coll. (No. 248, Paros).

Dressel, H. Zeit. f. Num., 1900, v. 22, pp. 231-253. *Plate*.

Weber, H. Num. Chron., 1899, pp. 269-283. *Plate*.

Dutilh, E. Jour. Internat., v. 2, 1899, p. 287.

Seltman, C. T. Athens: its history and coinage. Cambridge, 1924, p. 147.

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168	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>SAKHA, EGYPT, 1922.</p> <p>Burial— 296 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Rhodes 4 dr., 3 hemidr.; Achaean League 8; Sicyon 1 triobol; 16 undecipherable, probably of preceding types. Found with 264 Roman Imp. denarii, 2 quinarii. One hemidr. is stuck to the back of a quinarius of Trajan.</p> <p>Disposition: E. T. Newell.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. Egyptian coin hoards. Numismatist, 1924, p. 301.</p> <p>SALADINOVO, see BESSAPARA.</p> <p>SALIH-HEDJR, ARABIA, 1856.</p> <p>Burial— 18 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Egypto-arabian and Arabic imitations of Athenian types.</p> <p>Disposition: Osnabruck Coll.</p> <p>Schledehaus, A. Typhon auf altgriechischen autonom-münzen. Grote, H. Münzstudien, v. 2, pp. 484-489.</p> <p>Babelon, E. Traité, v. 2, pt. 2, p. 650.</p> <p>Erman, A. Zeit. f. Num., 1882, v. 9, pp. 296-299. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>SALONA, see MYONIA.</p>
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## SALONICA, 185-.

Burial— 9 *Æ*.

Macedonia, archaic of uncertain mints.

Disposition: Borrell Coll.

Borrell Collection, Sotheby Sale, July 12, 1852, p. 6.

## SALONICA, 1859.

Burial— 52 *Æ*.

Amphipolis tetr., dr.

Disposition: H. Hoffman acq. greater part.

Hoffman, H. *Le Numismate*, No. 13, May 1, 1863, p. 115. *Plate*.

Rev. Num., 1864, p. 90. *Plate*. 1860, p. 268; Num. Chron., 1880, p. 6; Sotheby Sale, Feb. 2, 1863, pp. 9-10; Nos. 110-117; Bompois Sale, Jan. 16, 1882, Nos. 712-3.

## SALONICA, 188-.

Burial—

Kings of Pontus (205-293).

Disposition: Waddington acq. part.

Rev. Num., 1888, p. 440.

## SALONICA, 189-.

Burial— 287-280 B. C. *Æ*.

Alexander III tetr., Demetrius Poli-

# AND MONOGRAPHS

170	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>orcetes, Lysimachus (latest issues) in fine condition.</p> <p>Disposition: F. Walla of Vienna.</p> <p>Newell, E. T. <i>Tyrus Rediviva</i>. New York, 1923, p. 11, quoting F. Walla's <i>Preis Liste</i>, VI, 1897-98, p. 5ff.</p> <p>SALONICA, 1916.</p> <p>Burial— 82+ <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Metapontum 66 didr.; Tarentum 5 didr.; Velia 2; Heracleia 13; Athens tetr.; Alexander III tetr. Found with modern Afghan, Parthian, Sassanid, 240 Roman.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. 15 with Coll. of J. G. Ford, who purchased them in Taranto; Sir A. J. Evans the rem.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1918, pp. 133-154. 2 <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>SALSO, see TERMINI IMERESE.</p> <p>SAMANOUD, see SEMENOOD.</p> <p>SAMARIA, 1910.</p> <p>Burial—after 74 B. C. 1 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, 22 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Antiochus VII, 1 tetr.; Tyre (latest date 74 B. C.), 22 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Disposition:</p>
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Harvard Excavations at Samaria, vol. 1, pp. 52, 253, 261 and 264.

## SAMOS, 1894.

Burial— 34 EL.

Samos archaic st., hecte. hemiob., etc.

Disposition: Paris, all except dupl. varieties.

Babelon, E. *Mélanges de Num.*, v. 3, pp. 1-48. Plate = *Rev. Num.*, 1894, pp. 149-163; 253-285.

Babelon, E. *Traité*, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 206. *Plate*.

*Annuaire de Num.*, 1894, p. 323.

## SAMOS, 1911/12.

Burial— 6700 Æ.

Greek Imperial chiefly of Samos, 3d cent. A. D. Found in two vases.

Disposition: Berlin and Samos.

*Vossische Zeitung*, Apr. 10, 1912, No. 181.  
The portion at Berlin is to be published.

## SAMSOUN (ANC. AMISUS).

Burial— 3+ Æ.

Mithradates IV with his queen Laodicea  
3 tetr. and other tetr.

Disposition: Prowe Coll., Pozzi Coll.

# AND MONOGRAPHS

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	<p>Prowe Sale, Egger, Nov. 28, 1904, No. 957.  Pozzi Sale, Lucerne, Apr. 4, 1921, No. 2092.  <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Reinach, T. L'histoire par les monnaies.  Paris, 1902. <i>Plate VI</i>, No. 3.</p> <p>The above information was given to Dr.  Regling by the man through whose hands the  coins passed perhaps twenty years ago.</p> <p>SAMSOON (ANC. AMISUS), c. 1899.</p> <p>Burial— 93 Æ.  Amisus 76; Amastris 8; Sinope 8:  Cabeira 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople.</p> <p>Unpublished, from Dr. Regling's Mss. notes.</p> <p>SAN'A, ARABIA, 1879?</p> <p>Burial— c. 90 A. D. 600+ Æ.  Himyaritic imitations of Athenian tetr.  and Roman of Augustus.</p> <p>Disposition: G. Schlumberger acq.  bulk—Brit. Mus. acq. part.</p> <p>Schlumberger, G. Le trésor de San'a. Paris,  1880, 65 p. 3 <i>Plates.</i></p> <p>Erman, A. Zeit. f. Num., v. 8, 1881, pp.  243-247.</p> <p>Head, B. V. Num. Chron., 1878, p. 278.  <i>Plate</i>; 1880, pp. 303-310.</p>
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Longpérier, A. de. Le trésor de San'a. Œuvres, v. 1, 1883, pp. 322-334 = (Jour. des Savants, Jan., 1881, p. 42).

Prideaux, W. F. On some recent discoveries in S. W. Arabia (Le trésor de San'a). Soc. d'Archéol. Biblique, 1873, v. 2, pt. 1.

B. M. Cat. Arabia, p. 54 and introduction.

Robinson, E. S. G. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 356.

Auct. Sale Coll. Allotte de la Fuye, Feb. 1925, Nos. 1168-79. *Plate.*

## SAN GIORGIO MORGETO, CALABRIA, 1914.

Burial— Æ.

Large treasure; 2 st. of Ambracia seen by Dr. Putorti.

Disposition: Dispersed.

Putorti, N. Not. d Scavi, 1914, pp. 211-213.

## SAN LLOP, SPAIN, 1851.

Burial— Æ.

Emporiae dr. found with gold ornament.

Disposition:

Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, p. 138.

Delgado, A. Medallas autonomas de España. Sevilla, 1876, v. 3, p. 194.

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174	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>SAN MARCO DI ALUNZIO, 1880.  Burial— 100 Æ.  Aluntium (probably a hoard).  Disposition: Palermo acq. 10.  Not. d. Scavi, 1880, p. 196.</p> <p>SAN PANTALEONE (MOTYA), 1857?  Burial— Æ.  Motya.  Disposition: Paris and Brit. Mus. acq. parts.  Babelon, J. Catalogue de la collection de Luynes. Paris, 1924, p. 205. <i>Plates</i>. Nos. 1048, 1052-55, 1306, 1309-10. (A hoard?)</p> <p>SANTA CATERINA, CALABRIA, 1913.  Burial— 179 Æ  Rhegium 179.  Disposition: Museo di Reggio acq. part.  Not. d. Scavi, 1913, pp. 153-154.  Rassegna Num., 1914, v. 11, p. 86.</p> <p>SANTA EUFEMIA, S. ITALY, 1865.  Burial— Æ.  Syracuse (Agathocles). Large number with gold ornaments, etc., in tomb.</p>
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Disposition: Dispersed.

Francica, A. Oggetti di arte greca nel secolo III av. l'era volgare.

Lenormant, F. La Grande Grèce. Paris, 1884, v. 3, p. 98.

Marshall, F. H. Catalogue of the jewellery in the Brit. Mus., London, 1911, p. 241.

Gazette Archéol., 1883, p. 291.

SANTA MARIA DI LICODIA, S., 1890.

Burial—c. 380 B. C. 80+ Æ.

Syracuse 67 signed decadr., 6 tetr.; Messana 3; Selinus 1 tetr.; Motya 1; Athens 2 archaic; "Pegasi". A pot hoard.

Disposition: Dispersed.

Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1891, pp. 217-254. *Platc.*

Lederer, P. Die tetradrachmenprägung von Segesta. Munich, 1910, p. 54.

Barthelemy, A. de. Annuaire de Num., 1890, p. 184.

Spink and Son. Some additional (14) Syracusan medallions from the Santa Maria hoard which have come to light since Mr. Arthur Evans' descr. of that trouvaille. . . . 2 engr. *plates.*

SANTA MAURA (LEUCAS).

Burial—

140 Æ.

Chalcis.

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176	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Sotheby Sale, (A Gentleman, McDonald Coll.), June 21, 1847, p. 12, Nos. 179-187.</p> <p>SANTORIN (ANC. THIERA), 1821.</p> <p>Burial— 750 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Aegina 541; Naxos 14; Siphnos (?) 3.  Remainder uninscribed "incerti".</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. part (ex Borrell and Payne Knight Coll.).</p> <p>Wroth, W. Num. Chron., 1884, pp. 269-280. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Borrell, H. P. Num. Chron., 1844, p. 47, p. 133.</p> <p>Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1890, pp. 13-19.</p> <p>B. M. C. Crete and the Aegean Islands, 1886, p. xliii.</p> <p>SARADJASCHAK-WELI (BULGARIA), 1891.</p> <p>Burial— c. 250 A. D. 640 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Imperial Greek: Tomis 500; Callatis; Dionysopolis; Istrus; Marcianopolis; Anchialus; Deultum; Hadrianopolis; Mesembria; Odessus; Topirus; Pella; Trajanopolis; Viminacium; Nicopolis ad Istrum; Pautalia; Serdica; Amphipolis;</p>
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<p>Cassandreia; Nicaea Bith.; Caesareia Cappadociae; Perinthus 1 auton. Found in vase with another vase containing 820 Roman denarii.</p> <p>Disposition: Sofia; Philippopoli Cabinet.</p> <p>Tacchella, D. E. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1892, p. 93; 1893, pp. 51-77.</p> <p>Kubitschek, W. <i>Rundschau über ein quinquennium der antiker numismatik</i>. Wien, 1896, p. 27.</p> <p>Pick, B. &amp; Regling, K. <i>Die antike münzen Nord Greichenlands</i>. Berlin, 1910, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 595, note 4.</p> <p>SARDIS, 1860?</p> <p>Burial— 16 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Croesus types, 11 sigli, 5 half-sigli.</p> <p>Disposition: F. Lenormant.</p> <p>Lenormant, F. <i>Monnaies royales de la Lydie</i>. <i>Annuaire de Num.</i>, 1873-74, p. 197.</p> <p>SARDIS, 1863?</p> <p>Burial— 178 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Persian sigli 145; Croesus staters and half staters 33.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Lenormant, F. <i>Monnaies royales de la Lydie</i>. <i>Annuaire de Num.</i>, 1873-4, p. 201.</p>	
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178	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>SARDIS, 1870?</p> <p>Burial— 14 <i>AV</i>, <i>Æ</i>, EL.  Lydia 1 El; Croesus 3 <i>AV</i> hecte, 10 <i>Æ</i> st.  and ½ st.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Lenormant, F. Monnaies royales de la Lydie.  Annuaire de Num., 1873-74, p. 196.</p> <p>SARDIS (BASIS HOARD), 1911.</p> <p>Burial— 128 <i>Æ</i>, <i>Æ</i>.  Alexander III 32 tetr.; Philip III 1;  Cassander 2; Demetrius Pol. 1; An-  tigonus Gonatas 1; Lysimachus 21; Cius  1; Attalid 8; Cyme 1; Colophon 4;  Ephesus 4; Oenoe 3; Croesus 1; Seleu-  cids 43. Found in basis of cult statue  of Artemis.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople acq. 56  (note of Dr. Regling).</p> <p>Bell, H. W. Sardis; Publ. of Amer. Soc.  for Excav. of Sardis. Leiden, 1916, v. XI,  p. v., 1 and ff. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>SARDIS, 1910-14.</p> <p>Burial— 5 <i>Æ</i>.  Colophon, found in a tomb.</p> <p>Disposition:</p>
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<p>Bell, H. W. Sardis; Publ. of Amer. Soc. for Excav. of Sardis. Leiden, 1916, v. xi, p. iii.</p> <p>SARDIS (POT HOARD), 1913.</p> <p>Burial— 61 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>, <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Alexander III 30 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>; Alabanda 1; Aphrodisias 1 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>; Pergamum 2; Side 13; Seleucids 14.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople (18 noted by Dr. Regling).</p> <p>Bell, H. W. Sardis; Publ. of Amer. Soc. for Excav. of Sardis. Leiden, 1916, v. xi, pt. 1, p. iv. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>SARDIS, 1922.</p> <p>Burial— 546 B. C. 30 <i>AV</i>.</p> <p>Lydia (Croesus).</p> <p>Disposition: In keeping of Amer. Archaeol. Soc.?</p> <p>Shear, T. L. The gold of Croesus. Banker's Magazine, June, 1923, pp. 1003-09.</p> <p>Numismatist, Aug. 1922, pp. 349-352; p. 597.</p> <p>New York Times, June 14, 1922.</p> <p>New York Times Book Review, June 25, 1922.</p>	
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	<p>Am. Jour. Archaeol., 1922, v. 26, p. 352, pp. 396-400, illus. Casts in Am. Num. Soc.</p> <p>SARGETIA RIVER, see STREHL.</p> <p>SATALIA, see ADALIA.</p> <p>SATLEJ (UPPER), INDIA. Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Dionysius 4; Apollodotus, Zoilus. Disposition: Num. Chron., 1870, pp. 86-87.</p> <p>SAVA, S. ITALY, 1856. Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Incuse: Metapontum; Croton; Sybaris; Siris. Tarentum double relief dr., didr. Disposition: A. Sambon acq. part. Evans, A. J. The Horsemen of Tarentum. Num. Chron., 1889, p. 2, note. Sambon, A. Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique. Naples, 1870, p. 30. Vlasto, M. P. Taras Oikistes. New York, 1922, p. 219.</p> <p>SCANO (CORNUS.), SARDINIA, 1855. Burial—<span style="float: right;">500 Æ.</span> Carthage.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	181
<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Spano, G. Boll. Sardo, v. 4, 1858, p. 65 ; p. 100. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Bornemann, V. Blätter f. Münzfr., 1900, p. 119. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Müller, L. Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique. Copenhagen, 1861, v. II, p. 108.</p> <p>SCHISO (ANC. NAXOS), SIC., 1853.</p> <p>Burial— 26 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Syracuse, Zancle, Naxos, Rhegium.</p> <p>Found in jar.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin Coll. (?).</p> <p>Friedländer, J. Zeit. f. Num., v. 9, 1882, p. 103.</p> <p>Pogwisch, P. Bull. dell'Inst., 1853, p. 158.</p> <p>Cacopardi. Bull. dell'Inst., 1857, p. 55.</p> <p>SCHISO (ANC. NAXOS), SIC., 1853.</p> <p>Burial— c. 410 B. C. 2000 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Naxos 170 (6 of fine period); Eryx; Catana; Segesta; Messana; Gela; Agri- gentum; Syracuse; Camarina; Selinus; Himera; Leontini; Heracleia; Athens; Corinthian Pegasi.</p> <p>Disposition: Paris acq. part (ex de Luynes Coll. Cf. J. Babelon's Cata- logue).</p>	
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182	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1891, p. 356; 374-376.</p> <p>Cacopardi, G. Bull. dell'Inst., 1853, pp. 155-157.</p> <p>Cavedoni, C. Bull. dell'Inst., 1855, p. viii.</p> <p>Pogwisch, P. Bull. dell'Inst., 1853, p. 153sq.</p> <p>Romano, G. Sopra alcune monete scoperte in Sicilia. Parigi, 1862, 59 p. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>Riccio, G. Bull. dell'Inst., 1854, p. xxxix.</p> <p>Salinas, A. Not. d. Scavi, 1888, p. 302.</p> <p>SCHUBIN, PRUSSIA, 1708.</p> <p>Burial— I <math>\mathcal{R}</math>.</p> <p>A single coin of Neapolis (not Rhodes), Dr. Regling calls this "not a hoard, but a mystification." It is included here because of the undue prominence given this so-called hoard in numismatic literature.</p> <p>Friedländer, J. Zeit. f. Num., 1878, p. 213.</p> <p>Levesow, H. Über mehrere . . . gefunden uralt griechischen münzen. Abhandl. Berl. Akad. Wiss.; Hist.-Philol. Kl., 1833, p. 181. <i>Plates.</i></p> <p>Bayer. <i>Commentt.</i> Acad. Petro-politana v. xiv, Class. histor., vi. Opuscula Hal., 1770, 8, pp. 380 &amp; 492. De Nummo Rhodio . . . a 1708 prope Fischhausen reperto.</p> <p>Gardner, P. Hist. of Anc. Coinage, p. 9.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	183
<p>Seltman, C. T. Athens; its history and coinage. Cambridge, 1924. pp. 133, 148.</p> <p>SEGARO, SPAIN, 1881.</p> <p>Burial— 963 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Emporiae dr. with Celtiberian and Roman Republ. denarii.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Monatsberichte K. Akad. Wiss. Berlin, 1881, p. 809.</p> <p>Pujol y Camps. Revista de Ciencias Historicas. Barcelona, 1881, pp. 142-162.</p> <p>SEISTAN, PERSIA, 1900?</p> <p>Burial— <math>\mathcal{A}</math>, <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Seleucid kings of Syria, Bactria, Parthia; Parthian kings; imitations of Athens, Alexander III. Found during excavations.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Rapson, E. J. Note on ancient coins collected by G. P. Tate. Jour. R. Asiatic Soc., 1904, pp. 673-686. <i>Platc.</i></p> <p>SELCI, ALBANIA, 1870?</p> <p>Burial— 38 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Scodra 12; Lissus 1; Dyrrachium 16;</p>	
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	<p>Apollonia 1; Genthius 6; 2 unidentifiable. A pot hoard. Disposition: A. J. Evans. Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1880, pp. 269-280. Patsch, C. Numismatique de Byllis et d'Apollonia. Congrès Int. Num. Paris, 1900, p. 110.</p> <p>SELINUNTE, SICILY. Burial— 20 A. Carthage. Disposition: Bollett. Num., 1903 (cover of pt. 5/6).</p> <p>SELINUNTE, SICILY, 1876. Burial— 300 A, A. Syracuse 1 tetr.; Siculo-Punic 32 tetr. A unattributed. Disposition: Palermo Mus. Not. d. Scavi, 1877, pp. 20 &amp; 72.</p> <p>SELINUNTE, SICILY, 1876. Burial— 467 A. Siculo-Punic, small and of same type, in leaden vase. Disposition:</p>
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<p>Archaeol. Zeitung, 1877, p. 177. Not. d. Scavi, 1877, p. 19, p. 71.</p> <p>SELINUNTE, SICILY, 1877.</p> <p>Burial— 9 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Siculo-Punic? (inscr. AIBYON). Found in temple of Zeus Agoreus (?).</p> <p>Disposition: Not. d. Scavi, 1877, p. 132. Bull. Comm. Antichita Sicilia, VII, p. 18.</p> <p>SELINUNTE, SICILY, 1885.</p> <p>Burial— c. 409 B. C. 48 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Catania 3; Gela 7; Himera 1; Leontini 4; Syracuse 21, Messina 3; Segesta 1; Selinus 3; Athens 4; Rhegium 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Palermo Museum. Salinas, A. Not. d. Scavi, 1885, pp. 327-329.</p> <p>SELINUNTE, SICILY, 1891.</p> <p>Burial— 25 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>. Romano-Campanian quadrigati.</p> <p>Disposition: Salinas, A. Not. d. Scavi, 1894, p. 211. Rhein. Mus., 1905, p. 359.</p>	
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	<p>SELINUNTE, SICILY, 1894.</p> <p>Burial— MANY HUNDRED Æ.          Romano-Campanian quadrigati, <i>rev.</i>          Roma, incuse.</p> <p>Disposition:          Salinas, A. Not. d. Scavi, 1894, p. 392.          Rhein. Mus., 1905, p. 395.</p> <p>SELINUNTE, 1923.</p> <p>Burial— 196 Æ.          Messina 13 tetr.; Agrigentum 19 tetr.          and didr.; Gela 9 tetr., 24 didr.; Leon-          tini 14 tetr., 2 didr.; Himera 3 didr.;          Catana 3 tetr.; Syracuse 63 tetr., 1 didr.;          Selinus 15 tetr., 30 didr.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. 12,          Messrs. Hoyt Miller and A. H. Lloyd          parts.</p> <p>Note supplied by Mr. Hoyt Miller.          Illus. Lond. News, 1924, p. 1246, illus.</p> <p>SEMENOOD, EGYPT, 1897.</p> <p>Burial— 1000+ Æ.          Tetr. of Alexander IV (Ptolemy I          Soter).</p> <p>Disposition: Mme. Stamati Vinga acq.          300.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	187
<p>Dutilh, E. D. J. Jour. Internat., v. 1, 1898, pp. 153-156.</p> <p>Cf. Babelon, E. Traité, v. 1, pt. 1, p. 23; and Mowat, R. Rev. Num., 1906, p. 294. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>SEMENOOD, EGYPT, 1897.</p> <p>Burial—c. 55 B. C. <span style="float: right;">51+ Æ.</span></p> <p>Side Pamphyliae 43 tetr.; Ptolemy XIII Auletes, 8 tetr. Many countermarked.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Botti, G. Bull. Soc. Archéol. d'Alexandrie, No. 1, 1898, pp. 25-38.</p> <p>Dutilh, E. D. J. Jour. Internat., v. 1, 1898, pp. 148-153.</p> <p>Mowat, R. Corolla Numismatica. London, 1905, p. 189. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>SENDSCHIRLI (SAM'AL).</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Amorphous silver.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Lehmann, F. Berlin Anthropol. Gesell. Verhandl., 1901, p. 519.</p> <p>Regling, K. Geld. Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl., v. 7.</p>	
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	<p>SERUK (ANC. SELGE).</p> <p>Burial—Æ. Selge of 2d and 1st cent. B. C. One small coin of Ceraitae.</p> <p>Disposition: Lederer, P. Selge. Berl. Münzblätter, 1918, p. 249.</p> <p>SERRA-ILIXI, SARDINIA, 1857.</p> <p>Burial—Æ. Ingots in form of double-axe engraved.</p> <p>Disposition: R. Cagliari Mus.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Leçons numismatiques. Rev. Belge, 1908, pp. 305-311, illus. = Jour. Internat., 1906, p. 161.</p> <p>Regling, K. Geld. Pauly-Wissowa, Real-Encycl., v. 7, p. 973.</p> <p>Pigorini, L. Pani di rame provenienti dall'Egeo scoperti a Serra Ilixi. . . . Bull. di Palet. Ital., 1904, pp. 91-107.</p> <p>Spano, G. Scoperte archeologiche fattesi in Sardegna in . . . 1871. Cagliari, 1872, p. 49.</p> <p>Willers, H. Num. Zeit., 1904, p. 11, note. (Refers Find to Nuragus, but evidence points to Serra Ilixi.)</p> <p>SEVASTOPOL, CRIMEA, 1853.</p> <p>Burial—Æ. Chersonesus Taurica.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	189
<p>Disposition: Musée Kotschoubey, Berlin, Brit. Mus.</p> <p>Imhoof-Blumer, F. Zeit. f. Num., 1878, v. 5, p. 146.</p> <p>SHIRAZ?, PERSIA, 1874.</p> <p>Burial— 825 Æ.</p> <p>Elymais: Orodes I, II; Phraates IV; Phraataces.</p> <p>Disposition: Subhi-Pacha acq. 700; Mordtmann, 125.</p> <p>Mordtmann, A. D. Zeit. f. Num., 1876, pp. 223-234.</p> <p>Allotte de la Fuÿe. Monnaies de l'Elymaide. Paris, 1900, p. 2.</p> <p>Allotte de la Fuÿe. Rev. Num., 1919, pp. 47-78. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>SICHEM, see NAPLUS.</p> <p>SICILY, 1837?</p> <p>Burial— 300 Æ.</p> <p>Corinth 224 didr., 1 dr.; Leucas 49; Syracuse 1 Corinthian type, 3 uninscribed; Anactorium 5; Argos Amphilo-chicum 1; Dyrrachium 4; Carthage 3 tetr. (Panormus); Alyzia 1; Ambracia 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Acq. by P. Schouvaloff.</p>	
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	<p>Koehne, B. von. <i>Zeit. f. Münz-siegel u. wappenkunde</i>; <i>Mem. Soc. Archéol. Num. St. Petersbourg</i>, 1847, pp. 121-144. <i>Platc.</i>  <i>Bull. de la Soc. d'archéol. et de num.</i>, 1847, p. 44.</p> <p>SICILY, 1879.  Burial—c. 344 B. C. <span style="float: right;">52 Æ.</span>  Syracuse 3; Adranum (?) 15; Uncertain of Sicily 31; Alaesa (?) 3; Locri (?).  Disposition: Rollin and Feuardent.  Head, B. V. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1879, pp. 217-218.</p> <p>SICILY (INTERIOR), 1890.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">c. 200 Æ.</span>  Syracuse tetr., dr.; Himera tetr.; Segesta didr.; Leontini; Agrigentum; Gela; Messana.  Disposition: E. J. Seltman acq. bulk of find; Berlin Cabinet a few.  Seltman, E. J. <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, 1895, pp. 165-182. <i>Plates.</i>  Gabrici, E. <i>Riv. Ital. Num.</i>, 1894, pp. 415-417; 1895, p. 30.  Lederer, P. <i>Die tetradrachmenprägung von Segesta</i>. München, 1910, p. 53.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	191
<p>SICILY, WESTERN, 1888, see CONTESSA.</p> <p>SICILY, BEFORE 1905.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Catana tetr. and dr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Hirsch Sale, No. XIV, 1905. Vorwort and p. 13, Nos. 160-169. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>SIDE (ESKI-ADALIA), 1922.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">18+ Æ.</span></p> <p>Athens 1 tetr. (before 407 B. C.); Corinth 1 st. (before 480); Side 12, possibly 19 (5th cent.); Aspendus 2 st., possibly 3 (c. 425); Citium 1 st. (c. 400-392). Found with jewelry. Seltman saw 18 pieces.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Seltman, C. T. A hoard from Side. 20 p. 2 <i>Plates</i>. New York, 1924.</p> <p>SIDON, see SAIDA.</p> <p>SIDRIESUL-MIC, see KIS-SZEDERJES.</p> <p>SIGEIUM, ASIA MINOR, 1852.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Achilleion 1; Cebren; Neandria; Ilium.</p>	
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	<p>Disposition: First-named piece in Berlin (ex Fox Coll. ? ).</p> <p>Borrell Coll., Sotheby Sale July 12, 1852, p. 18, No. 151.</p> <p>SINAN PASCHA (KARAHISSAR).</p> <p>Burial— 31 Æ.</p> <p>Alexander III 24 dr.; Philip III 7.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople.</p> <p>Unpublished; from Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>SIRACUSA, see SYRACUSE.</p> <p>SKUDLJIVAC (LESINA?), DALMATIA.</p> <p>Burial— 89+ Æ.</p> <p>Heracleia 29; Pharos 60; Issa; Ballaeus; Di.....</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Kubitschek, W. Bull. Archæol. e Storia Dalmatia, v. 20, 1897, pp. 159-171.</p> <p>SLAVA RUSA (TULCEA), 1907.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Lysimachus dr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>See Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XIII, No. 27, 1916, p. 42, No. 63.</p>
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<p>SMYRNA, 1865.</p> <p>Burial— 44 Æ.</p> <p>Smyrna 40 tetr., 3 dr.; Pergamum 1.</p> <p>Disposition: L. Meyer acq. 16; J. Whittal 10.</p> <p>Meyer, L. Wiener Num. Monatshefte, v. 4, 1868, pp. 289-293.</p> <p>SMYRNA, 1875, see CLAZOMENAE.</p> <p>SMYRNA, NEAR, 1884?</p> <p>Burial— c. 210-190 B. C. 28 Æ.</p> <p>Gambrium 3; Pergamum 2; Aegae Aeolidis 1; Cyme; Elea 1; Myrina Aeolidis 1; Erythrae 1; Uncertain.</p> <p>Found with 8 blanks (?), a lead weight, amorphous Æ.</p> <p>Disposition: British Mus.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Was it the mint of Smyrna? Ridgeway, W., Essays and studies presented to him. Cambridge, 1913, pp. 110-115.</p> <p>SMYRNA, 1912?</p> <p>Burial— 45 Æ.</p> <p>Cyme, 190 B. C.; some countermarked.</p> <p>Disposition: J. G. Milne.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1913, pp. 389-395.</p>	
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	<p>SMYRNA, 1912?</p> <p>Burial— 306 Æ, Æ.  Temnos 3d cent.; Alexander III 6 tetr.  Disposition: J. G. Milne 52; A. H. Baldwin 38.</p> <p>Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1914, p. 260.  Monatsblatt Num. Gesell. Wien, 1913, p. 164; Rev. Num., 1913, p. 588 (quotes Monatsblatt).</p> <p>SMYRNA (?).</p> <p>Burial— 74 Æ.  Smyrna.  Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. selection.  Milne, J. G. Num. Chron., 1916, pp. 246-250.</p> <p>SMYRNA.</p> <p>Burial— 149 Æ.  Sigli mainly, many with small countermarks and hammered flat; 4 in halves.  Disposition: Constantinople.  Unpublished; from Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>SONIPAT, NEAR DELHI, 1871.</p> <p>Burial— c. 135 B. C. 883+ Æ, Æ.  Heliocles 30; Apollodotus 19; Strato 64;  Antimachus II 26; Antialcidas 19;</p>
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<p>Lysias 21; Philoxenes 79; Menander 564; Diomedes 12; Amyntas 5; Hermaeus 22; Hermaeus and Calliope 22. Incomplete. Disposition: Sir A. Cunningham acq. 745.</p> <p>Cunningham, Sir A. Num. Chron., 1872, pp. 158-171. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>B. M. Cat. Indian Coins—Greek and Scythic Kings, p. xxxvi.</p> <p>SOPHIKON, NEAR EPIDAUROS, 1893.</p> <p>Burial— 945 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</p> <p>Alexander III 702 dr., 17 tetr.; Lysimachus 18 tetr., dr.; Philip Aridaeus 1 tetr., 29 dr.; Demetrius Poliorcetes 6 dr.; Antigonus Gonatas 3 dr.; Athens 135 tetr.; Aetolia 1 tetr.; Boeotia 1 tetr.; Lacedaemon; tetr.; Pergamum 1 tetr.; Rhodes 2 tetr.; Seleucus I 4 tetr.; Seleucus II 8 dr.; Antiochus I 1 tetr.; Ptolemy I Soter 1 tetr.; Ptolemy II 10 tetr.; Ptolemy III 4 tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens Coll.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 2, 1899, p. 289; 1905, v. 8, p. 115; 1907, v. 10, pp. 35-46. <i>Plate.</i></p>	
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	<p>Cf. Svoronos, J. N. <i>Les Monn. d'Athènes</i>. Munich, 1923. <i>Plate 28</i>.</p> <p>SORGONO, SARDINIA.</p> <p>Burial— 17 Æ.</p> <p>Ingots.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Spano, G. <i>Scoperte archeologiche fattesi in Sardegna in . . . 1871</i>.</p> <p>Willers, H. <i>Num. Zeit</i>, 1904, p. 11, note.</p> <p>SOTIN, CROATIA.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Caesareia Bithyniae dr. and Roman Imp. den.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Brunsmid, J. <i>Vjesnik hrvatskoga arheološkoga društva</i>, 11, 1910/11.</p> <p>Regling, K. <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, v. 29, 1912, p. 236, note 4.</p> <p>SPACCAFORNO, SICILY, 1903.</p> <p>Burial— 3000+ Æ.</p> <p>Syracuse, Hiero II, Hieronymus. Found in vase.</p> <p>Disposition: Collector of Syracuse acq. 2777.</p> <p>Orsi, P. <i>Not. d. Scavi</i>, 1903, p. 429.</p>
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<p>SPARTA, 1908.</p> <p>Burial— (245-240 B. C.). 86 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  42 tetr. of Athens (3rd cent.); Alexander III 15; Lysimachus 3; Lacedaemon 7; Ptolemy I 4; Ptolemy II 8; Demetrius Poliorcetes 3; Antiochus I-III, 1 each. Seleucus I 1. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Wace, A. J. B. Ann. Brit. School at Athens, v. 14, 1907/8, p. 149. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. 12, 1909-10, p. 63. Cf. also his Monn. d'Athènes. <i>Plate 29</i>.</p> <p>STARI, see LESINA.</p> <p>STENIMACH, BULGARIA, 1895.</p> <p>Burial— 200 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Abdera 20; Parium 30; Cherronesus the remainder. Found in vase.</p> <p>Disposition: Sofia acq. 60.</p> <p>Dobrusky, V. Rev. Num., 1895, pp. 103-106.</p> <p>Tacchella, D. E. Rev. Num., 1898, p. 215.</p> <p>STREHL RIVER, DACIA, 1543?</p> <p>Burial— 40,000 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Lysimachus, bulk of find; Koson.</p>	
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	<p>Kenderesi. A Koson aramokrol vcz gáld ertekezésc. Koloszar, 1812, 72 p.</p> <p>Bahrfeldt, M. Berl. Münzblätter, 1912, p. 324.</p> <p>Eckhel, J. Doctrina Num., v. 1, p. lxxxii.</p> <p>Fabretti, R. De Columna Trajani, 1683, p. 235.</p> <p>Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XVI, No. 37, 1921, pp. 14-18.</p> <p>STRONGOLI, CALABRIA, 1880.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">A, A, A.</span> Syracuse 1 A; Samnium 1 A; Petelia 3 A; Suessa 1 A. Found with Roman Rep. A and 1 A of Justinian in tomb.</p> <p>Disposition: Not. d. Scavi, 1881, p. 97.</p> <p>STRONGOLI, CALABRIA, 1880.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">A.</span> Brutti 8; Metapontum 1; Nuceria; Petelia 13; Hipponium; Mamertini 1. Found in small jug with Roman includ- ing 1 A of Antoninus Pius. Hoard?</p> <p>Disposition: Not. d. Scavi, 1881, p. 67.</p>
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<p>SUEZ CANAL, 1860?</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">A.</span></p> <p>Berenice II.</p> <p>Disposition: Dupré Coll. acq. 2.</p> <p>Huber, C. W. Wiener Num. Monatshefte, v. 4, pp. 233, 242.</p> <p>Dupré Coll., Hoffman Sale, 1867, Nos. 351-353.</p> <p>SUSA (?), PERSIA.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">50+ Æ.</span></p> <p>Elymais (probably a hoard).</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. 50.</p> <p>B. M. Cat. Arabia, p. clxxxv.</p> <p>SUSA, PERSIA, 1900.</p> <p>Burial—after 50 B. C. <span style="float: right;">583 Æ.</span></p> <p>Elymais (Kamnaskires to Chosroes).</p> <p>Disposition: Paris (Mission de Morgan).</p> <p>Allotte de la Fuye, F. M. Les monnaies de l'Elymaide. Paris, 1905. 5 <i>Plates</i>. Mission de Morgan, Tome viii.</p> <p>Allotte de la Fuye, F. M. Rev. Num., 1919, pp. 45-65. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>SUSA, PERSIA, 190-.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">210 Æ.</span></p> <p>Elymais (Kamnaskires to Vologeses).</p>	
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	<p>Disposition: Br. Mus.          B. M. Cat. Arabia, p. clxxxv. <i>Plates.</i></p> <p>SUSA, PERSIA, 190-.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>          Elymais coins similar to those in the          hoard found at Susa in 1900. Reported          by M. de Morgan—possibly the hoard of          Dizful?</p> <p>Disposition:          Allotte de la Fuye, F. M. Rev. Num., 1919,          pp. 57-58.</p> <p>SUSA (?), PERSIA, VIA AMARA, 192-.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">50 Æ.</span>          Attambelos I. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. and E. T.          Newell acq. parts.</p> <p>Hill, G. F. Attambelos I of Characene.          New York, 1922, pp. 1-22. <i>Plates.</i>          B. M. Cat. Arabia, pp. 291-292. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>SYRACUSE, 1820?</p> <p>Burial—c. 317 B. C. <span style="float: right;">200 LBS. Æ.</span>          Syracuse (Athena—Pegasos).</p> <p>Disposition:</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	201
<p>Eckhel, J. Doctr. numorum veterum, v. 1, p. lxxxii.</p> <p>SYRACUSE, 1897, see PALAZZOLO-ACREIDE.</p> <p>SYRACUSE, 1900.</p> <p>Burial— c. 212 B. C. 300 Æ.</p> <p>Syracuse 151: Philistis 137, Hieron II 14; Alexander III 3; Antigonus Gonatas 9.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Orsi, P. Riv. Ital. Num., 1900, pp. 85-90.</p> <p>SYRACUSE, 1904.</p> <p>Burial— 212 B. C. 200+ Æ.</p> <p>Syracuse (Head Pl. XIII, 2-6).</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1905, pp. 389-391.</p> <p>Jahrb. Deutsch, Archäol. Inst., Archäol. Anzeiger, 1906, p. 108.</p> <p>Le Musée, 1904, app. 4, p. 2.</p> <p>Hirsch Sale Cat., Nov., 1905, No. XIV, Plate VIII, 246-254.</p> <p>SYRACUSE, 1923.</p> <p>Burial— Æ.</p> <p>Two finds. Syracuse — Hieronymus (Head and fulmen).</p>	
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202	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Syracuse Mus. acq. small part.  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>SYRIA (NORTH), 1912.  Burial—  Miletus 2 tetr.; Antiochus IV; Antiochus V; Lysimachus; Alexander III.  Disposition:  Record supplied by Dr. Regling.</p> <p>SZILAGY SOMLYO, HUNGARY, 1907.  Burial— 72 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Apollonia dr.; Dyrrachium; with imitations.  Disposition: Budapest acq. part.  Harsanyi Pal. Num. Kozlony, 1908, pp. 113-115.  Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane XV, No. 35/6, p. 80, No. 81.</p> <p>SZOVATH, TRANSYLVANIA, 1863.  Burial— 12 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.  Macedonia 2 tetr.; Thasos 10.  Disposition: Budapest Coll. acq. 6; Klaussenburg Mus. 6.  Kenner, F. In Archiv. f. Oesterr. Geschichtsquellen, v. 33, 1865, p. 122.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	203
<p>TADASUNE, SARDINIA, 1900?</p> <p>Burial— 500 Æ.</p> <p>Carthaginian (?).</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Archivio Storico Sardo, 1912, pp. 370-372.</p> <p>Rassegna Num., 1913, p. 60.</p> <p>TAKOUS, see TOUK-EL-GARMOUS.</p> <p>TAMAN, RUSSIA, 1844.</p> <p>Burial— 12 A.</p> <p>Panticapaeum (359-336 B. C.).</p> <p>Disposition: Musée Kotschoubey acq. 3.</p> <p>Musée Kotschoubey, St. Petersburg, 1857,</p> <p>v. 1, p. 340.</p> <p>TAORMINA, 1891.</p> <p>Burial— 61+ A.</p> <p>Syracuse—Gelon, Hieron II.</p> <p>Disposition: V. von Renner acq. 61.</p> <p>Renner, V. von. Num. Zeit. 1892, pp. 1-39.</p> <p>Platc.</p> <p>Kubitschek, W. Rundschau über ein quin-</p> <p>quennium der antiker num., 1890-1894. Wien,</p> <p>1896, p. 20.</p>	
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204	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>TARANTO, 1883.          Burial—c. 315 B. C. <span style="float: right;">92 A.</span>          Philip II 80; Tarentum 7; Alexander III 5.          Disposition:          Evans, A. J. The Horsemen of Tarentum. Num. Chron., 1889, pp. 97-100. <i>Plate</i>.          Viola, L. Not. d. Scavi, 1886, pp. 279-280.</p> <p>TARANTO, 1883.          Burial—c. 228 B. C. <span style="float: right;">1558 R.</span>          Tarentum 1536 didr., dr., obols, etc.;          Thurium 22 didr.          Disposition: Taranto Museum; A. J. Evans acq. 300 didr.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. The Horsemen of Tarentum. Num. Chron., 1889, pp. 165-169; 219-228. <i>Plates</i>.          Regling, K. Klio, v. 6, pp. 508-516, note 2.</p> <p>TARANTO, 1899.          Burial—281-272 B. C. <span style="float: right;">68 R.</span>          Metapontum 7; Tarentum 60 (Evans' cl. VIII); Velia 1.          Disposition:          Gabrici, E. Not. d. Scavi, 1899, pp. 304, 400-402.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	205
<p>TARANTO, 1908.</p> <p>Burial— c. 210 B. C. <span style="float: right;">114 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Metapontum 6 st., 2 of "Hannibalic" standard; Tarentum; Carthaginian. Found in vase with gold ornaments.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Vlasto, M. P. Num. Chron., 1909, pp. 253-263. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Belleni, A. Boll. Ital. Num., v. 7, 1909, pp. 65-69.</p> <p>Regling, Kurt. Zur münzprägung der Bretter. Festschrift Lehmann-Haupt., p. 85, note 1.</p> <p>TARANTO, 1908.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">120 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Tarentum st. (Evans cl. VIII).</p> <p>Disposition: Prof. Hartwig.</p> <p>Note supplied by M. Vlasto.</p> <p>TARANTO, 1911.</p> <p>Burial— c. 510 B. C.* <span style="float: right;">600 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Metapontum, Sybaris, Croton, Poseidonia (with Fiis), Velia, Selinus, Himera, Therma (?), Chalcis Euboeae; Boeotia; Eretria; Megara; Athens; Aegina; Mende; Potidaea; Acanthus; Lete; Thasos; Peparethus; Tenos; Chios; Thera; Carthaea; Naxos Ins.;</p>	
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206	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Corcyra; Corinth; Cyrene; Phocaea. Found with <math>\mathfrak{A}</math> ingots in vase.</p> <p>Disposition: Paris Coll. acq. part, R. Jameson, part; Brit. Mus. greater pt. of silver bullion and some incuse, Spink &amp; Sons greater pt. of rem.</p> <p>Babelon, E. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1912, pp. 1-40. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Orsi, P. <i>Atti dell'Inst. Ital. Num.</i>, v. 3, fasc. 1, p. 29.</p> <p>Vlasto, M. P. <i>Taras Oikistes</i>. New York, 1922, p. 29.</p> <p>Spink &amp; Son. <i>Numis. Circular</i>, 1917, pp. 372, 452.</p> <p><i>Monatsblatt Num. Gesellsch.</i> Wien, v. 9, 1912, p. 41.</p> <p>Seltman, C. T. <i>Athens; its history and coinage</i>, p. 147.</p> <p>* It should be noted that among the pieces of bullion and fragments of coins acquired by the Brit. Mus., there are two of the thick flan staters of Metapontum identical in surface with the others, but which appear to have been overlooked by M. Babelon in assigning this date. These would be dated later than 510.</p> <p>TARANTO, 1912.</p> <p>Burial—c. 235 B. C. <span style="float: right;">126 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Tarentum 124; Thurium 1 didr. Found in vase.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	207
<p>Disposition:  Vlasto, M. P. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1912, p. 283.</p> <p>TARANTO, NEAR, 1914.  Burial— 15 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Tarentum.  Disposition:  Vlasto, M. P. <i>Taras Oikistes</i>. New York, 1922, p. 208. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>TARANTO, JUNE, 1919.  Burial— c. 334 B. C. 38 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Sybaris 1; Croton 1 incuse; Metapontum 1 tetr.; 3 didr.; Heracleia 3 didr.; Velia 2 didr.; Tarentum 27 didr. (mostly Evans V).  Disposition: Virzi acq. find.  Note in Amer. Num. Soc. Library.</p> <p>TARANTO, 1922.  Burial— 272 B. C. 42 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.  Tarentum 32 didr., 3 dr., 3 diob., 1 litra; Croton 2 didr.; Thurium 1 didr.  Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. Croton and Thurium pieces.  Vlasto, M. P. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1922, pp. 245-247.</p>	
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208	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Borelli, N. <i>Miscellanea Numis.</i>, v. 3, 1922, pp. 4-7, p. 69.</p> <p>TARRAGONA, SPAIN.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Emporiae archaic; Selinus 1; Massalia.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Zobel de Zangroniz, J. <i>Estudio historico antigua española</i>. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, pp. 119sqq.</p> <p>Delgado, A. <i>Medallas autonomas di Esp</i>, v. 3, pp. 179, 194.</p> <p>TARSUS, 1848.</p> <p>Burial—c. 112 B. C. <span style="float: right;">200 Æ.</span></p> <p>Antiochus VII 7; Demetrius II Nicator 11; Alexander II Zebina 1; Cleopatra and Antiochus VIII 19; Antiochus VIII 101.</p> <p>Disposition: H. P. Borrell acq. 100, 60 melted.</p> <p>Borrell, H. P. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1853, pp. 40-57. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>Sotheby Sale, Borrell Coll., July 12, 1852, pp. 43-46, Nos. 378-418.</p> <p>TARSUS, 1863.</p> <p>Burial—c. 227 A. D. <span style="float: right;">A.</span></p> <p>Medallions (3) with effigies of Philip II</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	209
<p>and Alexander III, found with gold medallion of Alexander Severus, 23 aurei and ornaments.</p> <p>Disposition: Paris.</p> <p>Longpérier, A. de. Œuvres, v. 3, 1883, pp. 188-210. <i>Plate.</i> = Rev. Num., 1868, pp. 309-336. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Mowat, R. Rev. Num., 1903, pp. 1-30. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>TATTA, INDIA, 1885?</p> <p>Burial—c. 50-40 B. C. 20-30 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Tetr. of Diomedes, Strato I, Strato and Agathocleia, Philoxenus, Hermaeus.</p> <p>Disposition: Brit. Mus. acq. choice pieces.</p> <p>Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 316. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Gardner, P. Num. Chron., 1887, p. 181. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>TAXILA, INDIA, 1920?</p> <p>Burial—before 230 B. C. 161 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Debased silver square punchmarked coins 160; Diodotus I.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Marshall, Sir John. Guide to Taxila. Calcutta, 1922, p. 117.</p> <p>Brown, C. J. The coins of India, p. 16.</p>	
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210	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>TEGEA, ARCADIA, 1875?  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Mantineia, and many of Federal Coinage of Arcadia.  Disposition: E. Petmesas of Greek army.  Longpérier, A. de. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1874-77, pp. 166-168, illus.</p> <p>TEL EL-ATHRIB, EGYPT, c. 1905.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">700 Æ.</span>  Athens tetr. 527-322 B. C. and barbarous imitations; Alexander III 1 tetr. (?); 1 die.  Disposition: G. Dattari acq. 240; 460 melted down; Athens acq. 84 of Dattari's part and the die.  Dattari, G. <i>Jour. Internat.</i>, 1905, pp. 103-114. <i>Plates.</i>  Hill, G. F. <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1922, p. 14, note.  Svoronos, J. N. <i>Corolla Numismatica</i>, pp. 285-295. Cf. Svoronos, <i>Les Monn. d'Athènes</i>. Munich, 1923. <i>Plate 26.</i>  Spink's <i>Num. Circular</i>, 1905, p. 8278.</p> <p>TELL EL-HERR. (SUEZ CANAL).  Burial— <span style="float: right;">7 Æ.</span>  Judea, revolt coinage, years 2, 3, 4.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	211
<p>Disposition:</p> <p>Comptes-Rendus Acad. Inscr., 1905, p. 55. p. 135.</p> <p>TELL HALAAF, MESOPOTAMIA.</p> <p>Burial— 352 Æ. Alexander III, 212 dr., 53 tetr.; Philip III 8 dr., 3 tetr.; Lysimachus 4 dr.; Cyzicus 26 tetr.; Demetrius I 3 tetr.; Pergamum (Philetaerus) 5 tetr.; Seleu- cids, 38 tetr.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople.</p> <p>Unpublished; from Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>TELLO (LOWER CHALDEA), 1878.</p> <p>Burial—after 116 A. D. 732 Æ. Characene (Hyspaosines, Apodacus, Tiraeus I, II, Theonneses I, II, III, At- tambelus I-IV, Abinerglus, Adinnerglus, Artabazus); Elymaïs 1. Many corroded.</p> <p>Disposition: Paris, Waddington Coll., Allotte de la Fuÿe (?).</p> <p>Babelon, E. Jour. Internat., 1898, pp. 381- 404. <i>Plates</i> = his <i>Mélanges Numis.</i>, v. 3, pp. 223-250. <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Drouin, E. Rev. Num., 1889, p. 363.</p>	
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212	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Allotte de la Fuje. Rev. Num., 1919, p. 66.</p> <p>TERINA, see SANTA EUFEMIA.</p> <p>TERMINI IMERESE, 1900.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Syracuse 2; Messana 1; Siculo-Punic 4;  Corinth 2.</p> <p>Disposition: G. Alliata, Palermo acq.  part.</p> <p>Gabrici, E. Not. d. Scavi, 1900, pp. 205-  206.</p> <p>Num. Chron., 1900, p. 374.  Classical Rev., 1901, p. 94.</p> <p>TERRANOVA DI SICILIA, 1883.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">198 A.</span>  Philip II 150 st.; Alexander III 7;  Carthaginian 40; stater of T. Quinctius  Flamininus (illus. by Friedländer).  Found with ornaments.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Friedländer, J. Zeit. f. Num., 1885, v. 12,  p. 2.</p> <p>Bull. di Num. e Sfragistica, Camarina, v.  II, 1884, p. 63.</p> <p>Bahrfeldt, M. v. Rom. Goldmunzenpragun-  gen. Halle, 1923, p. 22.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	213
<p>TERRANOVA DI SICILIA, 1888.</p> <p>Burial—c. 282 B. C.      74+ <i>Æ</i>, <i>EL</i>.</p> <p>Syracuse 1 <i>Æ</i>, 70 <i>Æ</i>; Carthage 1 <i>EL</i>;  Gela 2 <i>Æ</i>. Prof. Orsi saw 74 coins. A  pot hoard containing gold jewelry.</p> <p>Disposition: Signor Moscato (?).</p> <p>Orsi, P. Monumenti antichi, Acad. d. Lincei,  v. XVII, 1906, pp. 538-540. Also in Atti  dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, pt. 2, p. 22.</p> <p>TERRANOVA DI SICILIA, 1900.</p> <p>Burial—c. 311 B. C.      21 <i>Æ</i>.</p> <p>Agrigentum 2 didr.; Leontini 4 archaic  tetr.; Messana 1 tetr.; Segesta 2 archaic  didr.; Gela 2 tetr.; Catana 1 tetr.;  Rhegium; Corinthian Colony 1; Syra-  cuse.</p> <p>Disposition: Syracuse Mus.</p> <p>Orsi, P. Tesoretto monetale di Gela. Atti  dell'Ist. Ital. Num., v. 3, fasc. 2, 1919, pp.  1-22. <i>Plates</i>. v. 4, 1921, pp. 3-4.</p> <p>TERRANOVA DI SICILIA, 1906.</p> <p>Burial—      1200+ <i>Æ</i>.</p> <p>Pegasi. Orsi saw about 100.</p> <p>Disposition: Dispersed.</p> <p>Prof. Orsi's notes.</p>	
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214	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>TERRANOVA DI SICILIA, 1911.          Burial—c. 311 B. C. <span style="float: right;">27 <math>\mathfrak{R}</math></span>          Corinthian Pegasi found with gold ornaments.          Disposition:          Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1915, p. 234.</p> <p>TERRANOVA DI SICILIA, 1918.          Burial—c. 282 B. C. <span style="float: right;">20+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math></span>          Alexander III st.; Philip II st. Found with jewelry.          Disposition: Dispersed.          Orsi, P. Not. d. Scavi, 1920, p. 338.</p> <p>THEADELPHIA (BATU HARIT),          EGYPT, 1902.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">33 BIL.</span>          Greek Imp. of Alexandria with Roman Imp.          Disposition:          Regling, K. Zeit. f. Num., v. 29, 1912, p. 112.          Jahrb. Deutsch. Archäol. Inst., Archäol. Anzeiger, 1902, p. 48.</p> <p>THEADELPHIA (BATU HARIT),          EGYPT, 1902.          Burial— <span style="float: right;">20 <math>\mathfrak{E}</math></span></p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	215
<p>Greek Imp. of Alexandria. Disposition: Regling, K. Zeit. f. Num., v. 29, 1912, p. 112. Jahrb. Deutsch. Archäol. Inst., Archäol. Anzeiger, 1902, p. 48.</p> <p>THEBES, EGYPT, 1896. Burial— 68 Æ. Ptolemaic: Philadelphus 4; Euergetes 26; Philopator 14; Epiphanes 24. Found in recess in wall of Ramesseum. Disposition: Quibell, J. E. The Ramesseum. Egyptian Research Account, 1896, p. 13. (Coins described by J. G. Milne.)</p> <p>THERA, see SANTORIN.</p> <p>THERMAE HIMERENSES, see TERMINI IMERESE.</p> <p>THESSALY, see GRAMMENON.</p> <p>TIGRIS RIVER, 1818. Burial— Æ. Getas of the Edoni 2 octadr.; Sidon; Athens. Pot hoard. Disposition: Br. Mus.</p>	
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216	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>B. M. Cat. Macedon, 1879, p. 144.          B. M. Cat. Phoenicia, 1910, pp. 140, 141,          etc.          Head, B. V. Hist. Num., 1887, p. 180.          Babelon, E. Jour. Internat., v. I, 1898, pp.          1-10 = Melanges Num., v. 3, p. 212.          Svoronos, J. L'Hellenisme prim. de Mace-          doine, 1919, p. 52. <i>Platc.</i>          Am. Jour. Num., v. 20, p. 19.</p> <p>TIMLEUL-SILVANICI, see SZILAGY-          SOMLYO.</p> <p>TIRIOLO, S. ITALY, 1897.          Burial— 731 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.          Bruttii 358 dr., triob.; Carthaginian.          Disposition: Canessa acquired find.          Gabricci, E. Not. d. Scavi, 1898, pp. 174-          176.          Canessa, C. Riv. Ital. Num., 1898, pp. 158-          159.          Mowat, R. Rev. Num., 1899, p. 109.          Regling, K. Zur münzprägung der Brettier.          Festschrift Lehmann-Haupt, p. 85, note 1.          Regling, K. Janus I, 1921, p. 85, add. 1.          Num. Chron., 1899, p. 261.</p> <p>TIRIOLO, see also GERACE.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

GREEK COIN HOARDS	217
<p>TOLIC (BALKAN).</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ, Æ.</span>  Æ of Apollonia Illyrici and Lycia found with Greek Imperial.</p> <p>Disposition: Vienna.</p> <p>Seidl. Oesterr. Blätter f. Litt. u. Kunst, III, 1846, p. 157.</p> <p>Patsch. Die Lika in römischen zeit. Schriften der Balkankomm. Antiq. Abt., I, 1900, p. 43.</p> <p>Regling, K. Zeit. f. Num., v. 29, 1912, p. 237, note.</p> <p>TORRE DEL OVO, S. ITALY, c. 1912.</p> <p>Burial— c. 302 B. C. <span style="float: right;">19.</span>  Metapontum 8 didr.; Tarentum 5;  Heracleia 3; Croton 1; Thurium 2. Pot hoard.</p> <p>Disposition: Egger acq. part.</p> <p>Vlasto, M. P. Taras Oikistes. New York, 1922, p. 206.</p> <p>Egger Sale, Nov. 12, 1913, No. XLV, <i>Pl. II</i>, No. 68; <i>Pl. IV</i>, Nos. 153-160, 170.</p> <p>TORTORETO, CENTRAL ITALY, 1896.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">247 Æ.</span>  Neapolis Camp. 9; Cales; Campania;  Arpi; Salapia (?); Panormus; Cosa;</p>	
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218	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Teanum; Ariminum. Greater part Roman (quadrans, semis, triens). Disposition: Terano Coll. acq. 247. Petra, G. de. Not. d. Scavi, 1896, p. 366.</p> <p>TORTOSA (?), SPAIN, 1863. Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span> Emporiae; Rhoda; Ebusus. Data uncertain. Disposition: A. Heiss acq. 2; remainder dispersed. Zobel de Zangroniz, J. Estudio historico de la moneda antigua española. Madrid, 1878, v. 1, p. 144.</p> <p>TOUAPSE, CAUCASUS, 1910. Burial—<span style="float: right;">90 A.</span> Lysimachus, A st. Disposition: Leningrad, Nat. Hermitage Coll. 59; Moscow Hist. Mus. 1. Letter fr. Dr. Pridik.</p> <p>TOUKH-EL-GARMOUS, EGYPT, 1905. Burial—<span style="float: right;">A, Æ.</span> Three finds in treasure-chamber of temple. 1. Gold ornaments with gold and silver coins (Ptolemy I); 2. Hoard of poorly preserved tetradrachms; 3. Hoard</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	219
<p>in earthen pot—well preserved—“of various mints”, and possibly pre-Ptolemaic.</p> <p>Disposition: Alexandria, Mus. Gr.-Rom.</p> <p>Edgar, C. C. <i>Annales du service des antiquités de l’Egypte</i>, v. VII, 1906, pp. 205-212.</p> <p>Maspero, G. <i>Jour. des Debats</i>, Dec. 27, 1905.</p> <p>Edde, J. <i>Boll. di Num.</i>, 1905, pp. 129, 141.</p> <p><i>Comptes-Rendus Acad. Inscr.</i>, 1905, p. 535.</p> <p><i>Jahrb. Deutsch. Archäol. Inst.</i>, 1906, <i>Archäol. Anzeig.</i>, 1905, p. 135.</p> <p><i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1906, p. 76.</p> <p><i>Bull. de l’Art</i>, 1905, p. 326.</p> <p><i>L’Illustration</i>, Jan. 27, 1906.</p> <p>TOURDAN, FRANCE, 1890.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">244 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Histiaea 1 tetrob.; Massalia tetrob. 162.</p> <p>Found with Gaulish.</p> <p>Disposition: Allotte de la Fuÿe and Musée de Grenoble acq. parts.</p> <p>Allotte de la Fuÿe. <i>Le trésor de Tourdan</i>. Grenoble, 1894, 62 p. 4 <i>Plates</i>.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1896, p. 131.</p> <p>Blanchet, A. <i>Traité des monnaies Gauloises</i>. Paris, 1905, pp. 181, 569.</p>	
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220	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>TOURVES, FRANCE, 1366.  Burial— 2nd cent. B. C. <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Large treasure of Massalian obols.  Disposition:  Rev. Num., 1903, p. 164. Comptes-Rendus  Acad. Inscr., 1903, p. 212; Registres de la  Cour des Comptes de Provence.</p> <p>TRANSYLVANIA, 1897 (?).  Burial— <span style="float: right;">117 Æ.</span>  Thasos tetr. found with barbaric imita-  tions.  Disposition: Arnim Egger.  Egger, A. Monatsblatt Num. Gesell. Wien,  v. 4, 1898, p. 162.  Gaz. Num. Belge, v. 2, 1898, p. 68.</p> <p>TRAPINI, SICILY.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">EL.</span>  Some hundred Punic.  Disposition:  Prof. Orsi's notes.</p> <p>TRIPOLI?, AFRICA.  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Cyrenaica. Adhering in solid mass.  Disposition: George Armes.  Hill, G. F. Num. Chron., 1899, p. 175.</p>
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## TRIPOLIS, PHOENICIA, 1884-5.

Burial— 520  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Seleucids: Demetrius II 5; Alexander II 36; Antiochus VIII 20; Antiochus VIII and Cleopatra I; Antiochus IX 1. Phoenicia: Aradus auton. tetr. 27; Tripolis 20.

Disposition: E. T. Newell acq. part (ex Rouvier Coll.).

Rouvier, J. Jour. Asiatique, 1898, v. 11, p. 13.

Six, J. P. Ann. de Num., 1886, p. 231, note 1.

## TRIPOLITSA (?), PELOPON., 1921.

Burial— 23  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Philip III 6 tetr.; Alexander III 14 tetr.; Aegina 3 st.

Disposition: A. H. Baldwin of London.

Newell, E. T. Alexander hoards: Andritsaena. New York, 1923, pp. 32-35. *Plates*.

## TROAD.

Burial—  $\mathcal{A}$  Ingots.

A hoard.

Disposition:

Regling, K. Geld. Pauly-Wissowa. Real-Encycl., v. 7, p. 978.

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222	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>TROAD, 188-.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">Æ.</span></p> <p>Cebren, Gargara, Neandria, Ophrynum, Scepsis, Sigeium.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Bompois Coll., Hoffman Sale, Jan. 16, 1882, Nos. 1433-1437.</p> <p>TROAD, 1889?</p> <p>Burial—c. 320 B. C.<span style="float: right;">7 A.</span></p> <p>Lampsacus st. of later style.</p> <p>Disposition: Boston, Warren-Regling Nos. 1007, 1008 and 1012—1010 sold.</p> <p>Greenwell, W. Num. Chron., 1890, p. 26. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Lobbecke, A. Zeit. f. Num., v. 17, 1890, pp. 8, 178. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Baldwin, Agnes. Zeit. f. Num., v. 32, 1920, pp. 4-6. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>TSCHUREK, RUMANIA, 1912.</p> <p>Burial—<span style="float: right;">101 Æ.</span></p> <p>Thasos tetr. 100; Maroneia 1 (2d cent. B. C.)—chiefly barbaric imitations.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Filow, B. Jahrb. Deutsch. Archäol. Inst., 1914, p. 428.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	223
<p>TSKEDJE (GUMULDSCHINA), GREECE.  Burial— 217 Æ.  Abdera, some overstruck, many with countermarks (Strack Nos. 235-237).  Disposition: Constantinople.  Unpublished; Dr. Regling's MS. notes.</p> <p>TUNIS, 1915?  Burial— c. 150 B. C. 18 Æ.  Carthaginian tetr. found in grotto with Roman denarii.  Disposition:  Bull. Archéol. Comité des Travaux Hist., 1916, p. ccv.</p> <p>TURNU-MAGARETE, RUMANIA.  Burial— <i>N</i> ingots.  Small "vergi de aur".  Disposition:  Soutzu, M. Rev. p. Istorie Arheol., 1883, p. 1.  Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XII, No. 23, p. 42, No. 52.</p> <p>TYRE, 1888.  Burial— 75 Æ.  Demetrius II 1; Antiochus VII 4; Antiochus IX 1; Tyre 11; Aradus 17; Antiocheia ad Orontem 38.</p>	
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224	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Disposition: Dispersed.          Sotheby Sale, Mar. 26, 1888, pp. 24-5.</p> <p>UMM EL ATL (BACCHIAS), 1895/6.          Burial— 62 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Alexandrian tetr. from Claudius to Hadrian.          Disposition: Sent to England.          Milne, J. G. In Grenfell, Hunt &amp; Hogarth. Fayum Towns . . . p. 65. <i>Plates</i>.          Milne, J. G. A History of Egypt. N. Y., 1898, vol. 5, p. 218.</p> <p>UMM EL ATL (BACCHIAS), 1895/6.          Burial— 4605 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math> and <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Ptolemaic, 2; Alexandrian tetr. from Claudius to Marcus Aur. Found in vases.          Disposition: Sent to England.          Milne, J. G. Grenfell, Hunt &amp; Hogarth. Fayum Towns . . . p. 65. <i>Plates</i>.          Milne, J. G. A History of Egypt. N. Y., 1898, vol. 5, p. 218.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (ASIA MIN.), 1903.          Burial— 230+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.          Alexander III, 172; Philip III, 1; Lysimachus 56.</p>
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<p>Disposition: Dispersed.  Auct. Cat. of A. Hess. Oct. 15, 1903. <i>Plate.</i>  Thought by some to be part of the Anadol  hoard, q. v.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (ASIA MIN.), 191-.  Burial— 87± Æ.  Lysimachia—some overstruck.  Disposition: Vienna (ex Van Lennep  Coll.).  Munsterberg, R. Num. Zeit., v. XLVIII,  1915, p. 111.  Num. Chron., 1917, p. 5.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (GREECE), 1892?  Burial— Æ.  Athens tetr.  Disposition: Athens.  Svoronos, J. N. Les Monn. d'Athènes. Mu-  nich, 1923. <i>Plate</i> 32, Nos. 15-42.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (GREECE), 1900?  Burial—  Phocis, obols, triobols; Athens tetr. of  525-430 B. C.  Disposition: N. Langton.  Langton, N. Num. Chron., 1903, p. 197. <i>Plate.</i></p>	
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226	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>UNKNOWN LOC. (GREECE), 1907?</p> <p>Burial— 28 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Didr. of Corinth and her colonies.</p> <p>Corinth 15; Leucas 2; Dyrrachium 1;</p> <p>Ambracia 3; Alyzia 1; Anactorium 4;</p> <p>Stratus 1; Coronta 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Athens.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., v. xi, 1908, pp. 258-260.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOCALITY (ILLYRIA?).</p> <p>Burial— 12 TETR.</p> <p>Damastium.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Mitteil. Num. Gesellsch. Wien, v. XV, Juli- Okt., 1924, p. 268.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (INDIA), 1870?</p> <p>Burial— 27+ <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Apollodotus Philopator 27 hemidr.</p> <p>Found with issues of three native princes.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Cunningham, Sir A. Num. Chron., 1872, p. 158.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (INDIA), 1920?</p> <p>Burial— 39 <math>\mathfrak{A}</math>.</p> <p>Tetr. of Hippostratus 7; Azilises 32.</p>
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Disposition: R. B. Whitehead.

Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, pp. 338-339.

UNKNOWN LOCALITY (ITALY).

Burial— 6+ Æ.

Tarentum 3 (Evans III A1, A4, and B2); Thurium 1 (like Lucerne Sale V, 553) Metapontum 1 (like Lucerne Sale V, 459).

Disposition: Dispersed.

Note supplied by M. Vlasto.

UNKNOWN LOCALITY (It.), 1862.

Burial— After 262 B. C. Æ.

Aesernia, Aquinum, Arpi, Cales, Cosa, Neapolis, "Nova Latium", Suessa.

Disposition:

Sambon, A. Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'isle italique. Naples, 1870, p. 33. Riv. Ital. Num., 1900, p. 81.

UNKNOWN LOCALITY (It.), 1887.

Burial— c. 388 B. C. 22+ Æ.

Terina 12; Thurium; Caulonia; Tarentum 3; Croton 1. Incomplete.

Disposition:

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228	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Evans, A. J. The Horsemen of Tarentum. Num. Chron., 1889, pp. 41-43. <i>Plate</i>.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOCALITY (IT.), 1868?  Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>  Sammium (Social War) 14, with Roman Republ. denarii.  Disposition: M. Hoffman.  Mommsen-Blacas. Hist. de la monn. romaine, v. II, p. 526.  Zeit. f. Num., v. 2, 1875, p. 53.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOCALITY (ITALY).  Burial— c. 510 B. C. <span style="float: right;">5 Æ.</span>  Tarentum 1; Caulonia 2; Croton 2. Incuse.  Disposition: M. P. Vlasto.  Vlasto, M. P. Taras Oikistes. New York, 1922, p. 216.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (MACEDONIA).  Burial— <span style="float: right;">400 A.</span>  Alexander III.  Disposition: Sofia Coll.  Berl. Münzblätter, 1918, p. 201.</p> <p>UNKNOWN LOC. (PALESTINE).  Burial— <span style="float: right;">18+ Æ.</span>  Judea (Second Revolt).</p>
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Brüder Egger Auktion-Kat. 39, No. 126-134 and 148-154. M. Egger writes that these were all brought to him by a man from Drama, and he believes they formed part of a hoard.

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230	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>USKUB, SERBIA.            Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>            Thasos tetr. and barbaric.            Disposition:            Cahn Sale, No. 49, Dec. 1922, pp. 1-5, Nos. 14-15, 17-19, 20, 22. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>VAJDAHUNYAD, HUNGARY, 1905?            Burial— <span style="float: right;">1117 Æ.</span>            Apollonia 5; Dyrrachium 19; found with 1093 Roman Republ.            Disposition:            Gohl, E. Num. Közlöny, 1905, p. 46; 1906, p. 137.            Bulet. Num. Soc. Romane, XV, No. 35/6, 1920, p. 79, No. 70.</p> <p>VALENCE, FRANCE, 1905.            Burial— <span style="float: right;">415 Æ.</span>            Massalia 400 ob.; Etruria 15 dr.            Disposition: E. Poncet acq. 20.            Poncet, E. Rev. Num., 1903, pp. 87-99. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>VERNON, NEAR POITIERS, 1874.            Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ.</span>            Juba I, 4 in great hoard of Roman Rep. denarii and Gaulish.</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES



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## Disposition:

Blanchet, A. Les trésors de monnaies romaines. . . . Paris, 1900, p. 241.

Ducrocq, T. Mémoire sur le trésor de monnaies . . . trouvé à Vernon en 1874. Poitiers, 1874.

Comptes-Rendus Soc. Num., Fran. 1874, v. 5, pp. 182 & 445.

VICARELLO, ITALY, 1852.

## Burial—

5000 Æ.

Neapolis Camp.; Teanum; Suessa Aurunca; Metapontum; Rhegium; Panormus; Syracuse. Found in votive fountain with Aes Rude, Aes Grave.

Disposition: Deutsch-Ungarische Kolleg at Vicarello acq. best pieces.

Ailly, Baron d'. Recherches sur la monnaie romaine, v. 1, p. 10.

Babelon, E. Les origines de la monnaie, p. 200 = La Science Sociale, v. 21, 1896, p. 394.

Garrucci, R. Le monete dell'Italia antica. Roma, 1885, p. 4.

Grueber, H. Coinage of Luceria. Corolla Num., p. 126.

Henzen, W. Alterthümer von Vicarello. Rhein. Mus., 1854, pp. 26-36.

Marchi. La stipe tributata alle divinità dell'acquae Apollinari. Rome, 1852. Cf. also Rev. Archeol., 1852, v. 9, p. 460.

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232	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Mommsen (Blacas). Hist. de la monnaie romaine, v. 1, p. 174.</p> <p>Sambon, L. Recherches sur les monnaies de la presqu'île italique, 1870, pp. 26, 29.</p> <p>Willers, H. Geschichte der römischen kupferprägung. Leipzig, 1909, p. 22. Also his Rohkupfer als Geld der Italiker, Zeit. f. Num., 1924, p. 244.</p> <p>VILLABATE, SICILY, 1893?</p> <p>Burial—c. 450 B. C. <span style="float: right;">250 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Syracuse 79; Gela 17; Leontini 10; Himera 9; Agrigentum 18; Messana 13; Rhegium 1.</p> <p>Disposition: Palermo Coll. and I. Virzi acq. parts. Cf. Jameson Cat., No. 579.</p> <p>Evans, A. J. Num. Chron., 1894, pp. 201-216. <i>Plates.</i></p> <p>VILLANOVA, SARDINIA, 1883.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;">38 <math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Punic.</p> <p>Disposition: Sardinia Mus. acq. part. Not. d. Scavi, 1883, p. 24.</p> <p>VIZZINI, SICILY, 1905.</p> <p>Burial— <span style="float: right;"><math>\mathcal{A}</math>.</span></p> <p>Pegasi, Corinth and colonies; Thasos, a</p>
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few late, chiefly barbaric imit.; Philip II tetr.

Disposition: Dispersed.

Prof. Orsi's notes.

Cf. with hoard found at Buccheri.

VOLTERRA, ITALY, 1868.

Burial—

65 Æ, 1 EL.

Small uninscribed of Massalia, Velia and other Phocaean and Ionic colonies. Also El. twelfth of Phocaea.

Disposition: Florence Coll. acq. 4.

Gamurrini, G. F. *Periodico Num.*, v. 4, 1872, p. 208; v. 6, 1874, p. 54.

Babelon, E. *Traité*, v. 1, pt. 2, p. 1579. *Platc.*

VOURLA (SITE OF CLAZOMENAE) 1911.

Burial: c. 490 B. C.

38 EL, Æ.

"Ionian Revolt": 26 EL, 12 Æ. Clazomenae; Chios; Samos; Lampsacus; Cyme; Lesbos; Dardanus; Abydos; Priene.

Disposition: M. R. Jameson and Feu-ardent Frères acq. parts.

Jameson, R. *Rev. Num.*, 1911, pp. 60-68. *Plates.*

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234	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>Gardner, P. Jour. Hellen. Stud., 1913, p. 105.</p> <p>VOURLA, see also CLAZOMENAE.</p> <p>VRANKAMEN-BERG, BOSNIA, 1887.</p> <p>Burial: c. 81 B. C. 138 Æ.</p> <p>Syracuse (Hiero) 1; Ptolemies 3; Punic 95; Numidia 3. Found with Aes, Triens and Sextans.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Truhelka, C. Wissensch. Mittheil. aus Bosnien, I, 1893, pp. 184-188.</p> <p>Willers, H. Num. Zeit., v. 36, 1904, pp. 6-7, note.</p> <p>Haeberlin, E. J. Aes Grave. Frankfurt a. M., 1910, p. 16.</p> <p>VULCANO, LIPARI ISLANDS.</p> <p>Burial: c. 272-235 B. C. 63 Æ.</p> <p>Cales 1; Neapolis Camp. 17; Tarentum 36; Campano-Tarent. 5; Velia 2; Rhegium 1; Unidentifiable 1.</p> <p>Disposition: James Stevenson, of Largs.</p> <p>Macdonald, G. Num. Chron., 1896, pp. 185-190. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Hill, G. F. Handbook of Greek and Roman coins. London, 1899, p. 219.</p>
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GREEK COIN HOARDS	235
<p>Regling, Kurt. Zur münzprägung der Bret- tier, p. 86, note.</p> <p>WARKA (ANC. ERECH). Burial— <span style="float: right;">Æ, Æ.</span> Some hundreds Parthian Æ with bee, with silver coin of Antiochus VII. Disposition: Allotte de la Fuÿe. Rev. Num., 1912, Procès-verbaux, p. xliv.</p> <p>WARKA (ANC. ERECH). Burial— <span style="float: right;">150 BIL.</span> Gotarzes of Parthia. Disposition: Berlin acq. 53. Excav. of Deutsche Orient. Gesellschaft; Dr. Regling's note.</p> <p>YAGHISTAN, SWAT VALLEY, INDIA. Burial— <span style="float: right;">200 Æ.</span> Dr. of Menander. Disposition: Whitehead, R. B. Num. Chron., 1923, p. 313.</p> <p>YENIKEUI, NEAR AMPHIPOLIS, 1899. Burial— <span style="float: right;">13 Æ.</span> Rhodes 7 dr.; Histiaea 3 dr.; Macedon</p>	
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	<p>2 dr. (with MAKE); Philip V 1 didr. Found in a jar. Disposition: Paris. Perdrizet, P. Rev. Num., 1903, p. 324.</p> <p>ZAABA, see MARIB.</p> <p>ZACYNTHUS, 1903-04. Burial— 171 Æ. Heracleia Lucaniae 1; Larissa 1; Locri 61; Achaean League 15; Elis 86; Ar- cadia 4; Tegea 1; Rhodes 1; Selge 1. Disposition: Athens. Unpub. Material, Athens Nat. Num. Mus.</p> <p>ZAGAZIG, EGYPT. Burial— 822 BIL. Alexandria tetr. Two hoards, the second found at Ghizeh. Disposition: J. G. Milne acq. finds. Milne, J. G. Archiv. f. Papyrusforschung. II, 1903, pp. 529-536.</p> <p>ZAGAZIG, EGYPT, 1901. Burial— 33 + Æ. Acanthus; Mende; Potidaea; Terone; Athens; Dicaea Macedoniae; Aegina; Corinth; Cyprus; Macedonian octodr;</p>
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<p>Lycia; Cyrene; Teos; Samos; Ialysus; and Incerti.</p> <p>Disposition: Berlin acq. 33 archaic.</p> <p>Note supplied by Dr. Regling.</p> <p>Cf. Regling, K. Mende. Zeit. f. Num., 1923, p. 14.</p> <p>ZAGAZIG, EGYPT, 1905?</p> <p>Burial— 200 Æ.</p> <p>Arsinoe II decadr.</p> <p>Disposition:</p> <p>Rassegna Num., 1906, p. 33. <i>Plate.</i></p> <p>Boll. di Num., 1905, p. 129.</p> <p>ZANCLE, see MESSANA.</p> <p>ZANTE, see ZACYNTHUS.</p> <p>ZAROBA, MACEDONIA, 1898.</p> <p>Burial— 1000+ Æ.</p> <p>Athens tetr. of New Style.</p> <p>Disposition: Constantinople, Athens and Vienna acq. parts.</p> <p>Svoronos, J. N. Jour. Internat., 1908, v. 11, pp. 236-240.</p> <p>Dr. Regling writes that there are 228 of these tetr. at Constantinople and that Dr. Mordtmann identifies them as having come from the Langaza (i. e. this) hoard.</p>	
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238	BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
	<p>ZAWIAT RAZIN, NEAR CAIRO, 1923.          Burial— 251 <math>\text{\AA}</math>.          Dated tetr. of Ptolemy VIII and X.          Disposition:          Newell, E. T. <i>The Numismatist</i>, 1923, p. 301.</p> <p>ZOUGRA (ANC. PELLENE), 1859.          Burial—c. 146 B. C. 9171 <math>\text{\AA}</math>.          Thessaly 13 triob.; Epirus 1 diob.;          Aetolia 421 triob.; Locris 146 triob.;          Aegina 14 dr., triob.; Boeotia 289 dr.;          Achaean League 5689 triob. and tetrob.;          Elis 1 triob.; Messenia 3 triob.; Argos          1409 triob.; Arcadia triob. 1185. Found          in bronze vase also preserved.          Disposition: Athens.          Witte, J. de. <i>Rev. Num.</i>, 1862, pp. 170-171.          Clerk, M. G. <i>Catalogue of the coins of the          Achaian League</i>. London, 1895. <i>Plates</i>. See          p. V of pref. Varieties from this find are em-          bodied in Clerk's list.          Rev. Belge, 1860, p. 424.</p>
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**ABDERA.** Didymotichon, Hass-Keui, Kizilagai, Pergamum, Stenimach, Tskedje, Unknown (Thrace).

**ABYDOS.** Adrianople—190-?, Avola—1888, Didymotichon, Hass-Keui, Vourla.

**ACANTHUS.** Antioch, Mazzarino, Messina—1875, Naukratis—1905, Oxus, Sakha, Taranto—1911, Zagazig—1901.

**ACHAEAN LEAGUE.** Abae, Caserta, Oreos, Sakha—1922, Zacynthus, Zougra.

**ACHAEMENIDAE,** see **PERSIA.**

**ACHILLEION.** Sigeium.

**ADRAMYTEUM.** Pergamum.

**ADRANUM.** Sicily—1879.

**AEGAE.** Smyrna—1884.

**AEGINA.** Abae, Andritsaena, Canea, Cranidi, Cyclades, Myron, Myt-Rahineh—1860, Naukratis—1880,-1905, Olympia, Sakha, Santorin, Taranto—1911, Tripolitsa, Zagazig—1901,-1905, Zougra.

**AENUS.** Abae.

**AESERNIA.** Morino, Pietrabbondante, Unknown (Italy) 1862.

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	<p>AETOLIA. Caserta, Patras, Sophikon, Zougra.</p> <p>AETOLIAN LEAGUE. Abae, Myonia, Oreos.</p> <p>AGATHOCLEIA, see STRATO I.</p> <p>AGRIGENTUM. Avola—1891, Bizerta, Calabria—1833,-1913, Catania—1875,-1907, Contessa, Girgenti—1862, Latakia, Lentini, Lesina—183-?, Mazzarino, Paterno, Reggio—1913, Schiso, Selinunte—1923, Sicily—1890, Terranova—1900, Villabate.</p> <p>AGATHOCLES, see SYRACUSE.</p> <p>AGATHOCLES (Bactria). Kabul—1917.</p> <p>AKE. Ougri.</p> <p>ALABANDA. Latakia, Maeander Valley, Sardis—1913.</p> <p>ALEXANDER I. Mandali.</p> <p>ALEXANDER II. Tarsus, Tripolis.</p> <p>ALEXANDER III. Abae, Abu Hommos—1919, Abusir, Aegina, Afiun-Kara-Hissar, Aidone—1899, Aintab, Aisaros, Aleppo—1892,-1896, Amasia, Anadol, Andritsaena, Angora, Assiut—1903, Babylon—1849,-190-?, Babylonia—189-?, Beirut, Bessapara, Buccheri, Demanhur—1905, Egypt—1856,-1893,-1895, Epidauros, Ephesus—1912, Garbino, Haiffa, Kasr-el-Danar, Kililer, Kuft, Kurtatsch, Kyparissia, Lamia, Larnaca, Latakia, Liban, Mandali Irak, Marasesti, Megara, Mossul, Olympia, Oreos, Ougri, Oxus, Pachino—1921, Patras, Pella, Pergamum, Piraeus, Qasr Naba,</p>
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Reggio—1853, Saida—1829,-1852,-1863, Salonica—189-?, -1916, Sardis—1911,-1913, Sinan Pascha, Smyrna—1912, Sophikon, Sparta, Syracuse—1900, Syria, Taranto—1893, Tel el-Athrib, Tell Halaaf, Terranova, 1883,-1918, Tripolitsa, Unknown (Asia Minor)—1903, Unknown (Macedonia).

ALEXANDER IV (AEGUS). Egypt—1895, Semenood (3).

ALEXANDER II (Syria). Tripolis.

ALEXANDRIA. Dimeh, Karanis, London, Theadelphia, Umm-el-'Atl (2), Zagazig—1922.

ALEXANDRIA TROAS. Adrianople—190-?, Kniazej-Krynicy.

ALLIFAE. Campo Laurelli.

ALUNTUM. San Marco di Alunzio.

ALYZIA. Messina—1868, Sicily—1837?, Unknown (Greece)—1907.

AMASTRIS. Amastris, Samsoun—1899.

AMATHUS. Dali.

AMBRACIA. Leonforte, San Giorgio Morgeto, Sicily—1837, Unknown (Greece)—1907.

AMISUS. Amastris, Samsoun—1899.

AMORPHOUS and "HACKSILBER." As-sur, Egypt, Sendschirli.

AMPHIPOLIS MACEDONIAE. Salonica—1859, Saradjaschak-weli.

AMYNTAS. Kabul—1917, Rohtak, Sonipat.

ANACTORIUM. Avola—1888, Mesagne, Messina—1868, Sicily—1837, Unknown (Greece)—1907.

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ANTIOCHUS IX. Mandali Irak, Tripolis, Tyre.

ANTIOCHUS HIERAX. Aleppo—1896.

APAMEA. Campli.

APHRODISIAS. Baendir, Marseilles, Sardis—1913.

APOLLODOTUS. Dudial, Kangra, Jwala Mukhi, Sonipat, Unknown (India).

APOLLONIA ILLYRICI. Bihar, Décs, Epirus, Felso Sebes, Gura-vale, Korosbanya, Ljubuski, Lokva, Muhlenbacher-Stuhl, Potok, Selci, Szilagy-Somlyo, Tolic, Vajdahunyd.

APOLLONIA THRACIAE. Cuzzun, Unknown (Thrace?).

AQUILONIA. Carife.

AQUINUM. Morino, Unknown (Italy) 1862.

ARABIA, see HIMYARITIC.

ARABIC IMITATIONS. Egypt—1857, Salih-Hedjr.

ARADUS. Cilicia, Nahr Ibrahim, Latakia, Marathus, Tripolis, Tyre.

ARCADIA. Abae, Caserta, Tegea, Unknown (Peloponnesus), Zacynthus, Zougra.

ARCHEBIUS. Kabul—1917.

ARGOS AMPHILOCHICHUM. Avola—1888, Messina—1868, Sicily—1837.

ARGOS ARGOLIDIS. Abae, Canea, Caserta, Eleusis—190-?, Mycenae, Myron, Zougra.

ARIARATHES. Bunar Baschi.

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ranto—1911, Tel el-Athrib, Tigris, Unknown (Greece)—1892,-1900, Zagazig—1901, Zaroba.

ATTALID. Sardis—1911.

ATTALUS I. Rhodes.

ATTALUS II. Aleppo—1896.

AUGUSTA TRAJANA. Rumania.

AZILISES. Punch, Unknown (India).

BALLAEUS. Rentzi, Skudljivac.

BARBARIC IMITATIONS (Celtic). Bren-tonico—1827,-1852, Kizilagic. For bibliogra-phies of Barbaric Imitations exclusively, see Blanchet, A. *Traité des Monnaies Gauloises*, Paris, 1905; *Recherches sur l'influence com-merciale de Massalia en Gaule et dans l'Italie Septentrionale*. Rev. Belge, 1913, pp. 291-328. Forrer, R. *Keltische Numismatik der Rhein und Donaulande*. Strassburg, 1908. Publica-tions of Dessewfy in Num. Közlöny.

BERENICE II. Egypt—1922, Suez Canal.

BERYTUS. Beithir—1860.

BISALTAE. Egypt—187-?.

BIZYA. Catchitza.

BOEOTIA. Abae, Andritsaena, Caserta, Copais, Isideio, Kyparissia, Olympia, Sophikon, Taranto, Zougra.

BOEOTIAN LEAGUE. Lamia.

BOSPHORUS CIMMERIAN. Kniazej Krynicz. See also respective kings, e.g.: PHARNACES.

BRITAIN see EVANS, SIR JOHN. *The Coins of ancient Britons*, Lond., 1864.

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BRUNDUSIUM. Carife.  
 BRUTTII. Cava, Rose, Strongoli, Tiriolo.  
 BYBLUS. Beithir—1860.  
 BYZANTIUM. Cilicia, Oxus.  
 CABEIRA. Amastris, Samsoun—1899.  
 CAESAREIA BITHYNIAE. Sotin.  
 CAESAREIA CAPPADOCIAE. Kulek, Saradjaschak-weli.  
 CALCHEDON. Cilicia.  
 CALES. Ascoli, Morino, Pietrabbondante, Tortoreto, Unknown (Italy) 1862, Vulcano.  
 CALLATIS. Collati, Saradjaschak-weli, Unknown (Thrace?).  
 CALLIOPE, see HERMAEUS.  
 CALYMNA. Calymna.  
 CAMARINA. Catania—1907, Contessa, Leonforte, Mazzarino, Schiso.  
 CAMIRUS. Sakha.  
 CAMPANIAN, see ROMANO-CAMPANIAN.  
 CANITES. Cavarina.  
 CAPHYAE. Mazin.  
 CAPPADOCIA. Eleutheropolis.  
 CAPUA. Benevento—1884, Capua—1855.  
 CARTHAEA. Cyclades, Taranto—1911.  
 CARTHAGINIAN. Abbasanta, Aciplatani, Aritzo, Campobello, Canicattini, Carlentini, Cheste, Constantine, Decimoputzo, Gioia Tauro, Licata, Macomer, Marseilles, Mazaron, Mazin, Miccaba, Monaco, Mongo, Ragusa, Saint Bernard, Scano, Selinunte, Tadasune, Taranto—1908, Terranova—1883, 1888, Tiriolo, Trapini,

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Tunis, Villanova, Vrankamen. See also SICULO-PUNIC.

CARYSTOS. Carystos—1860,-1883, Chalcis.

CASSANDER. Myonia, Pella, Pergamum, Sardis.

CASSANDREIA. Saradjaschak-weli.

CATANA. Calabria—1913, Catania—1875, Contessa, Girgenti—1862, Schiso, Selinunte—1885,-1923, Sicily—190-?, Terranova—1900.

CAULONIA. Calabria—1833,-1842,-1863,-1864,-1920, Cittanova, Curinga, Maruggio, Metaponto, Paestum, Unknown (Italy)—2 h'ds.

CEBREN. Sigeium, Troad—188-?.

CELENDERIS. Cilicia, Oxus.

CEPHALOEDIUM. Cammarata.

CERAITAE. Seruk.

CHABACTA. Amastris.

CHALCIS EUBOEAE. Abae, Caserta, Chalcis, Isideio, Olympia, Oreos, Santa Maura, Taranto—1911.

CHARACENE. Characene, Susa, Tello.

CHERRONESUS. Adrianople—1855, Didymotichon, Hass-Keui, Krakow, Stenimach.

CHERSONESUS TAURICA. Sevastopol.

CHERSONESUS THRACIAE. Adrianople—1855.

CHIOS. Chalki, Chios—1885,-1912,-1913,-1917,-1919, Chios (Phanae), Demanhur—1900/01, Egypt—1887, Erythrae, Myt-Rahineh, Naukratis—1880, Sakha, Taranto—1911, Vourla.

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ELEUSIS. Athens—1906.  
ELEUTHERNA. Crete.  
ELIS. Abae, Andritsaena, Naukratis—1905,  
Olympia, Unknown (Peloponnesus), Zacynthus,  
Zougra.  
ELYMAIS. Dizful, Shiraz, Susa—1900,-  
1905,-192-?, Tello.  
EMINAKO. Olbia.  
EMPORIAE. Cartella, Gerona, Las Ansias,  
Mongo, Morella, Pont de Molins, Rosas (?),  
San Llop, Segaro, Tarragona, Tortosa.  
EPHESUS. Baendir, Chios—1885, Myti-  
lene, Pademlik, Sardis—1911.  
EPIDAUROS. Epidaurus.  
EPIPALOS. Messoria.  
EPIRUS. Elis, Metsobon, Zougra.  
ERETRIA. Eleusis—1883, Eretria, Isideio,  
Pascha, Sakha, Taranto—1911.  
ERYTHRAE. Chios—1885, E r y t h r a e ,  
Smyrna—1884.  
ERYX. Contessa, Girgenti—1862, Naxos.  
ETRURIA. Valence.  
EUBOEA. Copais, Isideio, Taranto. See  
also ATHENS "Wappenmunzen."  
EUCRATIDES. Campli, Kuh-i-Taftan.  
EUMENES I. Mesopotamia, Rhodes.  
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 EVAGORAS II. Calymna, Qasr Naba.  
 FLANS and BULLION. Chalcis, Enkomi, Myt-Rahineh—1860, Pont de Moulins, Smyrna—1884, Taranto—1911, Turnu-Magarete.  
 GADES. Cadiz.  
 GAMBRIUM. Smyrna.  
 GARGARA. Troad—188-?.  
 GAZA. Beni-Hasan.  
 GELA. Avola—1891, Calabria—1833, 1913, Catania—1875, Contessa, Girgenti—1862, Lentini, Mazzarino, Mineo, Paterno, Reggio—1913, Schiso, Selinunte—1885, 1923, Sicily—1890, Terranova—1900, Villabate.  
 GENTHIUS. Rentzi, Selci.  
 GEPAEPYRIS. Krakow.  
 GERMA. Baendir.  
 GETAS. Antioch, Tigris.  
 GORTYNA. Crete.  
 GOTARZES. Warka.  
 HADRIANOPOLIS THRACIAE. Albania, Bessapara, Rumania, Saradjaschak-weli.  
 HALICARNASSUS. Budrun.  
 HECATOMNUS. Gherelli.  
 HELIOCLES. Mandali Irak, Sonipat, Kabul—1917.  
 HERACLEIA BITHYNIAE. Cittavecchia, Heracleia, Pergamun, Rumania—1890, Salonica.  
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HERMAEUS. Kabul—1917, Sonipat, Tatta.

HERMIONE. Cranidi.

HIERAPYTNA. Crete.

HIMERA. Avola, Calabria—1913, Contessa, Girgenti—1862, Mazzarino, Palermo, Reggio—1913, Schiso, Selinunte—1885,-1923, Sicily—1890, Taranto—1911, Villabate.

HIMERUS. Mandali Irak.

HIMYARITIC. Macna, Marib, San'a.

HIPPONIUM. Strongoli.

HIPPOSTRATUS. Punch, Unknown (India).

HISPANIA. Chestre.

HISTIAEA. Canea, Garbino, Grammenon, Kyparissia, Lamia, Macedonia—1827, Nice, Oreus, Saint Bernard, Tourdan, Yenikeui.

HYRINA. Basilicata—1865, Benevento—1884, Campo Laurelli, Capua—1855.

IALYSUS. Sakha, Zagazig—1901.

ICHNAIANS. Antioch.

IDALIUM. Dali.

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ILLYRICUM. Rentzi, Tolic.

IDYMA. Sakha.

ILIUM. Latakia, Sigieum.

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IMPERIAL. Albania, Alexandria—1900, Baendir, Beithur, Bessapara, Caesarea-Mazaca, Egypt—1923, Eleusis—190-?, Eleutheropolis, Enns, Eszek, Kniazej Krynicy, Kulek Pass, London, Lorch, Marseilles, Rumania, Samos, Saradjaschak-weli, Theadelphia, Thrace, Tyre.

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INGOTS (BRONZE). Amathus, Argos, Crete, Cyme, Enkomi—1896, Hagia Triada, Serra Ilixi, Sorgono, Troad.

IONIAN REVOLT, see UNCERTAIN.

IRANO SCYTHIAN. Olbia.

ISSA. Cittavecchia, Lesina, Potok, Skudljivac.

ISSUS. Cilicia, Cittavecchia.

ISTRUS. Constantza, Cuzzun, Daieni, Krakow, Saradjaschak-weli.

ITANUS. Canea.

JUBA I. Vernon.

JUBA II. Alkazar, Djinet.

JUDAEA. Bittir, Jerusalem, Tell el-Herr, Unknown (Palestine).

JULIOPOLIS. Rumania.

KAMNASKIRES, see ELYMAIS.

KOSON. Gredistje, Strehl River.

LACEDAEMON. Caserta, Marseilles, Sophikon, Sparta.

LAMPSACUS. Alexandria—1908, Avola—1888, Clazomenae, Demanhur—1896, Pergamum, Troad—1889, Vourla.

LAODICEIA PONTI. Samsoun.

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Cf. also Blanchet's lists of hoards in his *Recherches sur l'influence commerciale de Massalia en Gaule*. . . . Rev. Belge, 1913, pp. 291-328; and his *Traite des monnaies Gauloises*. Paris, 1905. The Cabinet at Marseilles is particularly rich in coins found in that region.

MAUSOLUS. Calymna, Chios—1885, Pademlik.

MAZAIOS. Qasr Naba.

MEGARA. Taranto—1911.

MEGALOPOLIS. Caserta.

MELOS. Melos—1907.

MENANDER. Dudial, Kangra, Kutehra, Sonipat, Yaghistan.

MENDE. Antioch, Cos—1890, Egypt—1887, Kaliandra, Nea-Cassandra, Taranto—1911, Zagazig—1901.

MERUSIUM, see SERGUNTUM.

MESEMBRIA. Catchitza, Cuzzun, Krakow, Saradjaschak-weli, Rumania (?), Unknown (Thrace?).

MESSANA. Bizerta, Bronte, Calabria—1833, 1913, Contessa, Gizzeria, Leontini, Leonforte, Mazzarino, Messina—1875, Mongo, Pa-

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MYLASA. Maeander Valley.

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MYRA. Adalia.

MYRINA. Haiffa, Smyrna—1884.

MYTILENE. Karini, Mytilene.

NAXOS INSULAE. Myt-Rahineh, Sakha—1897, Santorin, Taranto—1911.

NAXOS SICILIAE. Calabria—1852, Messina—1895, Reggio—1853, Schiso—1853.

NEANDRIA. Sigeium, Troad—188-?.

NEAPOLIS CAMPANIAE. Ascoli, Basili-cata—1860,-1865, Benevento, Campo Laurelli, Canea, Capua—1855,-1857, Castagneto, Carife, Cittanova, Gioia Tauro, Mesagne, Monaco, Morcone, Morino, Pietrabbondante, Tortoreto, Unknown (Italy) 1862, Vicarello, Vulcano.

NEAPOLIS CARIAE. Baendir.

NEAPOLIS MACEDONIAE. Baendir, Egypt—1887, Kavala, Sakha—1897, Schubin.

NICAEA BITHYNIAE. Rumania, Sarad-jaschak-weli.

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NICOMEDES II. Bunar Baschi, Marmara.

NICOMEDIA. Rumania—1890?

NICOPOLIS. Rumania, Saradjaschak-weli.

NOLA. Basilicata—1865,-1910/12, Bene-vento—1884, Campo Laurelli, Pietrabbondante.

NUCERIA. Canea, Canosa, Strongoli.

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PTOLEMY SOTER I. Abu Hommos—1919, Aisaros, Alexandria, Alexandria—1900?,-1908, Egypt—1856, Kuft, Semenood (3), Sophikon, Sparta, Toukh-el-Garmous.

PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS II. Egypt—191-?, Sophikon, Sparta, Thebes, Toukh-el-Garmous.

PTOLEMY EVERGETES III. Sophikon, Thebes.

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PTOLEMY VI. Keneh (?).

PTOLEMY VII. Keneh (?).

PTOLEMY VIII. Mazin, Zawiat Razin.

PTOLEMY PHILOPATER IX. Thebes.

PTOLEMY X. Alexandria—1900, Mazin, Mycenae, Zawiat Razin.

PTOLEMY XIII AULETE. Alexandria—1904, Egypt—191-?, Semenood (2).

PTOLEMY (of Mauretania). Alkazar, Djinet.

PUNIC, see CARTHAGINIAN.

PYRRHUS. Carlentini, Gerace—1838,—1904.

PYXUS. Calabria—1842.

RHAESCUPORIS I-VI. Kniazej Krynicy.

RHAESCUPORIS II-VI. Krakow.

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**RHEGIUM.** Calabria—1833,-1852,-1913, Catania—1922, Girgenti—1862, Gizzeria, Leonforte, Mazzarino, Messina—1875, Reggio—1853,-1876, Santa Caterina, Schiso, Selinunte—1885, Terranova—1900, Vicarello, Villabate, Vulcano.

**RHIZON.** Rentzi.

**RHODA.** Tortosa.

**RHODUS.** Aleppo—1896, Canea, Chalki, Chios—1885, Crimea, Denia, Fethie, Gallatz, Grammenon, Metsobon, Oreus, Pademlik, Saida—1863, Sakha—1922, Sophikon, Yenikeui, Zacynthus.

**RHOEMATALCES.** Costievo, Kniazej Krynicy.

**ROMA.** Aidone, Carife, Castagneto.

**ROMANO-CAMPANIAN.** Acquaviva, Ascoli, Basilicata—1860, Campo Laurelli, Capua—1855,-1857, Castagneto, Cava dei Tirreni, Marseilles, Mazin, Mesagne, Morino, Selinunte—1891,-1894, Tortoreto, Vulcano.

**SAITTA.** Baendir.

**SALAMIS.** Dali.

**SALAPIA.** Carife, Mazin Tortoreto.

**SALONICA,** see **THESSALONICA.**

**SAMNIUM.** Benevento, Pietrabbondante, Strongoli, Unknown (Italy) 1868.

**SAMOS.** Chalki, Cilicia, Dadia, Egypt—1887, Messina—1875, Naukratis—1880, Pademlik, Sakha—1897, Samos, Vourla, Zagazig—1901.

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SYBARIS. Calabria—1833,-1842,-1863,-1864, Cittanuova, Curinga, Maruggio, Paestum, Sava, Taranto—1911,-1919.

SYRACUSE. Aidone—1908, Avola—1888,-1891,-1914, Barrafranca, Bizerta, Bronte, Calabria—1833,-1852,-1913, Cammarata, Campobello, Canicattini, Carife, Carlentini, Catania—1875, Cilicia, Contessa, Falconara, Gerace—1838, Girgenti—1900,-1907, Gizzeria, Lentini, Leonforte, Mazin, Mazzarino, Messina—1868, Mineo, Mongo, Naukratis—1880, Noto—1852,-1916, Pachino—1921,-1923, Palazzolo Acreide, Paterno, Pianura, Ragusa, Reggio—1853,-1913,-Rosolini, Santa Eufemia, Santa Maria, Schiso, Selinunte—1876,-1885, Sicily—1837,-1879,-1890, Spaccoforno, Strongoli, Syracuse—1820,-1900,-1904,-1923, Taormina, Termini Imerese, Terranova—1888,-1900, Vicarello, Villabate, Vrankamen.

SYRIA. Eleutheropolis.

TANUS. Canea.

TARENTUM. Ascoli, Basilicata—1860,-1864,-1865,-1887,-1908,-1920, Benevento—1884, Calabria—1833,-1842, Canea, Campo Laurelli, Canosa, Capua—1855, Carife, Carosino, Cittanuova, Gerace—184-?, Gioia del Colle, Lecce, Martina France, Maruggio, Mesagne, Metaponto, Monacizzo, Monteparano, Oria, Palombara, Ruvo, Saint Bernard, Salonica—1916, Sava, Taranto—1883,-1889,-1908,-1914,-1919,-

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1922, Torre del Ovo, Unknown (Italy)—3  
h'ds, Vulcano.

TARSUS. Baendir, Oxus.

TEATE. Mazin.

TEANUM. Campo Laurelli, Morino, Pietrabbondante, Tortoreto, Vicarello.

TEGEA. Megara, Zacynthus.

TEMESA. Calabria—1833, Gerace—184-?.

TEMNOS. Baendir, Haiffa, Smyrna—1912.

TENOS. Taranto—1911.

TEOS. Zagazig—1901.

TERINA. Avola—1888. Basilicata—1865,  
Calabria—1908, Carosino, Monacizzo, Paestum,  
Palombara, Ruvo, Unknown (Italy).

TERONE. Egypt—187-?, Zagazig—1901.

THASOS. Adrianople—190-?, Babylon—  
190-?, Bogata Moresului, Bogati, Buccheri,  
Demanhur—1900/01, Didymotichon, Egypt—  
1887, Kis Szederjes, Muhlenbacher Stuhl,  
Ostrov, Pergamum, Popesti, Remetat, Rete,  
Sakha—1897, Szovath, Taranto—1911, Trans-  
sylvania, Tschurek, Uskub, Vizzini.

THEBES. Abae, Caserta, Gallatz, Kyparis-  
sia, Lamia, Myron, Orchomenus.

THERA. Taranto—1911.

THERMA (?). Taranto—1911.

THESSALIAN LEAGUE. Caserta, Larissa,  
Zougra.

THESSALONICA. Eleusis—190-?, Per-  
gamum.

THOTHORSES. Kniazej Krynicy, Krakow.

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THRACE. Aytoska Banja, Dogandschi, Giurgiu.

THURIUM. Basilicata—1865,-1910/12, Calabria—1887,-1908, Carife, Carosino, Gioia del Colle, Martina Franca, Maruggio, Mesagne, Metaponto, Monacizzo, Monteparano, Oria, Paestum, Ruvo, Taranto—1883,-1912,-1922, Torre del Ovo. Unknown (Italy)—2 hoards.

THYATIRA. Baendir.

THYRRHEIUM. Messina—1868, Ruvo.

TIRIBAZUS. Cilicia, Oxus.

TIRIDAMES. Oxus.

TIRYNS. Cranidi.

TLOS. Adalia, Cilicia.

TOMIS. Catchitza, Rumania, Saradjaschak-weli.

TOPIRUS. Saradjaschak-weli.

TRAJANOPOLIS. Bessapara, Rumania, Saradjaschak-weli.

TRIPOLIS. Tripolis.

TYRE. Aleppo—186-?, Babylonia, Beni-Hasan, Campli, Cilicia, Egypt—1887, Kefir, Mandali, Naplus, Qasr Naba, Samaria, Tyre.

UNCERTAIN MINTS. Auriol, Canea, Demanhur—1900/01, Egypt—1887, Erythrae, Melos—1825, Myt-Rahineh, Nea-Cassandra, Oxus, Sakha—1897, Salonica—185-?, Santorin, Sicily—1879, Vourla, Zagazig—1901.

VELIA. Basilicata—1865,-1910/12, Benevento—1884, Campo Laurelli, Capua—1855, Carosino, Gizzeria, Maruggio, Mesagne, Mona-

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AFGHANISTAN. Kabul.

AFRICA (excl. Egypt). Alkazar, Bizerta, Constantine, Djinet, Tripoli, Tunis, Unknown locality.

ALBANIA. Renci, Selci.

ARABIA. Macna, Marib, Salih-Hedjr, San'A.

ASIA MINOR. Adalia, Afium-Kara-Hissar, Amasia, Amastris, Angora, Arpagot, Baendir, Budrun, Bunar Baschi, Calymna, Chalki Isl., Chios, Cilicia, Clazomenai, Cnidus, Cos, Ephesus, Erythrae, Fethie, Gherelli, Heracleia, Ionia, Karani, Kulek Pass, Lesbos, Maeander Valley, Marash, Marmara, Miletropolis, Mytilene, Nymphi, Pademlik, Pergamum, Pirlibej, Priene, Rhodes, Samos, Samsoun, Sardis, Seruk, Side, Sigeium, Sinan Pascha, Smyrna, Tarsus, Troad, Vourla.

AUSTRIA. Enns, Lorch.

BOSNIA. Ljuburski, Vrankamen.

BULGARIA. Aytoska Banja, Banja Ferdinando, Bessapara, Cachitza, Collati, Costievo, Cuzzun, Didymotichon, Dogandschi, Garbino, Hass-Keui, Kara Bunar, Kizilagac, Sarad-jaschak-weli, Stenimach.

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Sophikon, Sparta, Tegea, Tripolitza, Tskedje.  
Unknown locality (Greece and Peloponnesus)  
Yenikeui, Zaroba, Zougtra.

GREECE, ISLANDS. Aegina, Carystos,  
Chalcis, Cyclades (unknown), Cyme, Delos,  
Eretria, Isideio, Lemnos, Melos, Oreus, Pascha,  
Santa Maura, Santorin, Zacynthus.

HUNGARY. Bihar, Deecs, Huniedvara,  
Kis-Szederjes, Lokva Mts., Potok, Remetat,  
Rete, Szilagy Somlyo, Vajdahunyadi.

INDIA. Behut, Dudial, Jalalia, Jwala  
Mukhi, Kangra, Kutehra, Mathura, Punch,  
Rohtak, Satlej, Sonipat, Tatta, Taxila, Yaghis-  
tan, Unknown locality.

IRACQ, see MESOPOTAMIA.

ITALY, CENTRAL. Ascoli, Brentonico,  
Campi, Campo Laurelli, Cecina, Morcone,  
Pietrabbondante, Tortoreto, Vicarello, Unknown  
locality.

ITALY, NORTHERN. Acqualunga, Este,  
Populonia, Volterra.

ITALY, SOUTHERN. Acquaviva delle  
Fonte, Aisaros, Basilicata, Benevento, Calabria,  
Canosa di Puglia, Capua, Carife, Carosino,  
Caserta, Castagneto, Cava dei Tirreni, Citta-  
nuova, Curinga, Gerace, Gioia del Colle, Gioia  
Tauro, Gizzeria, Lecce, Martina Franca, Ma-  
ruggio, Mesagne, Metapontum, Monacizzo,  
Monteparano, Morino, Oria, Paestum, Palom-  
bara, Pianura, Reggio, Rose, Ruvo, S. Giorgio  
Morgeto, Santa Caterina, Santa Eufemia, Sava,

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	<p>Strongoli, Taranto, Tiriolo, Torre del Ovo, Unknown locality.</p> <p>MESOPOTAMIA. Assur, Babylon, Bassora, Mandali, Mossul, Oxus, Tell Halaaf, Tello, Tigris, Warka.</p> <p>PERSIA. Dizful, Kuh-i-Taftan, Seistan, Shiraz, Susa.</p> <p>POLAND. Krakow.</p> <p>RUMANIA. Anadol, Cavarno, Constantza, Daieni, Gallatz, Giurgiu, Gura-vale, Marasesti, Panciu, Popesti, Slava Rusa, Strehl River, Tschurek, Turna Magarete, Unknown (Rumania).</p> <p>RUSSIA. Beresanj Isl., Bogopol, Chersonesus Taurica, Crimea, Dascheff, Feodosia, Kertch, Kniazej Krynicy, Kutais, Leuke, Olbia, Sevastopol, Taman, Touapse.</p> <p>SARDINIA. Abbasanta, Aritzo, Macomer, Miccaba, Scano, Serra Ilixi, Sorgono, Tadasune, Villanova.</p> <p>SERBIA. Ishtib, Uskub.</p> <p>SICILY. Aciplatani, Aidone, Avola, Barrafranca, Bronte, Buccheri, Cammarata, Campobello di Licata, Canicattini, Carlentini, Catania, Contessa, Falconara, Girgenti, Grammichele, Lentini, Leonforte, Licata, Malta, Mazzarino, Messina, Mineo, Noto, Pachino, Palazzolo Acreide, Palermo, Paterno, Piazza Armerina, Ragusa, Rosolini, San Marco, San Pantaleone, Santa Maria di Licodia, Schiso, Selinunte, Spaccaforno, Syracuse, Taormina, Termini</p>
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Imerese, Terranova di Sicilia, Trapini, Villabate, Vizzini, Vulcano.

SPAIN. Ampurias, Cadiz, Cartella, Cheste, Denia, Gerona, Las Ansias, Marina, Mazaron, Mongo, Morella, Pont du Moulins, Rosas, San Llop, Segaro, Tarragona, Tortosa. For bibliography of Gallic and Celtiberian hoards, see: Blanchet, A. *Recherches sur l'influence commerciale de Massilia en Gaule*. . . . In *Rev. Belge*, 1913, pp. 291-238. Blanchet, A. *Traité des Monnaies Gauloises*. Paris, 1905.

SYRIA, PALESTINE, PHOENICIA. Ain Tab, Aleppo, Antioch ad Orontem, Beirut, Beithir, Caesarea-Mazaca, Eleutheropolis, Haiffa, Hebron, Jaffa, Jdita, Jerusalem, Kefir, Latakia, Marathos, Nahr Ibrahim, Naplus, Qasr Naba, Saida, Samaria, Sendschirli, Syria, Tripolis, Tyre, Unknown locality.

TRANSYLVANIA. Bogata Muresului, Felso-Sebes, Gredistje, Hev Szamos, Korosbanya, Magyar Nadas, Mühlenbacher-Stühl, Szovath.

TURKEY (EUROPEAN). Adrianople.

## AND MONOGRAPHS



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# NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 26



## MITHRADATES OF PARTHIA AND HYSPAOSINES OF CHARACENE: A NUMISMATIC PALIMPSEST

By EDWARD T. NEWELL

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1925

## PUBLICATIONS

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MITHRADATES OF PARTHIA  
AND  
HYSPAOSINES OF CHARACENE:  
A NUMISMATIC PALIMPSEST

BY

EDWARD T. NEWELL



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156<sup>TH</sup> STREET  
NEW YORK  
1925

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	1
<p><i>Archaeology</i>  <i>Amer Numismatic Soc.</i>  <i>2-19-30</i>  <i>21285-</i></p> <p>MITHRADATES OF PARTHIA          AND          HYSPAOSINES OF CHARACENE:          A NUMISMATIC PALIMPSEST          BY EDWARD T. NEWELL</p> <hr/> <p>Some fifteen years ago, in a rather typical parcel of ancient copper coins sent the writer from Baghdad, there were a number of unusual pieces bearing the head of the Parthian king, Mithradates II. These particular specimens, six in number, formed a group by themselves, distinguished from the remainder of the lot not only by their types but also by a peculiar reddish patina which they bore. Apparently, they were a "find", or a portion of one. Other matters intervening, it was not until recently that a perusal of an article by Col.</p>	
NUMISMATIC NOTES	

2	<p style="text-align: center;">A N U M I S M A T I C</p> <p>A. de la Fuÿe' brought a reminder of the forgotten parcel from Baghdad. Now, Col. de la Fuÿe discusses twenty-seven pieces similar to the ones described below, together with twenty-three of the autonomous coins of Seleucia on the Tigris. The specimens in our lot, as mentioned above, numbered six. Five belong to one denomination, and the sixth was evidently the half of the larger pieces. Their description is as follows :</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MITHRADATES II, 123-87 B.C.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UNIT</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> Bearded and diademed head of Mithradates II to r.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ on r. ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ on l. Ornamented cornucopiae, filled with the usual fruits. Beneath, ΑΡΡ (122-121 B.C.)</p> <p>No. 1 ΑΡΡ to r. of cornucopiae. Gr. 5.21.</p> <p>No. 2 ΑΡΡ to l. of cornucopiae. Gr. 4.87.</p> <p>No. 3 ΑΡ to l., Ρ to r. of cornucopiae. Gr. 4.52.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S</p>
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PALIMPSEST	3
<p>No. 4 A to l., <math>\Psi</math>P to r. of cornu-          copiae. Gr. 5.06.          No. 5 Similar. Gr. 4.77.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HALF</p> <p><i>Obv.</i> Similar to the preceding.  <i>Rev.</i> (BA<math>\Sigma</math>IAE<math>\Omega</math><math>\Sigma</math>) on r., AP<math>\Sigma</math>AKOY on          l. Bow in case, upright.          Beneath, on l., A<math>\Psi</math>P.          No. 6, Gr. 2.33.</p> <p>The coins are poorly struck, apparently          from loose dies. No two of the reverse          dies are the same. Because of the rather          weak striking and the interfering traces          of an earlier type it is practically impos-          sible to establish the identity of any two          of the obverse dies.</p> <p>With the exception of the brief descrip-          tion and mention made by Col. Allotte de          la Fuÿe the coins appear not to have been          previously known.</p> <p>De la Fuÿe would assign them to Mi-          thradates I, basing his attribution on the          similarity which he finds between the por-          trait on these copper coins and the head          which appears on certain well-known tetra-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

4	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>drachms and drachms<sup>2</sup> of that king. But here a serious difficulty arises. The silver coins in question bear the two dates ΓOP or ΔOP which can have been reckoned according to the Seleucid era only. These silver coins, then, were certainly struck in Babylonia by Mithradates I in 140/39 and 139/38 B.C., the two years which intervened between his defeat of Demetrius II and his own death. This assignment has been followed by the latest authorities on the subject of the Parthian coinage and can hardly be seriously questioned. Our copper coins, on the other hand, bear the date A9P which, following the Seleucid system of reckoning, would be 122-1 B.C. Col. de la Fuÿe refers A9P to the era of Alexander in Persia (330 B.C.), made known to us by a Chinese treatise<sup>3</sup> on the life of Mohammed, itself probably a translation of an earlier Arabic or Persian document. This era is further known to us only from Albiruni's <i>Athar ul bakiya</i>. According to Col. de la Fuÿe's hypothesis, then, our copper coins must also have been struck in 140/39 B.C.</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C   N O T E S



PALIMPSEST	5
<p>Such a result, however, is hardly admissible. We should have appearing in the same year silver coins dated according to the Seleucid era, and copper coins dated according to an obscure Alexander era, known to us only from later Mohammedan sources. To make matters worse, both categories of coins were certainly struck in the same general district, for both the silver and the copper coins are characteristically Babylonian in fabric and style, and their usual find-spots would seem to support this assignment. Furthermore, on the remainder of their dated coin issues, the Parthians invariably employed the Seleucid era. And particularly in Babylonia—where the mint of our bronze coins must have been located—the use of the Seleucid era under the Parthians is attested by numerous clay tablets bearing dates according to that era.<sup>4</sup> There is, then, no other admissible postulate than that A9P is based on the Seleucid system of reckoning and that it represents the date 122-121 B.C. This date falls within the reign of Mithradates II who ascended</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

6	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>the Parthian throne in 124-123 B.C.</p> <p>While admitting that the portrait on these bronze coins is very similar to that found on the Babylonian tetradrachms and drachms of Mithradates I, may this not be due to the fact that both heads face to the right, that their place of origin being the same, (Babylonia), their products should also be very similar, and that the features of Mithradates I are, taken as a whole, not so very dissimilar from those of his grandson, Mithradates II? As the usual issues of the latter are of somewhat different style and fabric, it results that at first sight the head on our bronze coins seems to vary slightly from that usually attributed to Mithradates II. If, however, we should carefully compare it with one of the earliest and finest of the latter's silver issues (Plate II, 9) it will at once be seen that, feature by feature, the two portraits are not so very dissimilar after all. As the date borne by the copper coins would seem to make their attribution certain, the slight variation noticeable in the king's features may safely be</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S

PALIMPSEST	7
<p>set down to the local Hellenic influence of the mint at which the coins were struck, and to the fact that they belong to the very first years of Mithradates II's long reign.</p> <p>The reverse type of the larger denomination (Nos. 1-5) is new for the issues of Mithradates II. It is, in fact, the earliest appearance of the Cornucopiae as a Parthian type. Under the later kings this particular type was but seldom used. It occurs only once on a small bronze coin of Gotarzes<sup>5</sup> and, in a double form, on a bronze coin of Phraates IV.<sup>6</sup> On the other hand, the Bow in Case of the smaller denomination (No. 6) is a well known type of Mithradates II,<sup>7</sup> as well as of other Parthian kings. The short inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ is unknown on the issues of Mithradates II who was more partial to increasingly grandiloquent titles, such as ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ, or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΑΡΣΑΚΟΥ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΥ ΕΥΕΡΓΕ-</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

8	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝ. It will thus be seen that to the Parthian series as a whole, and to the issues of Mithradates II in particular, the coins here published are both new and interesting.</p> <p>But their most remarkable feature has yet to be described.</p> <p>A glance at the specimens themselves quickly reveals the important fact that one and all are overstrikes on some earlier issue. This is also true of the similar coins in Col. de la Fuy�e's Collection. Traces of this overstriking may be seen in each and every case, but only on one or two specimens does enough of the earlier impression remain to allow us to determine what and whose the first issue must have been. On the reverses of Nos. 3 and 5 and on the obverse of No. 2 traces of a beardless, diademed, male head to right may just be distinguished (see Plate II, Nos. 1, 3, and 2 respectively). As all really individual features have been almost entirely obliterated by the restriking, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to determine without further aid whose portrait</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S

PALIMPSEST	9
<p>the head is intended to represent. On the obverse of No. 5 a few traces of the old reverse type can still be made out (Plate I, 5). These traces consist of the base with its usual ring, part of the shaft, and the left-hand flange of an ancient anchor set upright in the Seleucid manner. To the left of this object are traces of four letters, <math>\text{!}\Sigma\text{TTA}.....</math> Also on the reverse of No. 4 (Plate II, 4) traces of <math>\text{—}\Sigma\text{TTA}..</math> can still be made out.</p> <p>Because of the anchor, one's first thought, naturally enough, is that we have here to do with some earlier Seleucid issue.<sup>8</sup> A careful search in the writer's own collection, as well as through the exhaustive catalogues of the Paris, London, Petrograd and Glasgow collections, failed to produce a single Seleucid coin whose types quite answer in their details to the traces at our disposal. The nearest approach is a copper coin of Demetrius II (Paris Nos. 935–8, Pl. XIX, 7; London No. 25, Pl. XVIII, 7) a specimen of which from the writer's collection is reproduced on Plate II, No. 8. However, it is at once</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

10	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>evident that this cannot be the original coin on which the Parthian overstrikes have been placed. The flan does not possess a bevelled edge. In its essential outlines the portrait of Demetrius II is quite at variance with what remains of the earlier head on our coins. Finally, the three letters which happen to be fully preserved, — Ξ Π Α — — —, do not occur in this order on the Seleucid coin whose inscription reads either ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ or ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ ΝΙΚΑΤΟΡΟΣ. Apparently then, we must look elsewhere than in the Seleucid series.</p> <p>Turning now to the smallest of our coins, No. 6, while the actual reverse design of the original piece has been effectually obliterated, it is a most fortunate chance that still preserves for us some six letters of the inscription. With the hint furnished us by Nos. 4 and 5, the letters Υ Ξ Π Α Ο Ξ - - - can now readily be made out. In other words, the coins re-used as blanks by the Parthian mint-master turn</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S

PALIMPSEST	11
<p>out to be specimens of some unknown bronze issue of the first king of Characene, Hyspaosines son of Sagdodonakos.</p> <p>The coinages of the kings of Characene, an important district comprising the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, have been exhaustively studied by Waddington<sup>9</sup>, Babelon<sup>10</sup>, and Mr. Hill<sup>11</sup>. These writers have shown that the issues commenced with Hyspaosines, known to have founded the chief city, <i>Χάραξ Ὑσπασίνου</i> (Spasinou Charax). His period has been established by his known coins which bear the date <i>HTP</i>. This would represent 125-4 B.C. if, as has been assumed, the Seleucid era was the one used. Mr. Hill<sup>12</sup> says that while "there is no absolutely certain evidence that the Seleucid era is that which is employed on the Characenean coins" this is nevertheless extremely probable. Of this our coins now furnish us with the necessary confirmation. Hyspaosines' copper coins must have been issued previous to 122-1 B.C., for the Parthian type superimposed upon them is dated <i>A9P</i>, and we know that the</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

12	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>Parthians reckoned their dates according to the Seleucid era. Judging by the traces (in themselves sharp enough) of the old types, still to be seen on our coins, these could not have been in circulation so very long before they were put to use as blanks in the Parthian mint. The only date so far found on Hyspaosines' coins (his two tetradrachms) is HTTP which, if we reckon according to the Seleucid era, would be 125-124 B.C., or just three years previous to the date borne by our Parthian over-strike. Everything points, therefore, to the correctness of the belief that the Seleucid era was used for dating the Characenian coinage.</p> <p>What the particular occasion could have been which caused types of Mithradates II of Parthia to be struck upon those of Hyspaosines of Charax, we do not know. It may merely be that such Characenian coins as chanced to come by trade the short distance upstream to the great city of Seleucia on the Tigris, were employed as coin blanks by the Parthian mint located in that city. However, as yet we</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S



P A L I M P S E S T	13
<p>have no means of being certain that these coins were really re-coined in Seleucia. It should be noticed that every one of the specimens at our disposal is thus overstruck,<sup>13</sup> and it is hardly probable that such an important mint should have been forced to depend for its coin blanks solely upon such Characenian coins as happened to reach it.</p> <p>Analogy with later Parthian overstrikes<sup>14</sup> —almost invariably the result of some military success —would seem to suggest that in the present instance, too, the overstriking might have been the direct consequence of a victory gained by Mithradates over the king of Characene, whereby a large number of the latter's coins fell into his hands. But our lamentably fragmentary history is entirely silent with regard to any campaign conducted by Mithradates against Hypsaosines. We only know that at the time of his accession, Mithradates, by his great ability, saved the Parthian kingdom from disintegration. He checked the advance of the Scythians, and modern historians have surmised that at this time</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	

14	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>he also put down an attempt made by Himerus, viceroy<sup>15</sup> of Babylon, to make himself king. The latter's only known dated coin was struck in ΘΠΡ (124-123 B.C.)<sup>16</sup> and gives to Himerus the title of Νικηφόρος. As one of our few historical notices of this shadowy ruler actually states that he made war upon Messene (a province of Characene and often synonymous for it) perhaps the title has a direct reference to the outcome of that campaign. Possibly Justin's general statement (xlii. 2): "He (Mithradates) carried on many wars, with great bravery, against his neighbors, and added many provinces to the Parthian kingdom," may be regarded as implying a campaign against Characene. If so, however, the suggestion must not be taken too literally, at least as far as regards Characene. That province actually remained more or less independent of Parthian rule throughout the reign of Mithradates II, as the extant coins of its kings sufficiently prove. Nothing would hinder us however from supposing that Mithradates might have been victorious, and</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S

PALIMPSEST	15
<p>might even have added a portion of the Characene territory (possibly Messene) to his kingdom.</p> <p>From the foregoing it may be surmised, either that Mithradates, after suppressing Himerus, successfully carried on the operations commenced by the latter against Characene, or that in Himerus' treasury was found a lot of Characene money captured from Hypsaosines but which had not yet been re-minted by Himerus.<sup>17</sup> These coins, if our conjecture — and it is merely a conjecture — be correct, Mithradates, in the year 122–121 B.C., put to his own use by overstriking with his types.</p> <p>The only coins of Hypsaosines hitherto known are two silver tetradrachms, the one in the Berlin collection, the other in Paris. That Hypsaosines should also have struck a series of copper coins might have been surmised, and for this supposition we now have evidence. The types of the larger of the two denominations are, obverse: diademed, beardless head of Hypsaosines to r., exactly as on his silver coins; reverse: Seleucid anchor upright</p>	
AND MONOGRAPHS	

16	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>between ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ (probably) and ΥΣΠΑΟΞΙΝΟΥ. A proposed restoration of this piece is given, Plate II, no. 7. Of the smaller denomination the obverse type only is preserved. It consists of a similar portrait of Hypsaosines to r. The reverse type, with the exception of the king's name, has been completely obliterated by the Parthian overstrike. It is to be hoped that some future find will give us both coins with types intact. In the meanwhile we must needs remain content with what the vicissitudes of time, the expedient found necessary by the Parthian mint master, and the hasty or careless procedure of his workmen have preserved for us.</p> <div data-bbox="734 1173 1102 1556" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Hyspaosines Tetr. (Berlin).</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C N O T E S

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Les Monnaies de l'Elymaïde, *Rev. Num.*, 1919, pp. 74-5.
- <sup>2</sup> Brit. Mus. Cat. *Parthia*, pp. 14-15, Nos. 55-61, Pl. III, Nos. 10-13.
- <sup>3</sup> Terrien de La Couperie, *Sur deux éres inconnues de l'Asie antérieure, d'après un document Chinois*, 1891.
- <sup>4</sup> A. T. Clay, Babylonian Records in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan, Part II, p. 12ff.
- <sup>5</sup> B. M. Cat. *Parthia*, Pl. xxviii, 8.
- <sup>6</sup> *l. c.* Pl. xxi, 23.
- <sup>7</sup> *l. c.* Pl. vii, 4, 5, 13.
- <sup>8</sup> De la Fuÿe also thought only of earlier Seleucid issues, *l. c.* p. 75.
- <sup>9</sup> *Rev. Num.*, 1866 = *Mélanges de Numism.*, ii, pp. 77-107.
- <sup>10</sup> *Jour. Int. d'Arch. num.* I (1898), pp. 381-404 = *Mélanges numism.*, iii, pp. 221-250.
- <sup>11</sup> Brit. Mus. Cat. *Arabia, Mesopotamia, Persia*, Introd. pp. cxciv-ccx.
- <sup>12</sup> *l. c.* p. cxcvi, note 3.
- <sup>13</sup> During a recent visit to Paris, the writer was able to inspect these coins in Col. de la Fuÿe's collection. All show signs of overstriking — though unfortunately none show sufficient

## AND MONOGRAPHS

18	A N U M I S M A T I C
	<p>traces of the earlier coin to prove that they were all of Hyspaosines.</p> <p><sup>14</sup> Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe, Monnaies arsacides surfrappées. <i>Rev. Num.</i> 1904, p. 174ff. Dressel, <i>Z. f. N.</i>, 1922, pp. 156-177.</p> <p><sup>15</sup> Diodorus, xxxiv, 21, actually calls him "king", ὁ τῶν Πάρθων βασιλεύς. The coins would seem to bear him out in this (B. M. Cat. Parthia, p. 23, Nos. 1, 2, and note 2). See also the writer's "A Parthian Hoard," in <i>Num. Chron.</i>, 1924.</p> <p><sup>16</sup> B. M. Cat. Parthia. Introduction, p. xxi.</p> <p><sup>17</sup> While at least seven specimens of Himerus' silver money are known, as yet not a single bronze coin of his has come to light. The copper specimen published by Petrowicz, Plate xxv, 4, is more likely to be a coin of Phraates II (= B. M. Cat. Parthia, Pl. iv, 9).</p>
	N U M I S M A T I C   N O T E S







# NUMISMATIC PALIMPSEST

## PLATE I



1



2



3



4



5



6





# NUMISMATIC PALIMPSEST

## PLATE II



I



2



3



4



5



6



7



6



8



9



8





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NUMISMATIC NOTES  
AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 27



THE MENDE (KALIANDRA)  
HOARD

By SYDNEY P. NOE

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1926

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HOWLAND WOOD, *Associate Editor*  
V. E. EARLE, *Assistant*



# THE MENDE (KALIANDRA) HOARD

BY  
SYDNEY P. NOE



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1926

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	I
<p><i>Archaeology</i>  <i>Amer. Numismatic Soc.</i>                      2-19-30                      21285</p> <p><b>THE MENDE (KALIANDRA)                      HOARD</b></p> <p>BY SYDNEY P. NOE</p> <p>In 1913 (?), there was found at Kalian-                      dra, identified as the ancient site of the city                      of Mende, a hoard of the tetradrachms of                      that city. M. Babelon published such                      facts as he was able to gather regarding the                      hoard in the <i>Revue Numismatique</i> for                      1922, together with reproductions of                      twelve pieces from the find which had en-                      tered the collections of the Bibliothèque                      Nationale and of M. Jameson. The num-                      ber of coins found, according to M.                      Babelon's information, was 320. During a                      sojourn in Athens in the winter of 1922-                      1923, I found more than three-score of                      these tetradrachms "on the market," and                      in one private collection no less than sixty-                      two additional pieces. As there were a</p>	
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2	THE MENDE
	<p>number of unpublished varieties, I felt it my numismatic duty to make a record of all the coins. Later, in Paris, I received from M. Ritsos, permission to publish the pieces still retained by him, one hundred and twelve in number; and with those of collectors into whose possession other pieces had passed, the total number of coins which I have been able to trace, exceeds three hundred. It is possible, therefore, that the hoard was larger than supposed by M. Babelon. The number of Mende tetradrachms known prior to 1913 was small—probably not over fifty; and the knowledge of the coinage of this city was scanty indeed. Most of the coins not in the hoard can be retraced to records made previous to its discovery. A hoard of the coins of Mende of smaller denominations had been found near the same town in 1892. With a view to classifying what is known regarding this Mint, Dr. Regling published an article in the <i>Zeitschrift für Numismatik</i> for 1923, including therein the four tetradrachms from the Kaliandra hoard which had been acquired</p>
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by the Berlin Cabinet, as well as the pieces previously secured by them. His presentation of this material is marked by the erudition which one associates with all his work. His abundant references to authorities and his presentation of the historical data would make any recital of the facts concerning Mende recorded in the Greek texts but repetition, and for these the reader is referred to his article. Both Dr. Regling's and M. Babelon's articles, however, were written with only a partial knowledge of the contents of this hoard. Some of their deductions would have been different had this material been at their disposal, and that must serve as an explanation for reopening some of the questions. Without the foundation laid by them, it would have been very difficult for me to have presented the data offered herein. Grateful acknowledgment is also due to Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, who was preparing to record the information which had come to him—when he learned that I had undertaken a study of this hoard, he very courteously withdrew from the field.

4	T H E M E N D E
	<p>We have almost no trustworthy information of the finding of the hoard. The coins have come on the market in small lots, and seem either to have been divided among several individuals, or to have been found in portions at intervals. It is possible that parts are still in the possession of those who discovered it. As the owners of each of the three largest accumulations of the pieces from this hoard were independently making an effort to secure the greatest diversity of types, there is some foundation for believing that most of the varieties have been described. There may be further die-combinations, but the chance of there being radically different types, should be remote. Most of the coins appear to have been covered with a black encrustation which careful cleaning will remove. This served in some cases as a protection, and the surfaces of many of the coins are in superb condition. While uncleaned, however, it is very difficult to distinguish die varieties. The best specimens procurable have been used for the plates, but the uncleaned ones are readily</p>
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5

distinguishable (Nos. 22 and 39, for example).

A brief explanation is required for the description of the contents of the hoard, which follows:

In recording the inscriptions, the convention of using a line to indicate the part of the letter next to the rim, has been employed. For example, in No. 6, the inscription is given as MINΔ AION, thus indicating that the bottom of the first syllable is next the rim, whereas with the remainder the top is so placed.

The dimensions given are for the widest diameter. It has been necessary to distinguish coins in the cabinets of a number of dealers, some of whom have requested that the ownership of the pieces be kept confidential. In consequence, these dealers are distinguished by letters which can be disregarded except insofar as they indicate the number of pieces of each variety.

For the incuse series, the varieties not in the hoard have been indicated for convenience of reference. The first coin listed

## A N D M O N O G R A P H S

6	T H E M E N D E
	<p>under each number is the one shown on the plate.</p> <p>The hoard has been divided into three groups: Group I, the incuse issues; Group II, by far the largest of the three, the types on Plates III to VIII inclusive; Group III, the issues on Plate IX.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP I</b></p> <p><b>1</b> Ass (ithyphallic) facing l., with large crow on rump also facing l.</p> <p>℞ Incuse consisting of five triangular parts.</p> <p>⌘ tetr. 25 mm. 16.46, G. Empedocles, Athens, (not certain that this piece was in hoard).</p> <p><b>2</b> Ass to r.; crow l., pecking at root of the donkey's tail.</p> <p>℞ Five-part incuse.</p> <p>⌘ tetr. 25 mm. 15.50 Athens.</p> <p><b>3</b> Similar to 2; the crow larger. The l. foreleg of the ass is bent.</p> <p>℞ Five-part incuse.</p> <p>⌘ tetr. 28 mm. 16.55 Commerce (A).</p> <p><b>4</b> (N)OIAΔNIM in a straight line above the ass, which is appreciably smaller</p>
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than in the foregoing. The animal has his head raised and his ears back, as though braying. Crow on rump facing l.; another but smaller bird in field to r. and facing to r. Between the legs of the ass, a die-break(?).

R̄ Five-part incuse.

Æ tetr. 28 mm. wt.? Commerce(R). NOT IN HOARD--Boston, (from an Egyptian Hoard, and oxidized), 16.08.

5 Ass to r., with crow l. pecking at rump. MIN reading downward from nose. On flank, M. Exergual line. Border of coarse dots.

R̄ Quadripartite incuse, the outer tips of at least two of the triangles squared off.

Æ tetr. 25 mm. 17.08; Commerce (A), and another, wt. ? R. Jameson, 16.93 (Pl. I); Capt. E. G. S.-Churchill; Sotheby Sale, Dec. 1, 1924, 16.59. On the last piece, the M looks to have been made by cutting down the surface leaving the letter in relief.

6 MINΔ—AION. The last four letters are retrograde. Ass. r.—bird l.

R̄ Quadripartite incuse.

Æ tetr. 24 mm. Commerce (RM) and (RP) unweighed.

8	T H E M E N D E
	<p>NOT IN HOARD (?) Hirsch XXXIII, 618, 17.30.</p> <p><b>7</b> <math>\overline{\text{MIN}}-\overline{\Delta\text{AIO}}-\underline{\text{N}}</math>. Ass to r., crow on rump also to r., and much smaller than heretofore. Last letter of inscr. between legs of animal.</p> <p><math>\text{R}\zeta</math> Quadripartite incuse, the inner angles of the triangular elements touch.</p> <p><math>\text{R}</math> tetr. 25 mm. 17.08 Commerce (A); G. Empedocles, Athens, 17.04; Commerce (RP), wt. ?; and a 2nd specimen (?); NOT IN HOARD. Paris, 17.18.</p> <p><b>8</b> <math>\overline{\text{MIN}\Delta}-\overline{\text{AION}}</math>, reading upward, (retrograde). Ass r. crow l. Between the legs, conventionalized flower.</p> <p><math>\text{R}\zeta</math> Quadripartite incuse.</p> <p><math>\text{R}</math> tetr. 27 mm. 17.15 Commerce (A); a second, 17.05; Commerce (RM) and (RP); Grand Duke—Evans Sale, 438, 16.99; G. Empedocles, 16.59.</p> <p><b>9</b> <math>\overline{\text{MIN}}</math>. As before—between the legs an acorn (possibly a bunch of grapes). No exergual line.</p> <p><math>\text{R}\zeta</math> Quadripartite incuse.</p> <p><math>\text{R}</math> tetr. 26 mm. Commerce (RM) and (RP), unweighed. Commerce (A), 17.10.</p>
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NOT IN HOARD. Boston, (Reg.-War. 573), 17.26.

**10** MINDAON. Ass r., bird l. In field beneath the head a conventionalized flower.

**R** Five-fold incuse.

**R** tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? G. Empedocles Coll. Athens.

**11** MINΔ—AO—N. Ass to r. with crescent (tips upward) above its back. Inscr. begins above the tail, the last letter being between the legs. Less rugged relief.

**R** Quadripartite incuse.

**R** tetr. 26 mm. 16.92 Commerce (A) and second piece; G. Empedocles, Athens, 16.46.

NOT IN HOARD. Klagenfurt 17.15 (*Num. Zeit.*, 1884, 243).

**12** M I NΔAION. The M above exergual line, the I between the forelegs of the ass. Crow to l. A wreath of ivy (?) encircles the body of the ass. The near legs of the ass are spread, the off ones together—a position which would result in the loss of equilibrium, even if the intent was to show that the animal was a

10	THE MENDE
	<p>“pacer.” This peculiarity occurs throughout the double relief coinage to the end.</p> <p>℞ Quadripartite incuse.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce (R); Commerce (A), 17.00; G. Empedocles, Athens, 16.91; E. G. S.-Churchill; Naville X, 405, 16.55.</p> <p><b>13</b> <u>MIN</u> <u>ΔAON</u>. Ass to r., crow to r. First letter of inscr. above bird—the last below the exergual line. Legs in “pacing position.”</p> <p>℞ Quadripartite incuse.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 28 mm. 16.60, Jameson Coll.; Naville X, 406–17.12; and 407—16.38.</p> <p>NOT IN HOARD. Paris 17.30 (Babelon, <i>Traité</i>, 1619); Venice, Bibl. Marciana, 17.20 (<i>Num. Zeit.</i> 1884, p. 243).</p> <p><b>14</b> Ass to r., bird to l. pecking at tail. Thick exergual line.</p> <p>℞ Quadripartite incuse.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 28 mm. 16.95 Commerce (A).</p> <p><b>15</b> <u>MIN</u> <u>Δ</u> <u>AIO</u> <u>N</u>. Ass to r., l. foreleg in advance, but not bent. Crow facing r., but with head to l. Exergual line.</p> <p>℞ Quadripartite incuse.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 26 mm. 17.06, E. T. Newell; Com-</p>
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11

merce (A), 17.15; (RM), wt. ?; G. Empedocles, 16.95 (identification not certain).

**16** MINΔ. The first letter just below the nose of the ass, the I at rt. angle with ears—the N in line with their tips, the delta just above the head of the crow. The ass facing r., the crow also to r., but with head turned backward. In field at r., a fly with head upwards.

℞ Quadripartite incuse—Compare No. 17 and tetrobol Fig. 1.

℞ tetr. 28 mm. 17.45 Commerce (A).

**17** IAΔNIM. Ass to r., with bunch of grapes hanging from his mouth.

℞ Quadripartite incuse—the triangles equal and with longest side outward.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. 17.31 E. T. Newell; G. Empedocles, 16.65 and 17.04; Pozzi 772, 17.22; Commerce (A) 16.70 and 16.65; possibly others in Commerce.

**18** MINΔAION, (retrograde, beginning above l. foreleg). Ass to r.

℞ Quadripartite incuse.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. 17.10 Commerce (A); Commerce (RM) (RP); Capt. E. G. S.-Churchill.

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12	T H E M E N D E
	<p>NOT IN HOARD. Pozzi 771, ex Rhousopoulos (Hirsch XIII, 886), 16.72.</p> <p>19 <math>\overline{MI} \overline{N}</math>, the last letter between the legs of the ass. Ass to r. with crow to l. pecking at tail. Behind the animal, a grapevine with large bunch of grapes and foliage filling space above.</p> <p>R<math>\zeta</math> Quadripartite incuse with wheel at the center.</p> <p><math>\mathcal{A}</math> tetr. 38 mm. wt.? Commerce (R).  NOT IN HOARD. Cf. B. M. coin with quadripartite incuse, 16.85, J. I. N., 1913, Pl. 7, 21 (plated). With annulet center—Paris 16.98; Berlin (Lobbecke), 16.90, (Plated ?), Imhoof; 16.65, (<i>Zeit. f. Num.</i>, 1923, Pl. II, 7).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUP II</b></p> <p>20 In high relief, ass to r., bearing Dionysus in a reclining position. He is bearded and elderly—his left leg, parallel to the body of the animal is foreshortened above the knee; only the lower portion of his body is covered by drapery. His extended r. hand holds a kantharos, at an angle that shows it empty. In field, below the head of the ass, a crow to r., between</p>
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(K A L I A N D R A) H O A R D	13
<p>two branches of a bush. Exergue indicated. Border of heavy dots.</p> <p>℞ MENDAION. The first three letters are above a linear enclosure containing a grape-vine with four clusters. The "square" is not regular, nor are its sides of uniform thickness. The Ns of the inscr. are irregular.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 27 mm. 16.92 Commerce (S); G. Empedocles 17.30; Paris (<i>Rev. Num.</i> 19.22, Pl. V, 1)</p> <p><b>21</b> Similar to No. 20—Dionysus wears a wreath, as apparently does also the ass. The branches in the field show flowers at their tips. The head of Dionysus differs noticeably.</p> <p>℞ Inscr. unchanged, but letters larger and more nearly regular. The vine shows five grape-clusters, and tendrils at the extremities of the branches occupy the upper angles of the square.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 29 mm. 17.11 E. P. Robinson.</p> <p><b>22</b> Dionysus as before, but with both feet extending beyond rump of the ass. The crow more than usually erect—the</p>	
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bush on which it perches is indicated by two lines.

℞ The "square" slightly wider than its height. The final N of the inscr. slants noticeably.

℞ tetr. 28 mm. wt.? Commerce (X).

**23** Head of Dionysus as in No. 21—his l. leg extended, r. knee bent. The border more nearly oval than circular.

℞ Die of No. 22.

℞ tetr. 28 mm. wt.? Commerce (RM); G. Empedocles, 17.24.

**24** Similar to No. 23. The l. foreleg of the ass bent as though pawing the ground.

℞ Same die as Nos. 22 and 23.

℞ tetr. 26½ mm. 17.02 Commerce (A); G. Empedocles—6 pieces. 17.17, 16.98, 16.23, 16.91, 16.65 and 17.30; Commerce (RP), 2 pieces.

**25** Same die as No. 24.

℞ Both square, and letters crude—especially the E.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. 17.30, G. Empedocles (also 2nd piece, unweighed).

**26** In high relief as No. 20—the figure

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and kantharos smaller; the branches are much longer, and terminate in four-petalled flowers.

℞ Both Ns of inscr. slanting; the square broader at the base than at the top. Die-break over the E. The worked surface of the die is 21.5 mm. in width as compared with 18.5 for No. 22.

℞ tetr. 29 mm. 17.04 G. Empedocles.

**27** Similar to foregoing—the head of Dionysus disproportionately large; his left arm covered by a fold of drapery. A wreath hangs from the mouth of the ass. The branch on which the bird sits bends to form a right angle. The kantharos is larger than heretofore.

℞ The inscr. begins at the lower r. corner of the square—the cast has been mounted with the vine upside down to emphasize this.

℞ tetr. 29 mm. 17.22, Commerce (A); (RM) 2 pieces; Naville X 408—17.20.

**28** Similar to No. 27 but cf. modelling of the wreathed head of Dionysus; also in Nos. 20 and 21 where the contrast is

16	THE M E N D E
	<p>paralleled. The wreath in the mouth of the ass is larger and the crow is lower in the field, the bush having practically disappeared.</p> <p>℞ Both Ns of the inscr. nearly regular. The O intercepts the angle of the square.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 28.5 mm. 17.04 Commerce (A), also 16.90 and 17.05; G. Empedocles, 16.52; Egger Sale XLV, 468, 17.00.</p> <p><b>29</b> Dionysus with head in profile to r. Both feet extend over rump of the ass. The legs of the ass are very long, and his stride more pronounced than heretofore. The crow is small—a branch shows above its back. The die-cutting is more finished but it lacks the strength of the preceding pieces.</p> <p>℞ Letters of inscr. much coarser than heretofore; both Ns slanting. Die-break above the E. No grape-cluster within loop.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 28 mm. wt.? Commerce (A).</p> <p><b>30</b> Figure similar to that of Nos. 26–27—the kantharos very crudely cut. No</p>
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branches showing above bird which is unusually small.

R̄ The strokes of the delta and E are double-cut, and the trunk of the vine is twisted.

Æ tetr. 30 mm. wt.? Commerce (RP)—3 (?) pieces; Commerce (X).

**31** Same die as No. 30.

R̄ Square larger with lines of more even width than on previous plate. The final N of the inscr. has its third stroke of only half the length of the initial one. The vine trunk has a loop below the central grape-cluster.

Æ tetr. 29 mm. 17.17, G. Empedocles; R. Jameson, 16.96.

**32** Cf. figure of Dionysus with No. 26. Crow low in field—die broken at r.

R̄ The first N is slanting. The loop formed by the vine-branches at the center does not enclose a grape-cluster.

Æ tetr. 27 mm. 16.91 G. Empedocles.

**33** Similar to No. 21—the figure more nearly erect and the whole design more

18	THE M E N D E
	<p>compact. The kantharos larger, the flowering branches not so long.</p> <p><b>R7</b> A single leaf to r. of the grape cluster within the loop of the vine at the centre.</p> <p><b>Æ</b> tetr. 28 mm. 17.37 Commerce (A); Commerce (X).</p> <p><b>34</b> Cf. No. 33, where, however, the head of the ass is not wreathed. The forelegs are very stiff.</p> <p><b>R7</b> Die of No. 33.</p> <p><b>Æ</b> tetr. 28 mm. wt.? Commerce, (RP) &amp; (RM).</p> <p><b>35</b> Similar to No. 29, but of finer style. The proportions of the ass are much better. The crow large; the bush is barely indicated.</p> <p><b>R7</b> The field filled by vine is slightly raised, and enclosed by linear square. The vine bears four grape-clusters. The loop at the center is empty.</p> <p><b>Æ</b> tetr. 29 mm. wt.? ex. Coll. Hobart Smith</p> <p><b>36</b> Similar to No. 35—the kantharos larger, also the crow. On the drapery of Dionysus, between the knees, a swastika. There are indications of sandals on</p>
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the feet of the god. Possibly the large proportions are a result of deepening the die of No. 35.

℞ Similar to No. 35, but more beautifully finished. The loop above the central one and below the E contains two leaves rather than a single one as in No. 35.

℞ tetr. 28 mm. 17.13, R. Jameson, Paris; C. J. Bauer, Rochester, wt. ?; E. T. Newell, 16.78.

**37** Dionysus with l. leg drawn up as heretofore, but the design treated more broadly. High exergual line. Border of dots regular and forming a true circle. Piece (a) badly cleaned.

℞ Die of No. 36.

℞ tetr. 29 mm. 16.46, G. Empedocles; Pozzi Sale, 785, 16.64.

**38** Similar to No. 29, save that Dionysus is more nearly erect, the exergual line higher on the die, and the crow larger.

℞ Both Ns slant to r. In linear square, vine with five clusters of grapes and narrow loop at center. Field not raised as on 35-37.

20	T H E M E N D E
	<p>Æ tetr. 28 mm. wt.? Commerce, (RP) &amp; (RM); G. Empedocles 17.04—2nd piece 17.04.</p> <p><b>39</b> Similar to No. 34, but the exergual line and the crow are higher on the die, and the forelegs of the ass better drawn. Piece uncleaned.</p> <p>℞ Both Ns of inscr. inverted. Linear square encloses a beautifully compact vine with the two lower grape-clusters larger than the others.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 27 mm. 16.91, G. Empedocles.</p> <p><b>40</b> Dionysus, in attitude and proportions, is similar to No. 27—the ass is more nearly like No. 29. The exergual line is curved.</p> <p>℞ Above the middle cluster of grapes, a bee or a fly.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 28 mm. 17.12 Commerce (A); Commerce (RP)—2 pieces.</p> <p><b>41</b> Die of No. 40.</p> <p>℞ The A and final N of the inscr. slanting. Above central cluster of grapes, a tiny insect (?) with wings raised.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 28 mm. 16.98, G. Empedocles; Com-</p>
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merce (X); Egger XLV, 469, 17.45; Sotheby Sale, Dec. 1 1924, No. 44, 17.27.

**42** Die of No. 40.

℞ The square no longer linear, but raised above the surface bearing the letters. The first N slants considerably—the final one, slightly. The vine in the raised field starts to the left of the mid-point of the base of the square, and curves to r. Four grape-clusters and six leaves make up the pattern. Weakly struck and worn.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce.

**43** Similar to No. 33, save that the crow is replaced by a Silenos to r. (with thyrsos and wine-skin) considerably smaller in his proportions than Dionysus.

℞ Die of No. 40.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? grm. Commerce (RM). Pozzi Sale, 788, 16.70; Naville X, 411—17.03.

**44** Same die as No. 43.

℞ Die of No. 42.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce (T).

**45** Same die as No. 43.

℞ Five leaves between the tendrils

22	T H E M E N D E
	<p>which fill the upper corners of the square. The final N recut (?)—closer to O than to M.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 27 mm. 17.48. R. H. Hart, Oldham; G. Empedocles, 17.24; Commerce (A), 18.25; Commerce (RM); R. Jameson, 17.29.</p> <p><b>46</b> Similar to No. 43—the figure of Silenos does not touch the fore-leg of the ass, and his head is beneath the jaw rather than the lower lip.</p> <p>℞ Die of No. 45.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 27 mm. 16.91 G. Empedocles—also 2nd specimen, 15.88; Pozzi 787, 17.33; Paris (Rev. Num. 1922, Pl. V, 3—ex Egger Sale XLV, 470, 16.96); Commerce (RM) ?; Commerce (X); Berlin, 17.18 (Z.f.N., 1923, Pl. III, 24).</p> <p><b>47</b> Dionysus, in profile, facing l., and holding small branch against the flank of the ass. A <i>single</i> leaf of the bush appears above the crow's tail.</p> <p>℞ Similar to No. 42 but the vine starts to r. of mid-point of the base of the square and curves to l.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce (RP).</p> <p><b>48</b> Die of No. 47.</p>
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**Rz** Die of Nos. 40 and 43.

**R** tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce (T).

**49** Die of No. 47.

**Rz** Die of No. 41.

**R** tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce.

**50** Die of No. 47.

**Rz** Die of Nos. 42 and 44.

**R** tetr. 26 mm. 16.83, R. H. Hart, Oldham; R. Jameson, 17.64; Commerce (A) 17.32 and another, unweighed; Commerce (RM) 3 pieces; Naville X 409, 17.20.

**51** Die of Nos. 47-50.

**Rz** MEN ΔA I ON. The inscr. begins at the lower left corner. The lines enclosing the vine are beautifully regular. The field is not raised. The loop formed by the two branches of the vine is larger than usual, and encloses a grape-cluster with a leaf on either side. The clusters in each of the lower corners of the square are larger than the central one. The trunk is divided at its base.

**R** tetr. 27 mm. wt. ? Commerce (RM).

**52** Close to No. 29 in style, though not

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24	THE M E N D E
	<p>in the position of Dionysus. Three leaves show above tail of the crow.</p> <p>℞ Both Ns of the inscr. slanting. Four leaves on the branches above the middle grape-cluster.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 28 mm. 17.11 G. Empedocles.</p> <p><b>53</b> Figure of Dionysus very crudely cut. Die-break (?) extends from r. fore-leg of ass diagonally upward to l.</p> <p>℞ Similar to No. 56—the linear square more pronounced. The loop at the center is pear-shaped. The upper clusters larger than in No. 56.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 28 mm. Commerce (RM) &amp; (RP); R. H. Hart, Oldham, 17.08.</p> <p><b>54</b> Similar to No. 29—the r. forearm of Dionysus nearly perpendicular. The crow is unusually large.</p> <p>℞ Similar to No. 58 but E of the inscr. is badly cut and the die itself much wider at the top than at the base.</p> <p>℞ tetr. 31½ mm. wt. ? Commerce (X).</p> <p><b>55</b> The beautifully modelled body of Dionysus is more muscular than heretofore.</p>
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<p>The tail of the crow touches the fore-leg of the ass.</p> <p>R̄ Similar to No. 54 but without its faults of die-cutting. The linear square is regular and the proportions of the vine very pleasing.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 28 mm. 16.79, E. T. Newell; Commerce (T).</p> <p><b>56</b> Closely similar to No. 55, save that the crow has two leaves above its tail, and one just beneath its feet, and is more nearly erect.</p> <p>R̄ Similar to No. 53 save that linear square is not so pronounced, and lower grape-clusters are larger.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 28 mm. 17.29 Commerce (A); G. Empedocles, 17.11; Commerce (RM)—2 pieces; Commerce (RP).</p> <p><b>57</b> Similar to No. 56, but the head of the crow nearly touches the lower lip of the ass.</p> <p>R̄ Die of No. 56.</p> <p>Æ tetr. 38 mm. wt. ? Commerce (R). Not illustrated.</p> <p><b>58</b> Same die as No. 56.</p>	
A N D M O N O G R A P H S	

26	T H E M E N D E
	<p><b>R</b> Same die as No. 55, but the E has been recut.</p> <p><b>R</b> tetr. 28 mm. 17.17, Commerce (A); Commerce (RM).</p> <p><b>59</b> Die of No. 55.</p> <p><b>R</b> Die of No. 42.</p> <p><b>R</b> tetr. 27 mm. wt.? Commerce (RM) (the cast defective).</p> <p><b>60</b> Dionysus heavily bearded and with great shock of hair, holding thyrsos which terminates at the thigh of the ass. The forelegs are badly modelled.</p> <p><b>R</b> Die of No. 42.</p> <p><b>R</b> tetr. 24 mm. wt.? Commerce (RP)—3 pieces; Commerce (RM)—3 pieces.</p> <p><b>61</b> Dionysus, with face almost straight to the front, holding thyrsos over his left shoulder. In the field beneath the ass, a twig having four leaves and a flower very like that of the bush affording a perch for the crow in preceding types.</p> <p><b>R</b> Die of No. 47.</p> <p><b>R</b> tetr. 28 mm. 16.69 R. H. Hart, Oldham; Commerce (A), 17.02; Commerce (RM) 3 pieces; G. Locker Lampson Catalogue No. 147, 17.31.</p>
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**62** Similar to Nos. 55 and 58. A wreath or the end of a branch is to be seen at the base of the ears of the ass. Three leaves above the tail of the crow.

℞ Die of No. 47.

℞ tetr. 25½ mm. 17.08, Commerce (A), 17.23 and another; G. Empedocles, 16.91 and another of the same weight; Commerce (T); Commerce (RM); Commerce (RP)—2 pieces.

**63** Similar to No. 60, save that the thyrsos terminates between the hind legs of the ass.

℞ Die of No. 47.

℞ tetr. 26 mm. 17.00, Commerce (A); Paris, (*Rev. Num.* 1922, Pl. V, 9); Commerce (RP); Commerce (RM)—4 pieces; Soth. Sale Dec. 1, 1924, No. 47, 16.59.

**64** Die of No. 63.

℞ Die of No. 47.

℞ tetr. 25 mm. 17.19 grm., R. H. Hart, Oldham; G. Empedocles 17.17; Commerce (RP); Commerce (RM)—2 pieces; R. Jameson, 17.17.

**65** Dionysus in profile to l., with l. arm supporting his head. His elbow, resting between the ears of the ass, pushes the further one forward. In field beneath the ass,

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a twig with terminal flower, stem upward and slanting downward to r. Exergual line almost coincides with border.

℞ Die of No. 47.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. 17.02, R. Jameson; Commerce (RM).

66 Die of No. 65.

℞ MEN ∇∇ IO N. A weak and blundered following of No. 47. The grape-clusters are placed in the design without taste and the line of the vine is not graceful. The inscription is blundered.

℞ tetr. 27½ mm. 7.11, E. T. Newell; R. H. Hart, Oldham, 16.64; Commerce (RM)—4 pieces; Naville X, 412—16.62.

67 Probably a later state of the die of Nos. 55 and 59, with die-flaw just above center of exergual line.\*

℞ Die of No. 47.

℞ tetr. 28 mm. 17.08, Commerce (A); G. Em-

\*The identity of this obverse die with those of Nos. 55 and 59 was discovered after the plates had been arranged. It makes Nos. 67 and 59 identical though separated in point of the age of the die when they were struck.

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pedocles, 17 43; R. Jameson, 17.08; Commerce (RM); Commerce (RP); Commerce (S), 16.26.

**68** Die of Nos. 55 and 67.

**R** Very small reverse die—but 14½ mm. The inscr. begins at the lower right corner. A linear square surrounds the vine, which remotely resembles that of Nos. 64 and 70.

**R** tetr. 16.60 Commerce (A); G. Empedocles, 16.46 and 16.78 (?) and another; Commerce (RM); Commerce (T).

**69** Dionysus, almost full face, with beard covering part of breast. Straight exergual line, rather high on die. One ear of the ass touches the border.

**R** New form of reverse, with the outline of the square die as frame for the design. Five grape-clusters, in two rows; the middle one of the upper row is enclosed in a loop of the branches. The I of the inscr. beneath the trunk of the vine. The E, delta and final N of the inscription not well -cut.

**R** tetr. 27 mm. wt.? Commerce (RP); Berlin (Z. f. N. 1923, Pl. III, 28) 16.93.

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30	T H E M E N D E
	<p><b>70</b> Die of No. 69.  <b>R</b> Similar to Nos. 50 and 64 in the arrangement of the vine, but the raised field is replaced by a linear square.  <b>Æ</b> tetr. 26 mm. 17.05, Commerce (A); Athens Nat. Num. Mus. (?); Commerce (RP).</p> <p><b>71</b> Similar to No. 70 but the exergue is slightly bevelled toward the rim. A part of the wreath extends beyond the head of the god, giving the effect of a horn.  <b>R</b> Die of No. 70.  <b>Æ</b> tetr. 26 mm. 17.28, R. H. Hart, Oldham; Commerce (X); Commerce (RM)—4 pieces.</p> <p><b>72</b> The ass with stiff forelegs and head thrown back. Die-break at lower r.  <b>R</b> Similar to No. 69—the base of the vine-trunk broader, and two leaves appear within the central loop.  <b>Æ</b> tetr. 29 mm. wt.? Commerce (RP) 3 (?) specimens.</p> <p><b>73</b> Dionysus holding branch. The leaves of a wreath show beneath the ears of the ass. The attitude as in Nos. 47-51, but the style that of coins on plates III and IV. Crow on bush in field to r.</p>
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**Rz** Die of No. 72.

Æ tetr. 28 mm. 17.24 E. T. Newell; Commerce (RP); Sotheby Sale, Dec. 1, 1924, No. 45, 17.21.

**74** Similar to No. 73, save that Dionysus does not hold branch and the ass is not wreathed, and both of the branches above the crow terminate in a flower.

**Rz** Similar to No. 73, save that all the letters are larger, especially the E.

Æ tetr. 27 mm. 17.39, Commerce (A)—another specimen, 17.22

**75** Similar to No. 73, save that there is a large insect (an ant?) beneath the ass, and both Dionysus and the ass are wreathed.

**Rz** Similar to No. 73 but the vine is smaller. The central loop is nearly circular. The letters are weak.

Æ tetr. 27½ mm. 17.35 Commerce (A); R. Jameson 17.12; Commerce (RP)—2 pieces.

**76** Die of No. 75.

**Rz** Similar to No. 75 save that the central grape cluster is larger, and there is a die-break over the E. The die-outline is irregular.

Æ tetr. 29 mm. 17.17, G. Empedocles, Athens; Commerce (?).

**77** Dionysus as in No. 72; beneath the ass, a small dog to r.

℞ Vine more compact and smaller than heretofore. The tendrils separate the first three letters of the inscr.

Æ tetr. 27 mm. wt.?, Commerce (RM)—2 pieces.

**78** Closely similar to No. 77, but apparently not the same die.

℞ The trunk of the vine begins near the edge of the die—the I of the inscr. is consequently crowded to the r.

Æ tetr. 27 mm. 17.12, R. Jameson; R. H. Hart, Oldham, 17.00, G. Empedocles, Athens, 16.91; Paris, (*Rev. Num.* 1922, (Pl. V, 2); Commerce (RM)—Commerce (X); Commerce (RF); Naville X, 410–17.00.

**79** Dionysus as in No. 72—beneath the ass a small dog similar to that in No. 77, but rearing to l. The crow is perched on a leafless stump. Die-break to r.

℞ Similar to No. 75, but the loop is broader.

Æ tetr. 27 mm. Commerce (RM).

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**80** Die of No. 79.

**Rz** Die of No. 78.

**R** tetr. 30 mm. 16.98, Commerce (A); G. Empedocles, 17.04 and 17.24; Commerce (X); Commerce (RM).

### GROUP III

**81** Die of No. 71.

**Rz** Die of No. 69.

**R** tetr. 26 mm. 17.15 Commerce (A)—also 17.20 and 16.92; Commerce (RP)—2 pieces.

**82** Die of No. 81.

**Rz** Four palmettes displayed diagonally on a raised-square field. They are united at the base by S-shaped elements which enclose a four-pointed "star." The cutting of the inscription is exceptionally fine.

**R** tetr. 27 mm. 17.20 Commerce (A); Paris, (*Rev. Num.*, 1922, Pl. V, 10); Naville IV, (Gr. Duke-Evans), 442, 17.23; R. Jameson, 16.69; Commerce (RP)—2 pieces; Commerce (RM)—2 pieces; Berlin, 16.81, (*Z.f.N.*, 1923, Pl. III, 26); Commerce (RF).

**83** Similar to No. 81 but the drapery is covered with a granulated pattern. The wreath of Dionysus is emphasized.

**Rz** Within a thick frame in relief, a nail-

studded square with cross-pieces from the middle of each side also nail-studded.

℞ tetr. 25 mm. wt. ?, E. T. Newell; R. Jameson, 17.44; Paris, (*Rev. Num.*, 1922, Pl. V, 12); G. Empedocles, 16.20 and 2nd piece; Commerce (A), 17.00, 17.10 and another; Naville Sale IV, (Gr. Duke-Evans, 443, 17.19; Commerce (RM) 2 pieces; Commerce (RP), Brit. Mus. 17.19, (*Num. Chron.* 1923, Pl. IX, 5).

**84** Dionysus with profile to l. Drapery covered with granulations throughout. Exergue bevelled toward rim.

℞ A heavy linear square enclosing vine with four grape-clusters. The vine-branches form an almost circular loop at the center. The letters of the inscr. are exceptionally sharp and bold.

℞ tetr. 26 mm. 16.90, Commerce (A).

**85** Similar to No. 84—an end of the drapery falls over the hind-quarters of the ass. The exergue bevelled.

℞ Similar to No. 84 but in the loop at the center there is a tiny leaf.

℞ tetr. 24 mm. 17.04, R. Jameson; Commerce (A), 17.02; Naville IV, (Gr. D.-Evans), 441 16.76; Commerce (R); G. Empedocles, 17.11.

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**86** Figure similar to No. 84. The exergual line is doubled, the lower one being of dots. In the exergue, a grasshopper to r. with distended abdomen.

**R $\zeta$**  Within a thick linear square, a circular disk on which is a sixteen-rayed star. A grape-cluster flanked by trefoils fills each of the corners. Lettering less bold than in Nos. 84 and 85.

**R** tetr. 24 mm. 17.05, Commerce (A); Paris (*Rev. Num.* 1922, Pl. V, 11); Commerce (RM); Berlin 17.28, (Z.f.N. 1923, Pl. III, 27); Commerce (?) 2 pieces.

**87** Similar to No. 84, but with a grain of wheat in the exergue.

**R $\zeta$**  Die of No. 86.

**R** tetr. 26 mm. wt.? Athens Nat. Num. Museum; G. Empedocles, 16.91; R. Jameson, 16.83; Naville IV (Gr. D.-Evans), 440, 17.03; Commerce (RF).

**88** Die of No. 87.

**R $\zeta$**  Die of No. 85.

**R** tetr. 23 mm. 16.97 Naville Sale X, 1925, No. 413, (not illustrated here).

**89** Die of No. 87.

**R $\zeta$**  Die of No. 84.

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Æ tetr. 24 mm. 16.53, Commerce (A); G. Empedocles, 16.98; R. H. Hart, Oldham, 17.67 (not illustrated here).

**90** Die of No. 86.

℞ Die of No. 84.

Æ tetr. 25 mm. 17.04, G. Empedocles; Commerce (RM), wt.? Sotheby Sale, Dec. 1, 1924, No. 46, 17.17.

**91** Similar to No. 90, but the grasshopper is nearer the center of the exergual line, and the position of the kantharos is different.

℞ Similar to No. 85, but without leaf within the loop. The A of the inscr. is exceptionally broad.

Æ tetr. 24 mm. 16.94 R. Jameson; G. Empedocles, 16.98; Paris (*Rev. Num.* 19.22, Pl. V, 5); Commerce (RP); Commerce (ex-A); E. T. Newell, 17.34.

**92** Die of No. 91.

℞ Die of No. 84.

Æ tetr. 25 mm. wt.? Commerce (R); Commerce (?), (not illustrated here).

**93** Figure of Dionysus similar to that of No. 83, but with differences in folds of

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the drapery. The kantharos is larger and is held upright. In the exergue, a caduceus and in tiny letters, NI(Σ) ?.

℞ Die of No. 91.

℞ tetr. 27 mm. 17.23, E. T. Newell; Commerce (A), 17.15—also 17.08, 18.74, (wt. due to accretions); 17.42; 17.72 and one other; G. Empedocles, 16.85 and dupl., 17.17; R. H. Hart, Oldham, 17.39; ex Newell; R. Jameson, 17.03; Lederer, Berlin, 16.97; Pozzi Sale, 789, 16.87; Commerce (RP) 2 pieces and (RM) 4 pieces; Commerce (V); Commerce (S), Commerce (X); Commerce (T) 3 pieces; Naville X, 414—16.60.

### GROUP I

Of the earlier form with the incuse reverse, there are between 17 and 19 varieties occurring in the hoard, or rather in the portions of it which I have been able to trace. Of one or two of these early varieties, we cannot be certain that they did accompany the others. There are in all 48 to 50 specimens. Several varieties are new and unpublished, and at least four are of considerable importance. Fortunately, the preservation is fairly good, and it is possible to record the inscrip-

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tional variations. It is noteworthy that there are very few of the earliest types, such as those in the Taranto<sup>1</sup> and Delta Hoards.<sup>2</sup> Of the varieties previously known, the rare and perhaps unique variety of the Rhousopoulos Sale, No. 887, did not occur, and its style will now be seen to be strangely at variance with that of the pieces actually from the hoard.

Of the new varieties in this early series, some are hardly more than differences of inscription. Four have no lettering apparent; three read MIN; one, MINΔ; one, MINΔAI; three, MINΔAON, and seven MINΔAION. On the double-relief pieces in this hoard, the inscription always reads MENΔAION. On the Dionysus-head tetradrachm (Pl. X), of which none occurred in this hoard, we have the omicron replaced by an omega. On the fractional pieces, we meet MENΔAIH—Dr. Regling concurs in the opinion expressed by Bechtel<sup>3</sup> that this tetrobol is thus indicated as a drachm. The latest issues return to the form MIN found only on the incuse series. The presence of M

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as a brand-letter on the ass should be noted. The practice is found elsewhere—compare the lists given by Regling<sup>4</sup> and Imhoof-Blumer.<sup>5</sup> Figure I shows a tetrobol of the incuse form with the inscription MEN, retrograde, which serves to establish that this style of reverse, and the other



Fig. I

pieces which resemble its obverse type in style, come just before the double-relief issues. Another type, two asses' heads *vis-à-vis*, which seems to have escaped illustration heretofore, is also included.

Of the new varieties which have not been published by M. Babelon, No. 12, with the wreath about the body of the ass, calls for special mention. Surely it must have significance greater than mere decoration for a procession—but what is its meaning?<sup>6</sup> No. 10, with a conventionalized flower beneath the head of the ass, and No. 16,

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	<p>having a fly(?) in the field, are new. This flower differs from the one on No. 8, called a palmette by Regling<sup>7</sup> and Agnes Baldwin<sup>8</sup> and a Paionian rose by Svoronos.<sup>9</sup></p> <p>An insect similar to the one on No. 16 occurs on the reverse of Nos. 40, 43 and 48. If these are magistrates' symbols, the practice lapses with the introduction of the double relief series, and is not resumed until very late, unless we may look upon the fly and insect of Nos. 40 and 41 as serving in a similar capacity.</p> <p>Perhaps the most important single piece in the hoard is No. 19, the reverse of which is unique. In the British Museum, there is a piece having a similar obverse combined with the usual mill-sail reverse (Pl. X, A). On the Paris (Pl. X, B) and Berlin (2) specimens (Pl. X, C and <i>Zeit. f. Num.</i> XXXIV, 1923, Pl. II, 7), the reverse has an annulet at the centre.</p> <p>This piece has been placed at the end of the plate deliberately, in order to bring out the differences in the relief of these incuse coins. As has been mentioned, there was</p>
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a change in the form of the ethnic with the change to double relief. At first it seemed as if we might have in this piece the transitional step, but study of the incuse series as a whole shows that the lower relief which prevails in Nos. 16-18 is unquestionably later in point of style than this and most of the other incuse pieces. This is further supported by Fig. I where we have a tetrobol with a relief like that of Nos. 17 and 18, coupled with an inscription M E N retrograde on the obverse. With the introduction of the double relief coinage, there is a boldness and crudity in die cutting which is a marked contrast to Nos. 16 to 18, and which seems to point to an interval between them. Dr. Regling's date for the change to double relief style is c. 450, but even if this date be pushed back more than a decade, we have insufficient knowledge of the early history of Mende to attempt any strictly chronological arrangement of these earlier pieces. The first issues appear to have been didrachms,<sup>10</sup> but none of these occurred in the hoard. The change from the earliest

archaic style to that of Nos. 16-18 is gradual and fairly consistent; and save for the inscriptional changes and the addition of subsidiary symbols, there is no sharp distinction until we reach the later coins of Plate II.

There seems slight reason for thinking any symbolism was intended by these reverses with their exceptional centers. If there were, it would have been independent of the obverse, for we have three reverse forms—the simple “mill-sail” incuse, that with the annulet and the third with the wheel. The only explanation which might cover the situation is a purely mechanical one. I consider the “mill-sail” form (Pl. X, A), to have been the earliest of these three. Finding that this did not readily force the metal into the high relief of the obverse die, the annulet was first added—chiefly for the sake of the additional pressure upon the flan which was being struck. The tiny center of this ring, which on the die would have been a projection, having been found to yield to wear before the other parts of the “punch”

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die, it was a simple progression to the wheel form. If we consider this type as preceding the less rugged relief pieces on Plate II, an arrangement which had been decided upon previously on other grounds, we may then see in this lower relief a concession to the difficulties of striking No. 19 and its companions shown on Plate X. Dr. Regling notes a plated piece of the annulet form.<sup>11</sup> and another is illustrated in *Jour. Int. Num.*, xiii, 1911, Pl. 7, No. 21. This is the only plated issue in the Mende coinage that I have seen, although the piece illustrated by M. Babelon, (*Rev. Num.*, 1922, Pl. VII, No. 4), is a forgery. As has been noted, Hirsch xiii, (Rhouso-poulos), 887, is very suspicious.

### GROUP III.

With the majority of these double-relief tetradrachms in good condition, one might think that the chronological arrangement of the types would be an easy matter. This is not so, owing to the die-combinations which are very much involved. One obverse die is "muled" with no less than

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	<p>five reverses. One reverse die is combined with seven different obverses—another with five. We may be able to find some significance in this later. These conditions will give some idea of the difficulties in the way of arranging the plates satisfactorily. It will greatly simplify anyone's following the arrangement submitted herein if Plates III to X are removed and spread out in two columns, V and VI beneath III and IV, and the others similarly.</p> <p>When we observe that there are at least twenty-eight specimens of No. 93 in the hoard, and that these are uniformly in a condition which precludes their having been long in circulation, we are warranted in believing this to be in all probability the latest of the varieties found—the more so because none of the other varieties are nearly so numerous. Furthermore, No. 83, of which there are thirteen specimens, and No. 82, of which there are eleven, the varieties which next approach No. 93 in the number of specimens found, are connected with No. 93 by common or closely,</p>
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associated reverse dies and by exergual symbols. Therefore the pieces on Plate IX, combined as most of them are with either the obverse or reverse dies of these three varieties must be the latest in the hoard and their condition as well as their style bears out this conclusion.

### GROUP II.

Instead of trying to work back from this point directly, let us consider the obverse die combined with five differing reverses of which mention has already been made—Nos. 47–51 at the bottom of Plate V. The reverse die of the first of these pieces, No. 47, will be seen to be identical with those in the left vertical row of Plate VII, hereinafter called reverse B—Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, as well as No. 62 in the top row of Plate VII and No. 59 on Plate VI—making seven combinations in all. A very similar reverse, that of No. 50, hereafter referred to as reverse A, will be seen in five combinations beginning at the upper right hand corner of Plate V, No. 42, and descending through Nos. 44 and 50, thence

passing to No. 64 on Plate VII, while a last example, for reasons of space, has been placed at the extreme lower right of Plate VI, No. 60. It is evident that these reverse dies, A and B, are contemporaneous or nearly so. A is apparently the earlier one, for it is combined in Nos. 42 and 44 with earlier obverses with which B is not muled. It is also imitated in Nos. 66 and 68—bunglingly as to inscription and design in the first, and as to lettering in the second. It would be hard to tell whether No. 70 is an imitation or the prototype of this die, were it not for its combination with No. 71 (Pl. VIII), and for the absence of any other muling with earlier reverses. All of the obverse dies on Plate VII occur combined with two reverses only, and this is true of Nos. 55 and 59 and Nos. 56 and 58 on Plate VI as well. It will be seen, therefore, that the lower halves of Plates V and VI and all of Plate VII, are practically contemporaneous. The order in which the reverses (B) in the left row of Plate VII are arranged is that indicated by the wear on the die. It is not abso-

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<p>lutely conclusive, but unless further combinations of the respective obverses come to light, we get no help from rearranging them.</p> <p>Returning to Plate V, it will be noticed that the reverse of No. 48 appears above muled with other obverses, and that these very same obverses are muled with Reverse A (in Nos. 42 and 44), while No. 41, which is possibly earlier than the other two, has a reverse common to No. 49. This points unmistakably the line of progression for the pieces which appear on Plate III and the upper half of Plate IV, a fairly homogeneous group with several die-combinations to bear out this arrangement. With one exception, these varieties occur in but two of three examples each, and many of them in single specimens only. The size of the enclosing square on the reverse has been taken as one criterion for placing No. 20 as the first of the double relief issues, but there are several varieties which can lay claim to equal crudity.</p> <p>Perhaps the most troublesome group in this hoard is that which appears chiefly on</p>	
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48	T H E M E N D E
	<p>Plate VIII, together with No. 69 on Pl. VII and 81 on Pl. IX, placed there to demonstrate their sequential positions. The group differs from the other issues in that no inner square, whether linear or in relief, is found. As a result, the outline of the die becomes a much more important part of the design, and the scale on which it is possible to cut the vine-motif is considerably greater.</p> <p>On the strength of No. 69 (Pl. VII), a specimen of which was acquired by the Berlin Cabinet, Dr. Regling places this piece, and its companion types among the latest in the hoard, i. e. after those on Pl. IX. As we have seen, however, the coins with this form of reverse are much less frequent than those on Pl. IX—there are only forty-five of them altogether. Besides, although the obverse of No. 69 is very closely similar to Nos. 81 and 82, it is not the same die, and must therefore surely precede the other pieces on Pl. IX. Also, since No. 69 on Pl. VII must come after the other pieces illustrated on Pl. VII, the coins on Plate VIII must either be</p>
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contemporaneous with those of Pl. VII or precede them.

This last conclusion is borne out in point of style, for in this regard, the pieces of Pl. VIII are not nearly so good as those of Pl. VII—in fact we have to go back to the earliest double-relief coins of Pl. III before we find anything quite so poor. Compare the modelling of the figure of Dionysus, especially as regards the drapery. Note too, that the stiff, unbendable character of the fore-legs of the ass is not to be found in the intervening groups. So, although one extreme of this group is found muled with the varieties on Plate IX, which are certainly the latest in the hoard, I am unable to find any indications of where its earlier issues parallel the other types.

There remain, then, the pieces on Plate VI along with those on the lower portion of Plate IV. No. 29, the last coin on Plate III gives the key. The transformation of the reverse square is very interesting, progressing as it does from the linear form of Plate III to the raised field enclosed by a linear border which seems a direct

50	T H E M E N D E
	<p>evolution towards the raised field of reverse dies A (Nos. 42, 44, 50, 60 and 64) and B (Nos. 61 to 63, 65 and 67). The delicacy of the cutting is fully equal to that in the latest series and far superior to that of the coins on Plate VIII. In point of time some of the finer types probably parallel those on Plate VII, but numbers 29 and 53 are not fine and probably belong among the types on Plate III.</p> <p>From the foregoing, it would seem that there must have been at least two artists working on the dies for the Mende Mint—one of these a highly finished artist with the best traditions of die-cutting embodied in his training; the other, apparently an older man, under whom the double relief coinage had been instituted. It is possible, though not necessarily probable, that the fine-style workman may have come from Athens. The activity of the older man covered a period beginning with the double relief coinage and extending to within a few years of the burial of the hoard. The younger man's work began perhaps ten years later and continued up to 423. These</p>
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artists seem to have worked independently and to have had very little influence one upon the other, unless we can see in the gradual improvement of the reverse dies some influence of the younger and more skilled die-cutter.

There is slight reason for thinking that there may have been more than two artists working at this Mint. There are altogether ninety-five obverse and reverse dies in the tetradrachms occurring in the hoard. If we accept the dates of 450-423 for the period of their coinage, there would be an approximate average of three dies per year for twenty-seven years if a reasonable allowance were made for the increase previous to the conflict with Athens, and for accidents to dies. But it hardly seems likely that three different artists would have been required, unless it is assumed that making dies for the smaller denominations was more extensive than is customarily admitted, or that they did not work for the Mende mint alone.

One peculiarity, however, favours a hypothesis that there were three artists.

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Referring to No. 93, which was the most numerous of varieties in the hoard and therefore probably the latest, it will be noticed that the ass is shown with its legs in a position impossible for equilibrium: the near legs are spread, while the off-legs are together, a condition which would result in the animal toppling over! This rather unusual lack of observation in a Greek artist is to be found throughout Plate IX; and in Nos. 71 (Pl. VIII), 61, 63, 69 and 70 (Pl. VII), 54 and 60, on Plate VI, and Nos. 29 and 35, 36 and 38, on the earlier plates and even on Nos. 12 and 13 of the incuse series. Can this deliberate repetition be the result of chance? And would it not rather seem to mark the work of an individual? The answer to the latter question would be affirmative were it not for the occurrence of this "pacing" animal among the incuse varieties, which would make the work of the artist responsible for these issues, extend over a period longer than would have been likely.

The most logical date for the burial of

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this hoard is c. 423 B. C.—previous to the plundering of the city by the Athenians. M. Babelon decided for such a dating unhesitatingly. It has been assumed by Head and Regling that there was no interference with the coinage of the city by the Athenians after its surrender. The question now arises whether this conclusion is warrantable, for it was about this period that the Athenian monetary law came into force.<sup>12</sup> It is therefore reasonable to suppose that a cessation of the tetradrachm coinage might have occurred after the Athenians had captured the city.

There is submitted on the last plate a group of the tetrobols struck by Mende, which offers evidence that between 423 and 405 no tetradrachms were struck. If this plate is used in connection with Dr. Regling's Plate III,\* the argument will be further simplified. The eight coins illustrated are lettered (a) to (i). It will be seen that the first, similar to Regling III, 29, has as its reverse inscription MENΔAION. It must then have been

\* *Zeit. f. Num.* XXXIV, 1923.

struck previous to the supposed stopping of the tetradrachm coinage, and while the tetradrachms bearing the ethnic in this form were still being put forth. There is a rather large number of dies with this type, showing that these tetrobols must have been struck over a fairly considerable number of years, as Dr. Regling's dating for them (450-405) indicates. Type (b), although having for its obverse the mounted figure of Dionysus, is of a weaker style than the tetradrachm issues, and can hardly have been contemporaneous with them because the reverse inscription reads MENΔAIH. To date this change slightly after 423 is quite in keeping with what we know of the spread of the Ionic dialect in the Chalcidic region. The reverse is still a shallow incuse similar to that of type (a), and not far separated from it in point of style. Type (c) shows the same obverse as (b) with the addition of the letter M between the legs of the ass, while the reverse is now enclosed in a double linear border. Type (d), a unique piece also having the M on the obverse, has its reverse

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type enclosed in a single linear square, outside which there is a mæander (?) border. The amphora is like that in (c), but both are less broad in their treatment than in (b). Type (e), although closely similar to (d) is a little weaker in style, while the reverse, although enclosed in a linear border, has no outside decoration such as was seen in (d). The amphora has become much broader and shorter, and in consequence less graceful. On type (f) we have a change on the obverse to the wreathed head of the youthful Dionysus, while on the reverse there is no change in the inscription, and but little change in the shape of the amphora which is still surrounded by the linear border. On type (g) the head is almost identical with type (f), but the reverse, instead of having the incuse square, now shows a circular incuse, and the linear border has been eliminated. In the next development we have the circular incuse with the inscription now changed to ΜΕΝΔΑΙΩΝ (Hirsch Sale XXXIII, 621)—not illustrated here. In the last phase (i), (Regling III, 35),

the head faces to left; the reverse is merely a weaker repetition of its immediate predecessor.

From the style of the Dionysus-head tetradrachm of reduced weight, (Pl. X), one can hardly fail to agree with Dr. Regling's dating "after 400." Such an issue must have been struck within a reasonable period after the downfall of Athens, and taking the weight of the Berlin tetrobol (e)—2.07 grammes and multiplying it by six, we have an entire agreement with the weight of the tetradrachms, 12.32, which has to be considered of "Aeginetic" standard, the one most reasonably to be expected under the circumstances. The weights of these tetrobols show that the change to this standard<sup>13</sup> probably took place between types (e) and (f). Types (b) and (g), because of the form of the inscriptions on them, must have preceded the tetradrachm of Aeginetic weight in point of time, their weights being also Aeginetic. It is, therefore, reasonable to believe that the change in standard took place sometime after the Athenian defeat in Sicily and

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possibly before the final disaster of the Aegospotami, at a time when the other Athenian dependencies were throwing off their allegiance.

The gradual progression from the square incuse of type (a), through the linear-square-enclosed forms of (e) and (f), and the final change of the circular incuse of type (g), parallels closely the transition in the tetrobols of the Chalcidic League issued during approximately the same period. One can hardly fail to see in the choice of the obverse types of (f) and (g) and of the corresponding tetradrachms a concession to the popularity of the youthful head which appears on the League coinage. This popularity, in a common market, would have necessitated Mende's following the lead of her neighbors with whom there continued a rivalry as late as 390. In that year, together with Sci-one and Acanthus, Mende resisted all efforts of the Chalcidic League to induce them to unite forces.

To Professor Allen B. West, I am indebted for calling to my attention a

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tetradrachm of Maroneia, which like the tetradrachms of Pl. VIII omits the linear square of the reverse (Soth. Sale, May 9, 1908, 182). The weight is 13.99 and the date approximately 435-425. It would not be going too far afield to draw analogies from the coinage of Maroneia in dating these Plate VIII types, for, though separated in point of distance, both were cities whose trade must have been sea-carried and the chief staple of both was wine, but the single occurrence at Maroneia may be due to chance rather than to intentional imitation of a practice current at Mende.

In the Boston Museum there is a very troublesome coin which might be used in opposition to the foregoing. It is illustrated on Plate X, D, as well as in the Regling-Warren Catalogue (No. 576). This type did not occur in the hoard. The symbol beneath the body of the ass is a conical helmet. The reverse, although reading MENΔAION, and although showing a vine enclosed by a linear square, is of a radically different style from that of the pieces in the hoard. Note that the in-

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scription begins at the lower right-hand corner of the square. It is like some of the issues of Maroneia which might be dated about 400, or even later. The vine is unlike anything elsewhere in the Mende coinage, and although the weight, 16.90, is Attic, it is hard to believe that there could have been so remarkable a change in style without a considerable period having elapsed. This coin is believed to be unique. What are we then to think? Have we here the only surviving example of an issue between the burying of the hoard and the reduced weight pieces with the Dionysus head? Some day coins might come to light establishing the development from the point at which our hoard stops. This is, surely, a possibility, and our experience with the new types in this Kalindra hoard should warn us against rash conclusions. We know very little of the history of Mende after 423, but we do know of her resistance to the advances of the Chalcidic League about 390; and if the Dionysus head issues are to be considered an outcome of the Athenian downfall in

405, there may have been a reaction and the Boston piece with its Attic weight-standard, and a style that is certainly later than 400 may be evidence of the return of the city to Athenian loyalty. For the Dionysus-head issues, there was a reversion to the style of the incuse tetradrachms—would it not be reasonable to see in the Boston tetradrachm a similar harking back to the types in use before Mende's coinage was restricted by Athens? Although the style of the Boston piece is weak and poor, one hesitates to think that it can be an issue so late as the period of Timotheos' activity in Pallene between 362 and 360; but we are told that he was very successful in raising funds without burdening the Athenian Treasury,<sup>14</sup> and it might be that this issue was struck by Mende in return for some concession made by this General, or possibly by some of his predecessors.

Were it not that it might lead us too far afield, it would be interesting to study the symbolism of our coins at some length. At first, in any event, we are called upon to

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decide whether the main type is Dionysus or Silenus. M. Babelon pronounces in favor of the latter—Messrs. Hill and Regling for the former, Dr. Regling pointing out that the absence of long ears or hoofed-feet is conclusive. To be sure, the ass is associated with Silenus, and its use as the main type on the incuse coinage does support M. Babelon's view. On Nos. 43 and 46 we have a subsidiary figure with wine-skin and thyrsus, and with a tail plainly visible, and this would normally be taken for Silenus, although it would also be possible to describe the figure as that of a satyr. But the presence of the thyrsus in the hand of the mounted figure on Nos. 60 and 61, and the occurrence of the wreathed head of the youthful Dionysus on the later, reduced-weight coinage, points to Dionysus rather than to his lesser follower.

Attention should be called to the occurrence of a swastika on the drapery of Dionysus between the knees on No. 36. It can hardly be decoration simply, although it is difficult to conceive any satisfactory

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	<p>interpretation of it as a symbol. Not having seen No. 35, the cast of which is not of the best, I make the following suggestion with some hesitancy. The two dies are very close indeed, but the relief on No. 36 is higher, and in addition to the swastika and what appear to be sandals, there are differences in the drapery. I believe that we have here a re-cut die which for some reason has merely been deepened. The addition of the swastika would possibly be for the sake of indicating pieces from the altered die.</p> <p>Judging from the finely preserved specimens in the double-relief series, the form of the beak and the shape and proportions of the body, make one think the bird on the coins of Mende a crow. Dr. Regling presents reasons for believing it a starling, stating that in Africa a bird of this species performs the service of removing parasites for cattle. But this function is also performed by crows, as I myself have witnessed in Greece, where on one occasion I saw no less than three of these birds perched on the back of a goat, apparently to the</p>
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great satisfaction of that animal, which took the greatest care not to make a movement which would disturb the visitors. Blanchet (*Rev. Num.* 1895, p. 168) quotes Kinch as having seen the same phenomena in the Chalcidice. Moreover, where the bird serves as the main type, on the fractional issues, the resemblance to the crow is even more convincing.

A very superficial searching has not revealed the presence of the crow on any of the vases decorated with Dionysiac scenes. There is an interesting statement by Pausanias regarding a statue which he saw at Megalopolis: "Within the enclosure is a temple of Friendly Zeus: the image is by Polyclitus the Argive, and resembles Dionysus, for his feet are shod with buskins, and he holds a cup in one hand, a thyrsus in the other. But an eagle is perched on the thyrsus, and this is not in harmony with the myths of Dionysus." In view of Pausanias' own doubts about the identification of the statue, we are faced with a quandary. Mr. Fraser assumes that Polyclitus has chosen to rep-

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	<p>resent the figure of Zeus with the attributes of Dionysus. It might with equal justification be supposed that we have a figure of Dionysus with a crow instead of an eagle, and that the statue, by some means, had been adapted for a sanctuary of Friendly Zeus. Aside from our coins, however, this is the only occurrence of the crow (?) with Dionysus which has come down to us that I have been able to find.</p> <p>It is with a no-longer-youthful Dionysus that we have to do, on the coins of this hoard; it is a bearded, not to say elderly, personage. Here we have the central figure of the Dionysiac <i>thiasos</i> such as appears again and again on the vase-paintings. How, then, shall we explain the presence of the crow? Certain of the coins show Dionysus wearing a wreath made of leaves of ivy (or grape?). But what can be the significance of the wreath hanging from the mouth of the ass (Nos. 27 and 28)? Note, too, that the head of the animal is wreathed on Nos. 34, 73 and 75, while one of the incuse issues shows a wreath of ivy about its body. On No.</p>
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47 Dionysus is holding a twig or small branch in his left hand, and from its form this can hardly be either ivy or grape. If it is of the same kind as the one which has fallen to the ground in Nos 61 and 65, (but this is not certain), we have in the case of the latter, at least, and possibly with the other, a terminal flower similar to those which appear on the shrub whereon the crow is perched on earlier specimens. The presence of blossoms would preclude its being either grape-vine or ivy.

M. Babelon suggests a very interesting explanation for the grape-vine which occupies the reverse of so many of the tetradrachms. In France, he tells us, in many of the vineyards, there is a carefully tended vine, often of great age, from which, because of the quality of its grapes, the cuttings for new plantings are made. Some such practice may have prevailed at Mende, in which case there may have been a dedication of this 'father of the vines' to Dionysus, which would account for the choice of it for the reverse symbol of their coinage. In this connection, compare the

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Maronetan tetradrachm with a Silenus head or mask at the root of the vine.<sup>15</sup>

M. Babelon submits as a hypothesis that the latest pieces in the hoard are of a style which shows the influence of the sculptor Paionios of Mende, to whom we owe the Nike statue at Olympia, the base of which bears an inscription giving the artist's name. But the usually accepted identification of the birthplace of this artist is Mende in Thrace, rather than the Macedonian Mende, and any similarity in style must be considered merely fortuitous.

There is little to add to the discussion of the reverse type of No. 83. Babelon believes this to be *un caisson architectural*, analogous to the coffered ceiling which occurs on the early tetradrachms of Delphi with the ram's-heads obverse. Dr. Regling describes this as "a square door, or window, consisting of a cross piece with which is connected an inner window frame fastened with nails to an outer casing in high relief." The presence of the nails does away with any possibility of this being a ceiling coffer; nor can we accept the iden-

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tification of it as a window casing, for why should there be nails along the cross piece as well as the outer frame? As reenforcement for a door panel, possibly of metal, we should have an explanation of the presence of the nails—but a square door would be unusual. M. Perdrizet suggests a coffer or strong box such as might have protected the Temple Treasury, or contained a Cult-image. Dr. Hirsch calls this a “temple plan” in one of his catalogues. Although none of these explanations fully satisfy, the identification as a door is the most attractive but the question may be considered still open.

As for No. 86 and No. 87, the reverse of which I have described as a circular disc on which is a 16-rayed star, Babelon calls this a decorated *patera*, and Regling, a diskos with a sun symbol, citing in a lengthy note the many occurrences of this symbol in Asiatic art as well as upon late issues in Thrace, but presenting no explanation of its occurrence at Mende.

It seems reasonable to look upon the exergual symbols occurring in the latest

issues (Plate IX) as Magistrates' marks especially in the light of the presence of the letters N I ( $\Sigma$ ) accompanying the caduceus (No. 93). The grasshopper, and the barley or wheat grain are used elsewhere—e.g. Metapontum; and similar symbols occur in the Macedonian district too frequently for citation.

A word should be given to the counterfeits which have already begun to appear on the market. Three of the dies are illustrated on Plate X (left column), and these when double-struck or covered with artificial encrustation are very dangerous. Specimens have been offered in Paris and Athens, and, as will be seen, in one case a worn tetradrachm of which the portion showing the crow is distinguishable, served as a blank, with the result that there is nothing suspicious attaching to the flan itself.

Another condition which has been observed, is that some of the archaic pieces have been altered so that they now appear with the M brand-mark on the thigh of the donkey, this change being easily made

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owing to the high relief of the original type.

To conclude—this hoard shows the scantiness of our previous knowledge of the tetradrachm coinage of this city. It is probable that a similar condition is still true of a number of her neighboring cities. Secondly, we have a new demonstration of the importance of die-combinations in establishing the sequences of types, and of the dangers of relying on style alone as a criterion for such purposes. Finally, in view of the extent of her coinage as indicated by this hoard, we must give to Mende a greater prominence commercially. The occurrence of the archaic types in hoards as far removed as Egypt and the Tigris, to say nothing of the presence of these tetradrachms in the Taranto find, justifies our assigning to Mende a position of greater material prosperity and commercial consequence than has previously been given her.

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	<p data-bbox="802 520 1003 554" style="text-align: center;">ADDENDA</p> <p data-bbox="544 583 1263 1457">While the preceding material was in the press, word was received through Prof. Allen B. West, then at the American School of Classical Studies in Athens, that another portion of the Mende hoard had appeared on the market, consisting of approximately fifty tetradrachms. He very kindly obtained casts of those which were available, and by comparing them with the casts which I had myself made, it was clear that they were new specimens. The casts showed these to be of the following varieties: Nos. 12, 26, 28, 43, 63, 64, 76, 78, 81, 83, 85, 89 and 93. Of the following varieties, casts were not sent—the identifications were made by Prof. West, and the weights disclosed that these were also new: 3, 5, 15, 46, 55, 83 (possibly 2 pieces) and 93 (possibly 4 pieces).</p> <p data-bbox="544 1465 1263 1596">In addition, there were three new die-combinations, and one new pair of dies (Fig. 2).</p>
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21a. Obverse of 41. R. of 21? (2 pieces, 16.60 and 17.10).

55a. Obverse of 58. R. of 55.

73a. Obverse of 73. R. of 74. (2 pieces, 17.30 and 17.20).

31a. Similar to Nos. 31-34 and 51. The crow is very low on the field. The border of heavy dots.

R. Similar to No. 31. The trunk of the vine is twisted, and the tendrils more prominent than usual. The final N is



close to the O rather than midway between it and the initial M.  $\mathcal{R}$  tetr. 29 mm. 17.20. Commerce (A).

This new material does not measurably modify the conclusions reached previous to its appearance. If the five specimens of

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No. 93 are all new—of this I cannot be certain—the numerical preponderance of this variety is further increased. The new die-combinations are such as might have been anticipated, so far as Nos. 55a and 73a are concerned. 21a (obverse of 41 and reverse of 21) shows a probably closer connection than the placing of these varieties on the plates indicates. 31a seems to be a connecting link between Nos. 31–34 and 51.

The Catalogue of the collection of H. de Nanteuil, which has just reached my hands, shows Mende tetradrachms of the following types from this hoard: Nos. 8 (1649), 17 (1702), 38 (1705), 55 (1717), 78 (1685), 82 (1712), 93 (1707).

S. P. N.

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<sup>1</sup> *Rev. Num.* 1912, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> *Num. Chron.* 1890, p. 1.

<sup>3</sup> *Inschriften des ion. Dialekts. Abh. der Gotting. Ges. d. Wiss.* xxxiv, 1887, 10.

<sup>4</sup> *Die Gr. Munzen der Samml. Warren*, p. 16, No. 94.

<sup>5</sup> *Monn. Grecques*, p. 7.

<sup>6</sup> At Gela (Jameson Cat. 581; Regling-Warren 225), we have a somewhat analagous treatment of the bull, but with no further clue to its significance.

<sup>7</sup> *Zeit. f. Num.*, xxxiv, 1923, p. 15.

<sup>8</sup> *Am. Jour. Num.*, v. 53, pt. iii, p. 7.

<sup>9</sup> *L'Hellenisme Primitif*, p. 25.

<sup>10</sup> Babelon, *Traité*, Nos. 1596 and 1598 and Regling, *Zeit. f. Num.* xxxiv, Pl. 2, No. 1.

<sup>11</sup> *Zeit. f. Num.* xxxiv, 1923, p. 15, note.

<sup>12</sup> cf. Weil ix., *Zeit. f. Num.*, 25, 1906, p 52.

<sup>13</sup> a. E. T. Newell Coll. 2.33

b. E. T. Newell Coll. 2.64

c. Naville X, 416. 2.38

d. E. T. Newell Coll. 2.56

e. S. P. Noe, 2.21

f. Berlin (Regling III, 34), 2.07

g. S. P. Noe (J.I.N. 1911, Pl. VII, 30) 1.39

h. Hirsch Sale xxxiii, 621, 2.10

i. Berlin (Regling III, 35), 1.92

<sup>14</sup> Isocrates XV, 113.

<sup>15</sup> *Zeit. f. Num.*, iii, 1876, Pl. VI, 18 and Sir H. Weber Coll., 2332.

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NUMISMATIC NOTES  
AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 28



FOUR MEDALLIONS FROM THE  
ARRAS HOARD

By AGNES BALDWIN

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1926

## PUBLICATIONS

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The American Numismatic Society. Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins. 1914. vii, 134 pages, 40 plates. \$1.00.

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**FOUR MEDALLIONS FROM THE  
ARRAS HOARD**

**BY  
AGNES BALDWIN**



**THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
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1926**

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ARRAS HOARD	I
<p><i>Archaeology</i>  <i>Amer. Numismatic Soc.</i>  2-19-30  21285</p> <p>FOUR MEDALLIONS FROM THE  ARRAS HOARD</p> <p>BY AGNES BALDWIN</p> <p>The following four medallions from the remarkable hoard found at Beaurains-lez-Arras in 1922 are additions to the nine published in <i>Arethuse</i>, January, 1924. They include two medallions with associated or double portraits of members of the first tetrarchy of Diocletianus (Pls. i, iv) which are unique and unpublished,<sup>1</sup> and two of Constantius Chlorus. One of the latter (Pl. iii) is a second example<sup>2</sup> of the medallion of Constantius illustrated in <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 7, while the other is a unique piece and has already been published by Mr. M. Schulman.<sup>3</sup> Besides these four medallions from the hoard which are now in this country, a fifth piece is known to be in the cabinet of an Ameri-</p>	
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	<p>can collector. How many more there were originally in the hoard is not now known, since the workmen who discovered it while digging in a clay deposit made away with a considerable portion of the medallions and <i>aurei</i>,<sup>4</sup> of which a part only was subsequently recovered. Rumor carries the number of medallions found, to as high a figure as fifty. It is even reported that several of them were shown to a dealer in Ghent, who melted them up, believing them to be spurious. Thus the hoard was not examined and studied intact.</p> <p>According to M. Duquénoy, Curator of the Arras Museum, the treasure was buried in two vases—one of silver, of which fragments have been recovered, and the other of clay. The silver vase was presumably contained within the clay pot.<sup>5</sup> It is suggested by M. Duquénoy that the hoard was perhaps stolen in ancient times and buried in the clay deposit at Beaurains-lez-Arras, as there are no traces of walls or buildings indicating an ancient settlement at the find spot. Most</p>
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Fig. 1

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	<p>of the gold coins and medallions are discolored with a dull, silverish coating, probably due to chemical reaction of the aluminum constituent of the clay soil in which they long lay buried.</p> <p>The thirteen medallions thus far known were issued by the following emperors: Diocletianus (2); Maximianus Herculus (1); Constantius Chlorus (7); Constantius and Galerius Maximianus (1); Diocletianus, Herculus, Constantius and Galerius (1); Constantinus I Magnus (1).</p> <p>The latest medallion is that of Constantine the Great as <i>Augustus</i> with the PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS reverse from the mint of Trèves, Fig. 1. The gold unit which was struck contemporaneously with this medallion is the coin shown in Fig. 2.<sup>6</sup> The reverse type, figure of Constantine in military dress and cloak, standing to r. with spear and globe, the inscription, PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS, and the mint-mark PTR <i>Percussa Trevirorum</i> are identical with those of the medallion; while the obverse differs only in bearing the</p>
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head laureate instead of the bust laureate, draped, with cuirass, as on the medallion, and a briefer inscription. This coin, which was in the hoard, is a *solidus*, and hence cannot be earlier than 309-310,



Fig. 2

when a monetary reform was effected by Constantine through the substitution of the *solidus* of c. 4.55 gr., or seventy-two to the gold pound, for the *aureus* weighing c. 5.45 gr., or sixty to the pound. According to Maurice, it belongs to the third issue of the Trèves mint, namely to the period between May, 309, date of the recognition of Constantine and Maximinus II Daza as *Augusti* by Galerius, and June, 313, date of the death of Daza. Another example of this type of *solidus* was present in the hoard, of slightly different reverse die.<sup>7</sup> Another *solidus* of

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	<p>Constantine, Fig. 3, with reverse type, three military standards, and inscription S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, and mint-mark PTR<sup>8</sup> and obverse similar to the above piece was also in the hoard. This latter coin is classified by Maurice as belonging likewise to the third issue of Constantine at Trèves, 309-313. The reverse inscription, S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO PRINCIPI, is explained by Maurice (<i>Num. Const.</i> I, 204, bronze coins of the Roman mint struck simultaneously for Constantine, Licinius and Maximinus Daza), as referring to the <i>rapprochement</i> of Constantine and the Roman Senate, after the defeat and death of Maxentius in the battle of the Mulvian bridge and the entry of Constantine into Rome on October 26, 312. On this occasion the Senate decreed to Constantine the <i>titulus primi ordinis</i>, or <i>primi nominis titulus</i>, namely, the right of placing his name at the head of the list of the <i>Augusti</i>, and of legislating, which had previously belonged to Daza, who had refused to yield it to Constantine. This piece, then,</p>
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if the above interpretation of its reverse inscription be correct, belongs toward the end of the period 309-313, and supplies us with a *terminus post quem* for the burial of the hoard, since there was no



Fig. 3

*solidi* of later date in the hoard. For the later issues of Constantine which are associated with the Arras hoard coins in the Ratto Sale Cat. April, 1923 (cf. Note 4), such as Nos. 443, 449, ff. (and, also, we are bound to conclude, No. 446, a dated piece of the fourth consulate, 315 A. D., not illustrated) were not a part of the hoard, according to the testimony of those who examined it. Moreover, these later coins of Constantine in the Ratto Catalogue, chiefly of the periods 313-317, 324-326 and 336-7, are quite common and are in a more worn condition than those

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	<p>issues of Constantine which are known to have been in the hoard and belong to the first part of his reign. Finally, the gap existing between the issues of Constantine's earlier period and these late coins in the Ratto Catalogue makes it impossible to regard the latter group as part of the hoard. Of No. 447 in the Catalogue we have already spoken as another example of the <i>solidus</i>, Fig. 1. No. 448, an <i>aureus</i> of Constantine as <i>Cacsar</i>, 306-308, was probably in the hoard. As to Nos. 444-445, we can safely conclude that they did not belong to it. The very rare <i>aureus</i> of Maxentius,<sup>9</sup> Ratto, No. 440, which is in mint condition, belongs to the period 309-312, and would, according to the above reasoning, have been an issue previous to the S. P. Q. R. piece of Constantine. If we accept the date assigned to this latter coin by Maurice, the date of the deposit of the hoard should be given as about 312-313. However, we should be inclined to date the hoard, aside from this particular coin and the date assigned to it</p>
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by Maurice, rather in the middle of the period 309-312—or very soon after the introduction of the *solidus* in 309-310. The fact that there were only two or three *solidi* in the hoard, and that these are all specimens of Constantine's earliest issues, points rather toward the middle than the very end of the period. The period during which the coins were hoarded, therefore, extends from 284, date of the accession of Diocletianus, to 309-312, the same range as that of the medallions. The *aurei* of an earlier period, described below, represent a treasure of gold surviving from over a hundred years, which was in the possession of the owner (or owners) who formed the hoard during the last quarter of the Third Century and early part of the Fourth. Such are the conclusions which can be drawn from a study of this famous hoard under the present conditions. A rigorously scientific account of the hoard in its entirety cannot be given until more of the now scattered material becomes available, and a more complete

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	<p>picture of the hoard can be thus constructed.</p> <p>As to the general nature of the hoard, incomplete as it is, we are able to draw what seem to be sound inferences. It contained gold medallions and <i>aurei</i> (plus <i>solidi</i>) of the period from Diocletianus to Constantine the Great; many <i>aurei</i> of an earlier period—from the Antonines to Caracalla, some of which were set in mountings with attachments to be worn as pendants; and, in addition, silver <i>denarii</i> (forty-one were seen by the writer in Arras) chiefly of Constantine (type of Cohen, 706, <i>rev.</i>, VIRTUS MILITUM and a fortified gateway, mint-mark PTR). Besides these coins, there were also objects of jewelry, gold necklaces, bracelets, a silver spoon, gems, a ring, a chain, etc. Thus the <i>ensemble</i> may be imagined to have been the property of some high civil functionary or military chief, or of his family, residing in Gaul. In all probability, it was the family treasure of some wealthy individual to whom some of the medallions were pre-</p>
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<p>sented as marks of distinction, rewards for political or military service. The coins in the hoard fall into two distinct groups: (1) the earlier <i>aurei</i> preserved as bullion, and as jewelry in frames (Hadrianus, Faustina Sr., Faustina Jr., Commodus, Caracalla, Julia Domna are among the mounted pieces seen by the writer) some of which show signs of considerable circulation, covering the period from about 118 to 211; (2) later <i>aurei</i> (and <i>solidi</i>) ranging from Diocletianus to Constantine whose condition varies from slightly worn to fine, brilliant state, extending over the period 284-312.</p> <p>As in the case of the medallions of the Helleville find,<sup>10</sup> those from Arras are nearly all unique pieces, for these multiple-<i>aurei</i> were struck as imperial largesses and were not issued in very large quantities. They are chiefly five and ten <i>aurei</i> pieces, all remarkably well preserved; some in mint state. There is no large medallion of Galerius Maximianus, alone, which is quite in keeping</p>	
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	<p>with the circumstance that the greater number of the medallions were struck at the Gallic mint, and that half at least were struck by Constantius Chlorus. The hoard, therefore, as far as we can judge, was formed within the restricted area of Constantius' domain.</p> <p>CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS AND GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, as <i>Caesars</i>,          293-305 A. D.</p> <p>I. <i>Obv.</i> DD. NN. CONSTANTIO ET MAXIMIANO NOBB. CAESS. <i>D(ominis) N(ostris)</i>, <i>Constantio et Maximiano, Nobilissimis Caesaribus</i>, "To our lords, Constantius and Maximianus, most noble <i>Caesars</i>." Half-length figures confronting of Constantius and Galerius Maximianus, heads laureate, wearing the imperial mantle; Constantius, on the left, holds a globe surmounted by a Victory in his right hand, while Galerius, on the right, holds a scepter surmounted by an eagle.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> PRINCIPVM IVVENTVTIS (<i>Principum iuventutis</i>), "(Of) The First of the Knights". The two Emperors standing</p>
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<p>in military dress with cloak, bareheaded, resting left arms on long, upright scepters,—each holding a <i>patera</i>, with which they are pouring a libation upon a tripod-altar placed between them; in the central background, two military standards; in the exergue, PROM (<i>Perussa Romae</i>), “Struck at Rome”.</p> <p>Gold Medallion. 10 <i>aurei</i>, or <i>denio</i>, 38 mm. 54.27 gr. Unique and unpublished. <i>Plate I</i>.</p> <p>This unique medallion of Constantius Chlorus and Galerius Maximianus together as <i>Caesars</i>, is one of the earliest medallions in the find, as is evidenced by its more worn condition as compared with that of the others. The occasion of its issue is perfectly clear from the obverse and reverse types and inscriptions. It was struck in 293, to commemorate the elevation of Constantius and Galerius to the rank of <i>Caesars</i>, PRINCIPES IUVEN- TUTIS. On the obverse, we have the portrait busts of the two new associates in the empire of Diocletianus, clad in the imperial mantle and holding emblems of</p>	
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14	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>sovereignty, while on the reverse the two Emperors are represented as "taking the oath of office" at the tripod, according to the traditional type.</p> <p>Diocletianus ascended the throne in November, 284, and reigned alone until April, 285, when he associated with him Maximianus Herculius directly as <i>Augustus</i> without first having appointed him <i>Caesar</i>. On March 1, 293, he called to the rank of <i>Caesars</i>, Constantius and Galerius Maximianus, and just as Diocletianus was the first <i>Augustus</i> and Maximianus Herculius the second, so Constantius was the first <i>Caesar</i> in rank, and Galerius the second.<sup>11</sup> Hence there is significance in the order of the names of the <i>Caesars</i> in the obverse inscription. Correspondingly, the portrait on the left is unquestionably to be identified as that of Constantius, the <i>Caesar</i> of senior rank. That this position of the senior in rank corresponding to his prior mention in the inscription running from left to right on medallions with confronting portraits was a regularly observed</p>
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<p>convention, is borne out by other medallions of this type. On the medallion of Diocletianus and Maximianus Herculus in Florence,<sup>12</sup> the two <i>Augusti</i> are so placed in order of seniority, Diocletianus on the left and Herculus on the right. For, although the portraiture of this period is very conventional, Herculus is here unmistakable on account of his prominent feature—a decidedly <i>retroussé</i> nose. On medallions struck by Constantine the Great, having as reverse types confronting busts of the <i>Caesars</i>, Crispus and Constantine, Jr.,<sup>13</sup> and of Crispus and Constantius II,<sup>14</sup> the figure on the left in each case is that of Crispus. This is made evident, not by the portraiture, which is utterly conventional, but by the device of representing the senior in rank, Crispus, as of larger size than the juniors, who were, indeed so many years younger.<sup>15</sup></p> <p>Our medallion was struck at Rome and is the second one in the Arras find from this mint. For, the medallion of Diocletianus, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 3, although</p>	
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16	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>without mint-mark, is probably a product of the Roman mint, according to its style. The flan, like that of the above mentioned <i>denio</i> of Diocletianus and Herculus in Florence, is smaller and thicker than those of the other <i>deniones</i> of the hoard,<sup>16</sup> namely, the London medallion of Constantius, <i>Arctuse</i>, l. c., Pl. vii, and the medallion bearing the portraits of the four members of the first tetrarchy of Diocletianus (Plate iv). Of these two latter pieces, the London medallion is from the mint of Trèves, while the medallion of the tetrarchy bears no indication of the place of issue, but from its style may be assigned to the Gallic mint.</p> <p>The gold units, or <i>aurei</i>, corresponding to our multiple-piece of ten <i>aurei</i> are the coins struck by Constantius, Cohen, 233, and by Galerius, C. 178, <i>var.</i> On the former piece, Fig. 4, the reverse type is that of the Emperor in military dress with cloak, bareheaded, standing to left holding a military standard in the right hand and resting on a long scepter with the left; the inscription, PRINCIPI</p>
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<p>IUVENTUTIS, and mint-mark PROM are identical with those on the medallion. On</p> <div data-bbox="443 537 967 756">  </div> <p>Fig. 4</p> <p>the latter piece, Fig. 5, the reverse type is similar, but the Emperor is laureate, and the inscription is PRINCIPI IUVENTUT. The obverses bear laureate heads, and the inscriptions, D N CONSTANTIO</p> <div data-bbox="443 1108 967 1327">  </div> <p>Fig. 5</p> <p>CAES and D N MAXIMIANO CAES, thus corresponding perfectly with the inscription on our <i>denio</i> of Constantius and Galerius, which is also in the dative case. Thus we have in these coins the units</p>	
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18	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>which were issued contemporaneously with the medallion, a correspondence demonstrated above in the case of the PRINCIPI IUVENTUTIS <i>denio</i> and <i>solidus</i> of Constantine.</p> <p>Other examples may be cited of medallions of which there exist different denominations in gold, as follows: the medallion of Diocletianus and Herculus above mentioned in Florence,<sup>17</sup> a <i>denio</i> to which there is a corresponding <i>quinio</i><sup>18</sup> in Berlin; the medallion of Herculus in Budapest,<sup>19</sup> a <i>quinio</i>, with the reverse type of the two Emperors seated, facing, on curule chairs, each carrying a globe, crowned by Jupiter (?) on l. and Hercules on r., with the inscription PERPETUA CONCORDIA AUGG. and mint-mark PR, for which there exist corresponding <i>aurei</i> struck by Diocletianus and Herculus<sup>20</sup> with a slight modification in the type, the two Emperors seated to l. on curule chairs, each carrying a globe and crowned by Victory, above and between them, with the inscription, CONCORDIAE AUGG. NN. These <i>aurei</i> are</p>
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<p>without mint-mark and are doubtless of the Roman mint as is the medallion.<sup>21</sup> From the existence of these <i>aurei</i> of each Emperor, we should infer that a <i>quinio</i> of similar type to that of Herculus, though not now known, was also issued for Diocletianus.</p> <p>The <i>quinio</i> of Herculus just mentioned was issued in 293, therefore, in the same year,<sup>22</sup> as our medallion from Arras with the double portraits of Constantius and Galerius, the <i>Caesars</i> whose appointment it commemorates. The occasion for its issue was probably the celebration of the <i>Decennalia</i> of the two <i>Augusti</i> as may be inferred from the reverse type and inscription. Thus, in the year 293 there were struck (1) our <i>denio</i> of the <i>Caesars</i>, commemorating the naming of the two new colleagues in the empire, and (2) presumably, <i>two quiniones</i>, one each of Diocletianus and Herculus, the two <i>Augusti</i>, to recall the long-standing harmony, <i>perpetua concordia</i>, existing between them, and to express hopes for its continuance.</p>	
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20	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, as <i>Caesar</i>, 293-305 A. D.</p> <p>2. <i>Obv.</i> FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS NO- BILISSIMVS C. <i>Fl(avius) Val(erius)</i> <i>Constantius, Nobilissimus C(aesar).</i> Head of Constantius Chlorus to r., bearded, wearing the lion's scalp as head- dress.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> MARTI VICTORI "To Mars Vic- tor". Mars Victor advancing to r., wear- ing helmet and floating mantle, carrying a trophy over l. shoulder and a spear transversely in r. hand; in the exergue, TR.</p> <p>Gold medallion. 5 <i>aurei</i>, or <i>quinio</i>. 23 mm. 26.15 gr. Unique. <i>Plate II.</i></p> <p>This medallion was issued, as its ob- verse inscription tells us, while Constan- tius was still <i>Caesar</i>, hence, within the period 293-305. The reverse type quite plainly alludes to a military victory. M. Schulman (<i>op. cit.</i> note 3) refers the type to events of the year, 298, in which Con- stantius won a victory over the <i>Alemanni</i> who had invaded Gaul in the district of</p>
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the Lingones (Langres). However, the obverse type of this medallion connects it with another medallion of Constantius from the Arras hoard bearing an identical head of Constantius in the lion's scalp with a reverse depicting the Emperor standing to r. in military dress, with spear, holding out his right hand to greet a kneeling female figure who holds spear and shield, while Victory at the left crowns the Emperor, *Arethuse*, Pl. viii, 6. This medallion is connected in turn by identical reverse type, Emperor and kneeling figure and Victory, with a third issue of Constantius, *Arethuse*, Pl. viii, 5, having as obverse type a bust of the Emperor in imperial mantle, holding a scepter surmounted by an eagle. These three medallions are all of Constantius as *Caesar*, and are bound together, all three, as strictly contemporaneous issues by their interlinking obverse and reverse types, and their mintmarks.

Hence the question arises whether it can be the victory over the *Alemanni*

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	<p>which occasioned the issue of this series of three medallions or some other and more conspicuous military success. Is it not more probable that these three medallions refer to the victory won by Constantius over Allectus in 296, and which was celebrated by the striking of the famous London medallion? This is the opinion of the authors of the article in <i>Arethuse</i>, who interpret the kneeling figure as that of Britannia.<sup>23</sup></p> <p>The head of Constantius covered with the lion's scalp of Hercules, is an entirely unique representation for this Emperor. It is not merely a servile imitation of the head-dress worn by the Emperor, Maximianus Herculus. The explanation is far more interesting. When Diocletianus and Maximianus, the <i>Augusti</i>, associated with themselves, the two new <i>Caesars</i>, Constantius and Galerius, the two elder Emperors each proceeded to found a divine imperial dynasty, and each adopted an heir into this new mythical family. Diocletianus took for himself the surname of Jovius,</p>
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## ARRAS HOARD

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and thereby established the Jovian dynasty, making Galerius his heir and successor, while Maximianus assumed the name of HERCULIUS, and founded the Herculan dynasty, adopting Constantius as his heir.<sup>24</sup> Hence the lion's scalp of the hero, Hercules, which sits so oddly on the aristocratic Roman head of Constantius Chlorus.

CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS, as *Augustus*,  
305-306 A. D.

3. *Obv.* IMP. CONSTANTIVS PIVS F. AVG. *Imp(erator) Constantius Pius F(elix) Aug(ustus)*. Bust of Constantius, bearded and laureate to l., wearing the imperial mantle, and holding in his right hand the scepter surmounted by an eagle.

*Rev.* TEMPORVM FELICITAS. "The Luck of the times", or "The auspicious era". Two figures standing, clad in the toga, each holding a *volumen* in the l. hand and a *patera* in the r., with which they are pouring a libation upon a tripod-

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24	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>altar placed between them, in front of a tetrastyle temple; on each side, a <i>camillus</i>, or noble youth, holding a palm; above the altar, a flute-player; in the background between the columns, heads of spectators; in the exergue, PTR.</p> <p>Gold medallion. 5 <i>aurei</i>, or <i>quinio</i>. 32 mm. 21.35 gr. Second example known. <i>Plate III</i>.</p> <p>The similar medallion now in Arras, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 7, is from different obverse and reverse dies.</p> <p>This medallion was issued during the period, 305-306, for Constantius was not elevated to the rank of <i>Augustus</i> until May 1, 305, and he died on July 25, 306. The reverse type recalls the "Luck of the times" and has its prototype on bronze medallions of the reigns of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Commodus, Philippus, Jr., Philippus, Sr. <sup>25</sup></p> <p>On certain of these pieces of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus, the inscriptions VOTA SUSCEPTA, VOTA PUBLICA, VOTA SOLUTA show that this type depicts the ceremony of the celebration of the <i>Vota</i></p>
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festivals, the <i>Quinquennalia</i> or <i>Decennalia</i> , the five-year and ten-year anniversaries of the reign. <sup>26</sup> On the gold medallion of Diocletianus from our hoard, <i>Arethuse</i> , l. c. Pl. viii, 2, a similar type (without the temple and assistants) occurs with the inscription FELICITAS TEMPORUM. The piece was struck at Trèves in the eighth consulship of the Emperor, namely, in 303. As this was the year of the Vicennial festival of Diocletianus, <sup>27</sup> it would seem reasonable in view of the reverse type <sup>28</sup> to attribute the occasion of the issue of this dated medallion to the <i>Vicennalia</i> , or twentieth anniversary of his reign. Constantius' medallion, on the other hand, could not have been issued simultaneously with that of Diocletianus just cited since, of course, he was not yet an <i>Augustus</i> in the year, 303. But as the reverses of both of these <i>quiniones</i> are similar, bearing as they do the same inscription and the traditional type which commemorates the <i>Vota</i> festivals, our medallion of Constantius probably refers to a similar event. As it was certainly	
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	<p>issued after May 1, 305, when Constantius and Galerius were raised to the rank of <i>Augusti</i>, through the abdication of Diocletianus and Herculius who retired to the rank of <i>seniores Augusti</i>, the two Emperors on the reverse are most naturally to be interpreted as Constantius and Galerius. The medallion may then have been struck to commemorate their appointment as <i>Augusti</i> in 305 while at the same time recalling their recent Decennial anniversary in 303. If this be correct, we should assume that a corresponding medallion was also issued by Galerius.<sup>29</sup> To conclude, our medallion probably commemorates the appointment of Constantius as <i>Augustus</i>, and the two-Emperor type on the reverse suggests that a similar <i>quinio</i> may have been issued for Galerius in his domain. The medallion of Diocletianus, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 2, would already have been issued in 303, and our reverse type was probably inspired by it.</p> <p>The obverse is by far the best portrait of this Emperor known on coins or</p>
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ARRAS HOARD	27
<p>medallions. Constantius was the only member of the tetrarchy who was a lineal descendant of an ancient Roman family. His forebears were descended from Claudius II Gothicus in the female line, and his origin is vouched for by his delicate aristocratic profile with its strongly characterized Roman nose. Compare his portrait on our medallions,<sup>30</sup> Nos. 2 and 3, with that of his son, Constantine the Great, on the Arras medallion,<sup>31</sup> Fig. 1, and note the long, aquiline noses, and then observe the decidedly plebeian features of Maximianus Herculus and Diocletianus on this same group of medallions.<sup>32</sup> One gains from these new portraits on the medallions from Arras of the Trèves mint, a much more vivid and doubtless more correct idea of the personal appearance of both Constantius, who was so genuinely a Roman, and of his son, Constantine the Great, than from any of their medallion portraits hitherto known. Compare, for example, the gold medallion of Constantius struck at Siscia, Gnechi, Pl. 5, 9, and the Arras</p>	
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28	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>medallion struck at Tarraco, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 8, neither of which can now be regarded as a faithful likeness. Constantius Chlorus, thus surnamed from his pale coloring, was of milder disposition than Maximianus Herculus, and this characteristic is especially reflected in the portrait on our medallion. He was between sixty and seventy years old, when the medallion was issued.</p> <p>DIOCLETIANUS, MAXIMIANUS HERCULIUS, CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS AND GALERIUS MAXIMIANUS, 293-305 A. D.</p> <p>4. <i>Obv.</i> DIOCLETIANVS AVG. ET MAXIMIANVS C. <i>Diocletianus Aug(ustus) et Maximianus C(aesar)</i>. Busts of Diocletianus (on the left) and Galerius Maximianus (on the right), confronting, bearded and laureate, and wearing the imperial mantle.</p> <p><i>Rev.</i> MAXIMIANVS AVG. ET CONSTANTIVS C. <i>Maximianus Aug(ustus) et Constantius C(aesar)</i>. Busts of Maximianus</p>
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<p>Herculius (on the left) and of Constantius Chlorus (on the right). Type similar to obverse.</p> <p>Gold medallion. 10 <i>aurei</i>, or <i>denio</i>. 42 mm. 54.40 gr. Unique and unpublished. <i>Plate IV</i>.</p> <p>This truly remarkable medallion presents the four co-rulers of the first tetrarchy of Diocletianus, grouped not as pairs of <i>Augusti</i> and <i>Caesares</i>, but, as pairs, consisting each of an <i>Augustus</i> and a <i>Caesar</i>. Diocletianus and his adopted son and heir to the empire, Galerius Maximianus, occupy the obverse, while Maximianus Herculius and his adopted son and heir, Constantius Chlorus, appear on the reverse.</p> <p>There is no mint-name, but, as stated above, this medallion also was probably struck at Trèves as were the majority of those in the hoard. The medallion is struck on a much larger flan than the medallion of Constantius and Galerius, No. 1, which is of the same denomination. To this circumstance, the broader flan enabling the artist to engrave upon</p>	
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	<p>it heads on a much larger scale, is due the more medallic character of the piece. Furthermore, as both the obverse and reverse are occupied by portrait busts and there is no exergual line, the medallic quality is still further heightened.</p> <p>The occasion for the issue of this piece, one feels convinced, must have been an extraordinary one. Does it then commemorate the formation of the tetrarchy in 293? This would be perfectly in keeping with the subject matter of the medallion, which represents on each face, an <i>Augustus</i> paired with a <i>Caesar</i>. It must surely have been issued within the period Mar. 1, 293-May 1, 305, <i>after</i> the accession of Constantius and Galerius as Caesars, and <i>before</i> their elevation to the rank of <i>Augusti</i> upon the retirement of Diocletianus and Herculius to the position of <i>seniores</i> or honorary <i>Augusti</i>.</p> <p>But is it not just as probable that the medallion was struck in 303, to commemorate an event of even greater importance, the Vicennial anniversary or jubilee of the reign of the two <i>Augusti</i>,</p>
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<p>and the Decennial anniversary of the Caesars? This would certainly have been an occasion of signal importance which would call for the issue of a commemorative piece such as this. As far as the hoard in general is concerned, this date is perfectly in keeping, for the burial must have been as late as 309-312, the broad date of the issue of Constantine the Great's medallion, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 9, and it may possibly have been just following the <i>end</i> of this period, to judge from the presence in the hoard of the <i>solidus</i> of Constantine, Fig. 3, which, according to Maurice, was not struck before 312-313. (See, however, above page 6.) Moreover, this medallion is in fresh, practically mint condition. Hence the date, 303, appears the more probable when we compare its condition with that of the medallion of Constantius and Galerius, No. 1, which was certainly struck in 293, and is by far the most worn of all the medallions here described. Of those still in Arras, only the medallion of Diocletianus, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 3, shows a</p>	
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	<p>similar degree of wear. Of course too much stress cannot be laid on the argument as to condition in relation to medallions, for these commemorative pieces probably were very seldom circulated. Nevertheless, this difference of condition would incline us to place the medallion of the tetrarchy in the year of the dual anniversary of the <i>Augusti</i> and the <i>Caesars</i>, rather than in that of the formation of the tetrarchy.</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">NOTES</p> <p><sup>1</sup> Medallion, No. 1, may possibly not belong to the hoard. It is somewhat more worn than the other medallions, and has not the discoloration of the gold peculiar to the medallions and <i>aurei</i> of this find. It is from the mint of Rome, while most of the other medallions bearing a mint-mark are from the Trèves mint. There is, however, one other medallion in the hoard, which, though without a mint-mark is, according to its style, probably also from the Roman mint, <i>Arethuse</i>, Pl. viii, 3. Hence, the mint-mark alone does not constitute an objection to the inclusion of No. 1 in the hoard. Also, it was brought to this country with other medallions from Arras.</p> <p><sup>2</sup> Cf. Naville Cat. XI, Pl. 38, 977.</p> <p><sup>3</sup> <i>Jaarboek voor Munt en Penningkunde</i>, 1923, illus., p. 80.</p> <p><sup>4</sup> The number of <i>aurei</i> is conjectured to have been upwards of three hundred. About eighty of them belonging to the period, Diocletianus to Constantine the Great, appeared in the Ratto Sale Cat., April, 1923 (Nos. 375 ff). About 130 <i>aurei</i> were seen at Arras by the writer, of which 87 were of the period of the Antonines.</p>	
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	<p><sup>5</sup>It is equally reasonable to suppose that the hoard was contained in the two vases separately, for it was made up of two distinct lots, an earlier lot of <i>aurei</i> ranging from Hadrianus to Caracalla, and a later lot ranging from Diocletianus to Constantine the Great.</p> <p><sup>6</sup>Cohen, 412; Maurice, <i>Num. Constant.</i> I, p. 399, x.</p> <p><sup>7</sup>Ratto Sale Cat., April, 1923. No. 447.</p> <p><sup>8</sup>Cohen, 556—Maurice, I, p. 401, xiv.</p> <p><sup>9</sup>Now Jameson Coll., Cat. III, No. 476.</p> <p><sup>10</sup><i>Rev. Num.</i> 1906.</p> <p><sup>11</sup>J. Maurice, <i>Rev. Num.</i> 1904, p. 74.</p> <p><sup>12</sup>Gnecchi, <i>Med. Rom.</i> Pl. 5, 1; Cohen, 43.</p> <p><sup>13</sup>Cohen, p. 320, No. 2.</p> <p><sup>14</sup>Cohen, p. 321, No. 1.</p> <p><sup>15</sup>Crispus was born in 300, and Constantius II in 317. According to Maurice, Constantine, Jr. was born in 314. (<i>Num. Const.</i> iii, p. 190.)</p> <p><sup>16</sup>The medallion of Constantine, <i>Arcthuse</i>, Pl. viii, 9, is probably also to be reckoned as a <i>denio</i> of the <i>solidus</i> standard, as its weight, 40.72 gr., though somewhat light, seems to class it as a ten-<i>solidi</i> piece.</p> <p><sup>17</sup>Gnecchi, <i>Med. Rom.</i> Pl. 5, 1—Cohen, 43, Florence.</p> <p><sup>18</sup>Gnecchi, Pl. 5, 2, Berlin.</p> <p><sup>19</sup>Gnecchi, Pl. 5, 7; not in Cohen, Budapest.</p> <p><sup>20</sup>Cohen, p. 419, 38 and p. 498, 47.</p> <p><sup>21</sup>Cf. Jameson Cat. II, Pl. xiv, Nos. 309, 313 for these types of <i>aurei</i>.</p>
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<p><sup>22</sup> Its obverse, head of Maximianus Herculus in the lion's scalp is of the same die as that of another medallion of this Emperor, also from the O-Szőny find, with different reverse type (<i>Num. Zeit.</i> 1891, Pl. IV, 3, 4) and this latter reverse appears on a third medallion of Herculus from the same find, with the inscription <i>Virtuti Augg. V. et IIII cos.</i> (<i>ibid.</i> Pl. viii, 1) which proves that all three were struck in 293, year of the fifth consulship of Diocletianus and the fourth of Maximianus.</p> <p><sup>23</sup> Cf. also W. Kubitschek, <i>Der Schatzfund von Arras</i>, <i>Num. Zeit.</i> 1924, p. 86 ff.</p> <p><sup>24</sup> J. Maurice, <i>Rev. Num.</i> 1904, p. 72.</p> <p>Cf. further, the article by Col. Voetter, <i>Herculi and Iovi</i>, <i>Num. Zeit.</i> 1901, for coins of the members of the tetrarchy on which the Jovian and Herculan titles and symbols occur. A series from the Roman mint bears in the exergue the following: Diocletianus, P-thunderbolt; Maximianus, S-club; Chlorus, T-club; Galerius, Q-thunderbolt. A gold medallion formerly in the Paris cabinet had as reverse, <i>Iovio et Herculio</i>, with the two Emperors, Diocletianus and Maximianus, sacrificing at a tripod, and, above, Jupiter and Hercules on an altar, holding, respectively, a thunderbolt and a club. A bronze medallion (Cohen, p. 481, No. 41) bears the confronting busts of Diocletianus and Maximianus, and on the reverse, <i>Moneta Iovi et Herculi Augustorum duorum</i>, with a figure of <i>Moneta</i></p>	
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36	FOUR MEDALLIONS
	<p>between Jupiter and Hercules. Constantius and Galerius, as <i>Caesars</i>, each issued an identical reverse type, the Emperor on horseback (Cohen, 306 and 215) with respective inscriptions, <i>Virtus Herculi Caesaris</i> and <i>Virtus Iovi Caesaris</i>.</p> <p>25 Gneecchi, <i>Med. Rom.</i>, Pls. 50, 2, 3; 61, 3; 63, 2, 9; 89, 2-5; 108, 9; 109, 6.</p> <p>26 Later bronze medallions repeat this type with a different inscription, such as <i>Sacculum Novum—Ludi Sacculares</i>, Philip, Jr., Gneecchi, Pl. 108, 9; Philip, Sr., Gneecchi, Pl. 109, 6.</p> <p>27 Commemorated on an <i>aureus</i> from the hoard, Ratto, No. 391.</p> <p>28 Cf. the type of the two Emperors, Diocletianus and Maximianus Herculus, sacrificing at an altar, with <i>Votis X</i> and <i>Votis Decennalibus</i> on small bronze issues of these Emperors, C. p. 475, 532, and p. 562, 668.</p> <p>29 A small bronze of Galerius, as <i>Caesar</i>, C. 235, with the inscription <i>Votis X</i> has, as reverse, the traditional type, Galerius, laureate, clad in the toga, sacrificing at a lighted altar, but there is no corresponding <i>aureus</i> recorded in Cohen.</p> <p>30 Also, similar types in <i>Arctuse</i>, Pl. viii, 6, 7.</p> <p>31 <i>Op. cit.</i> Pl. viii, 9.</p> <p>32 <i>Op. cit.</i> Pl. viii, 4, 3.</p>
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ARRAS HOARD MEDALLIONS

PLATE I



I



Constantius Chlorus—Galerius Maximianus





ARRAS HOARD MEDALLIONS

PLATE II



2



Constantius Chlorus



ARRAS HOARD MEDALLIONS      PLATE III



3



Constantius Chlorus





ARRAS HOARD MEDALLIONS      PLATE IV



4



Medallion of the Tetrarchy



CJ  
35  
N9

NUMISMATIC NOTES  
AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 29



THE EARLIEST COINS OF  
NORWAY

By H. ALEXANDER PARSONS

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1926

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# THE EARLIEST COINS OF NORWAY

BY

H. ALEXANDER PARSONS



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
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NORWAY COINS	I
<p><i>Archaeology            Amer. Numismatic Soc.            2-19-30            21285-</i></p> <p>THE EARLIEST COINS OF NOR-            WAY: SOME RE-ATTRIBUTIONS            AND ADDITIONS.</p> <p>By            H. ALEXANDER PARSONS.</p> <p>The issue last year of a medal* com-            memorating the arrival of the first ship-            load of Norse immigrants to America            serves, by its design, to remind us of that            earlier Norse colonization of the New            World of nearly a thousand years ago.            The rediscovery of America by Columbus            in 1492 A. D. has, indeed, greatly ob-            scured this earlier discovery by the            Norsemen in the 10th century, generally            considered to be about the year 986. This            date is, however, associated only with the            cruise of Bjarne Heriulfson, who, how-            ever, although sighting the new country</p> <hr/> <p>* For an illustration of this medal see frontis-            piece.</p>	
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	<p>through being blown out of his course, did not land on it. The first to do this was Leif the Lucky, the son of Eric the Red of Greenland, about the year 1000. The earliest written record of this epoch-making but little-known event is in the Icelandic Codex Flateyensis, which was written between the years 1387 and 1395. That the later mediæval navigators of the South of Europe were aware of the maritime discoveries of the Norsemen seems certain from the visit made by Columbus to Iceland, in 1477, to glean such knowledge as he thought might be useful for his purpose of finding a passage to the East Indies by way of the Western seas. The written record above referred to was simply the commitment to writing of the oral tradition. Even if Columbus did not read, or have translated to him, the record of the event in question, there were still, no doubt, many people in Iceland, at the time of his visit there, who would know the details, and recite the adventures of the Norsemen in America, or, as it was</p>
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<p>called by them, among other names, Vinland, from the grapes they found in profusion there. From this name of Vinland it may be assumed that the Norse navigators reached quite a southerly latitude, and antiquarians are generally agreed that they landed in the modern United States.</p> <p>There is thus a connection between the Commonwealth of the United States and the Kingdom of Norway which is of great antiquity and interest. Although geographers and historians are mainly concerned with that inquiry, the above remarks form a fitting introduction to the subject of this treatise, for the time of the early Norse colonization of America is the very period of the introduction of an inscribed currency in the parent country of Norway, and the connection of the latter with the dominant Anglo-Saxon race in the States, rests in the fact that the earliest Norwegian inscribed currencies were modelled solely on Anglo-Saxon types of coins. It is of these initial currencies of Norway that the present article treats.</p>	
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	<p>The question of the first of the Rulers to issue an inscribed currency for Norway has long been the subject of difference. Mr. C. A. Holmboe, writing in 1846, attributed coins to Jarl Hakon the Bad, who was slain in 995 A. D. (see <i>Das älteste Münzwesen Norwegens bis gegen Ende des 14 Jahrhunderts</i>), but Mr. C. I. Schive in <i>Norges Mynter i Middelalderen</i>, 1865, transferred the coins to Hakon Ericson, Jarl in 1015. Schive therefore commenced his series with King Olaf Trygveson, 995 to 1000, but Mr. H. E. Hildebrand in an article entitled <i>Nordens äldsta mynt</i> 1887, was inclined to consider that the coins hitherto attributed to Olaf Trygveson belonged to Olaf the Stout, afterwards called the Saint, 1016 to 1028 A. D. For the settlement of this question of the earliest Norwegian coinage, regard must be given to the approximate time of issue of the prototype Anglo-Saxon issue, and the historical probabilities of the case.</p> <p>No one is in doubt as to the type of the first inscribed coinage of Norway. It is</p>
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<p>an imitation of the Crux Issue of Æthelred II of England, as illustrated by figure I from a coin in the writer's collection. The name "crux" is taken from the letters of that word on the angles of the cross on the reverse.</p>	
	
<p>Fig. 1. Penny of the Crux Type of Æthelred II of England.</p> <p>The legends read as follows:</p> <p>Obv: ✠ ÆDELRED REX ANGLOX</p> <p>Rev: ✠ STIGNEBIT M<sup>o</sup> LINCO (Lincoln).</p> <p>In my monograph on the "Coin Types of Æthelred II", published in the Numismatic Chronicle of 1910, I have shown that this type was probably issued in 990 A.D. Communication between Norway and the North of England was constant</p>	
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	<p>at this time, for extensive colonies of Norsemen had been founded in the North of England, as well as in the West of Scotland and in Ireland, and the Crux type of Æthelred II would have been well known in Norway for some years before the death of Hakon the Bad. On the other hand, it was displaced by several types of Anglo-Saxon coins, which were copied in Scandinavia, by the time Jarl Hakon Ericson held a nominal authority over Norway, in the absence of his father, Eric Hakonson, for a very brief period in 1015, and any coins of his would have followed, in design, these later Anglo-Saxon types. Chronologically, and on type, there are, therefore, far stronger reasons for considering that Crux type coins bearing the name of Hakon were struck by Hakon the Bad, as suggested by Holmboe, than by Hakon Ericson.</p> <p>The historical incidents of the time are still more in favor of such an attribution. Hakon the Bad, with the aid of Harold II of Denmark (925-986), had won full sovereignty over the Throndelaw and regions</p>
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<p>to the North, whilst the Southern shores of Norway, from the Naze eastwards, were created into an earldom and granted to him as a vassal of the King of Denmark. Called upon by the latter to fulfil his engagements, Hakon came to the assistance of his overlord in the war with the Saxons of the German Empire. But the terms of the peace made soon after apparently included a promise by Harold of Denmark, to introduce the Christian faith among the Norwegians, and Earl Hakon was accordingly forced by King Harold to receive baptism. No sooner, however, had the former left Denmark than he repudiated both the new faith and his overlord, and ruled as an entirely independent sovereign in Norway. His position as such was assured by the decisive battle of Hjorunga Bay, fought about 986 A. D., and Sweyn Forkbeard, who had succeeded his father Harold, was induced to turn Danish energies westward toward England for a time, resulting in the great raids on that country in 991 and 994.</p>	
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	<p>Holding, therefore, sovereign power over the whole of Norway as Hakon did in the last nine or ten years of his rule, it would be anomalous if he had not instituted a metallic system of exchange in his country when the other rulers of the Scandinavian North, including that of the Norse Kingdom of Dublin, took that step. A critical examination of these early coins of the North of Europe shows that the sovereigns of the various countries introduced, in the last decade of the tenth century, monetary systems all based on the Crux type of Æthelred II of England. This was the type of coins in which the first great tribute payment of 991 A. D. was given to the invading vikings, and it would seem that, on the plunder being taken to the home countries, the idea of introducing native coinages was engendered. Thus it came about that Sweyn Forkbeard, King of Denmark, 986-1014, and Sihtric Silkbeard, King of Dublin, 989-1029, both started coinages based on this type, and the more distant Olaf Skötkonung, King of Sweden, 995-</p>
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<p>1022, followed after. There is reason to believe that other smaller chiefs did the same, e. g., the King of Man. That Hakon of Norway would not have done likewise is improbable, for as previously pointed out, the Norwegians were more closely associated with the British Islands than either Denmark or Sweden, and a century before they gave Kings, who struck coins, to Northumbria in Northern Britain. It might, indeed, very well be that Hakon was the first of the Scandinavian chiefs to issue an inscribed coinage, or at least to share that distinction with the Norse King of Dublin. Trading visits of the Norwegians to the ports of Ireland, via the Orkneys and Hebrides, were constant at this time.</p> <p>On the other hand, the case for the attribution of the coins under discussion to Hakon Ericson, as suggested by Schive and supported by Hildebrand, is as weak on historical grounds as it is on the grounds of type and chronology. Hakon Ericson was too young at the time of his father's departure to England in 1015</p>	
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	<p>to be made a sovereign earl of Norway. With his uncle, Sweyn, he was left as a sort of co-ruler; and, in any case, it is unlikely that he would have struck coins in his father's lifetime. As a matter of fact, his rule was shortlived, for, in the same year, Olaf the Stout invaded Norway and had conquered the country by the following year, 1016. In the meantime, the young Hakon Ericson had been captured, made to relinquish his claim to the sovereignty, and exiled. At a subsequent period, in 1028, Hakon was invested with the earldom of Norway by Canute, after the latter's conquest of the country, but he was then purely a vassal of Denmark with no independent rights. His second period of rule in Norway was again a very short one, for, soon after, he was recalled to England. The third decade of the eleventh century was also much too late for imitations of Æthelred's Crux type coins to be struck in Norway. It will, therefore, be seen that there is practically nothing in the history of Hakon Ericson which would</p>
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justify the allocation of an independent coinage in his name of any type.

The coinage now reattributed to Hakon the Bad is illustrated by figure 2 hereunder. It is from a specimen in the collection of the University of Oslo, by kind permission of the Director there.



Fig. 2. Penny of Hakon the Bad of Norway.

The legends read as follows:

Obv: ✚ AACΠ (Π = runic u) NE :  
I GNVNDEI:

Rev: ✚ REFEREN\* M\*OT\*A\* ON (last  
two letters transposed) = Referen the  
moneyer of Norway.

A second example, struck, however, on a square flan, that is, untrimmed, is noted by Schive. The use, on both varieties,

12	THE EARLIEST COINS
	<p>of the runic <math>\Pi = u</math> indicates early issue. The name of the moneyer is a corruption or variation of the well known northern name of Ræfen; and that the die-sinker was new to his work is evident, not merely from the slight departures from the proper legend on the reverse of the coins, but also from the somewhat doubtful words, I.GNVNDEI, at the end of the obverse inscription. These have been variously interpreted to mean "<i>in Nomini Dei</i>" and "<i>Igimundi filius</i>". The former is unlikely on the coinage of a pagan King. The Swedish numismatist, who adhered to the latter interpretation, considered that the coins belonged to Hakon, or Haquin, the Red, King of Sweden, 1067-1079. But, apart from the improbability of the reading, this attribution is altogether too late for the early Anglo-Saxon type copied, which was, it must be remembered, issued in England nearly 100 years before Haquin's time. And it is very doubtful whether the Swedish kings who immediately succeeded Anund Jacob, 1022-1050, struck inscribed coins at all.</p>
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<p>Modern numismatists more than doubt this. Had Anglo-Saxon models been followed by the Swedish Hakon they would have been those of Edward the Confessor, 1042-1065.</p> <p>In my view, the letter I, which at this time stood for either I or J, is more likely to indicate the title Jarl, the northern equivalent to Earl, thus following the almost universal rule of all coins of sovereign States which give the title or titles after the sovereign's name.</p> <p>The word GNVNDEI, I would tentatively suggest is a corrupted form of ðRVNDEL . (last letter unfinished) for ðRVNDELAW, the modern Throndeheim. The letter ð is, of course, the runic Th. The full reading of the inscription would, therefore, be extended to Hakon, Jarl (in) Throndelaw. The weight of the coins is of the high standard also adopted later by Olaf Skötkonung of Sweden, i. e., about 32 or 33 grains troy; and this is to be expected if issued in a district contiguous to what was then the Swedish Kingdom.</p>	
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	<p>As noticed above, the important district of the Throndelaw was the part of Norway left under the sovereign authority of Hakon the Bad, even before he made good his claim to the whole of the Kingdom, and it was in this district that Norway's former capitol, Nidaros, was founded.</p> <p>In 995 A. D. Hakon was dispossessed of his Kingdom by Olaf Trygvesson and, as before mentioned, the early writers on Norwegian coins attributed a currency to this King, although Mr. H. E. Hildebrand, writing in 1887, in the work above mentioned, was inclined to transfer the coins so attributed to Olaf the Stout, 1016-1028. I think, however, that the original attribution is the more sound, again on the grounds of the type of the coins in question and of the historical facts of the case.</p> <p>As regards the type of the coins, my remarks on the same point in relation to the issue of Hakon the Bad, apply also in this case. This type, which is the same Crux design as that of the coins of Hakon, is much too early for Olaf</p>
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<p>the Stout, whose undoubted coins are imitations of later Anglo-Saxon issues. (See figures 5, 6 and 7.)</p> <p>The historical probabilities of an issue of money by Olaf Trygveson based on the Crux type of England are very great. Olaf first appeared on the pages of Anglo-Saxon history in 991 A. D. when, in continuation of a long viking cruise commenced in the previous year, he sailed to England from Flanders and became one of the leaders of the viking host which, in that year, attacked Ipswich and defeated and slew Brihtnoth, the ealdorman of Essex, at Maldon. Their further progress was stopped by the first great tribute payment in 991 A. D. In 992, the vikings met with a reverse in the South of England, and, in the sources, we then read of them storming Bamborough and ravaging Northumbria. At this point, Olaf Trygveson appears to have separated from the main body of the host and to have continued his course round Britain, for, in the Saga of Olaf Trygveson (one of the historical Sagas),</p>	
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	<p>it is stated that, after the plunder of Northumberland, Olaf went round Scotland by the Hebrides, where he fought several battles, then southwards to Man, "where he also fought", then to Ulster, continuing round "Bretland", i. e., the land of the Britons, or Wales, which was laid waste. From thence the cruise was continued southwards to "Valland", i. e., the west coast of France, and, finally, as recorded in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, under annal 994, Olaf and Sweyn (of Denmark) came to London with 94 ships. The city was besieged by them, but resisted the attack, whereupon the vikings ravaged the country far and wide until again bought off with a money payment. Olaf's cruise came to an end in 994 A. D.; and in the following year he sailed to Norway and made himself King there by his conquest of Hakon the Bad. He was, of course, not without legitimate claim to the Kingship of Norway, for he was the great grandson of Harold Fairhair, the first King of all Norway.</p>
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<p>In the last year of his presence in England Olaf had become a Christian, and at Andover, in Hampshire, where his admission to the Church was celebrated, he promised never to come again to England "with unpeace", and he kept his word.</p> <p>There is no question that Olaf, as an important leader of the Viking host, had a large share of the money tributes paid to the Northmen in the years 991 and 994. During these years the Crux type of Æthelred II was in circulation, and, on his return to Scandinavia, Olaf must have had considerable quantities of these coins in his treasure chest. In addition, the type was already known in Norway.</p> <p>So far as I am aware, no coin of Olaf Trygveson is now extant—the one illustrated as No. 5, Plate 1, in Schive, in the work before cited, having been lost. The inscriptions on it are shown in that work as follows:</p> <p>Obv: ✚ ONLAF REX NOR: Rev: ✚ GODPINE M<sup>o</sup> NO:</p>	
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	<p>It cannot be doubted that the abbreviated word, NO, on the reverse, after the usual M<sup>no</sup>O, for monetarius, as well as the word NOR on the obverse, after the title REX, is intended for Nor-manorum = Norway. The Norwegians of that period had not gathered, to any extent, into townships in the civic sense and, indeed, it was Olaf Trygvesson who founded Norway's former capital, Nidaros, now Thronðheim. Even if the coins of Olaf were struck at Nidaros after its foundation, the omission of the town name on the coins simply follows a usual practice, as exemplified on the earlier pennies of Anglo-Saxon Britain. When those really concerned knew where the coins were struck, or if there was only one minting centre, there was no necessity to place the name of the mint town on the coins.</p> <p>The moneyer's name, Godwine, on the reverse, is decidedly Anglo-Saxon, and it thus affords striking corroboration of the records, which state that Olaf, when he landed in Norway, from England, was</p>
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<p>accompanied by priests and all other necessities of Christian worship. As it was from the trained ranks of the priesthood that the best die-sinkers were recruited, there is little doubt that the Godwine of the coins was one of the clerical followers in Olaf's service, and that he did all the work of designing and striking the coins. Judged by extant illustrations of the one formerly in evidence, the coins were superior in workmanship to those of the issues of Hakon the Bad, and unlike them, also, the legends are strictly accurate indicating the work of a trained craftsman.</p> <p>The inscribing, on both sides of the coins, of the name of the country of origin was not, at the time, peculiar to Norway. In the neighbouring Kingdom of Denmark the same practice was adopted by the contemporary King Sweyn Forkbeard. The custom of the two countries was, therefore, as might be expected, the same.</p> <p>Olaf Trygveson met his death, in the year 1000, in the great sea-fight at Swald,</p>	
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	<p>a river mouth on the Pomeranian coast, to the west of the island of Rügen, where he was ambushed by a confederation of Danes, under Sweyn Forkbeard, and Swedes, under Olaf Skötkonung. The former, of course, continued his country's ancient feud, whilst the latter entered the struggle because of an insult offered to his mother, Sigrid the Haughty, by Olaf Trygveson.</p> <p>The victors had agreed to divide Norway between them. The southern shores of Norway, from the Naze eastwards, fell to Sweyn, that is to say, the part of Norway which the Danish Kings always claimed. The Swedish King obtained seven shires in the Throndelaw, whilst the coastlands from the Naze northwards were given to Eric Hakonson, with the title of Jarl or Earl. Eric had, on the conquest of his father by Olaf Trygveson in 995 A. D., fled to the court of Sweyn Forkbeard, and had been given the latter's protection and his daughter Gytha in marriage. As Sweyn's son-in-law, Eric had assisted in the fight at Swald</p>
	NUMISMATIC NOTES

against his hereditary enemy, Olaf Trygvesson. The circumstances of this partial restoration to the domains of his father Hakon, point, however, to his complete dependence on the Danish King, and there is nothing in his later history to show that he obtained sovereign power in Norway. In fact, the incidents of his life indicate that he was throughout purely a vassal of Denmark. It is unlikely, therefore, that a separate coinage for Norway was struck whilst he was earl, although a coinage was formerly attributed to him, a specimen of which, from the collection formed by the writer, is illustrated as figure 3.



Fig. 3. Penny formerly attributed to Eric Hakonson of Norway.

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	<p>It reads as follows:</p> <p>Obv: X.HEINRICVS: CM (= Comes = earl)</p> <p>Rev: X.HROSA ME FEC retrograde = Hrosa made me.</p> <p>Hildebrand, however, in the work before cited, considered that this attribution was inaccurate, and his opinion is certainly supported not only by the history of Eric Hakonson but also by the style of the coins, by the Earl's name on the obverse, and the form of the lettering generally. In fact, it is fairly clearly demonstrated by Dannenberg in <i>Die Deutschen Münzen der Sächsischen und Fränkischen Kaiserzeit</i> that these coins belong to Henry the Good, Count of Stade, 976-1016, a town near the estuary of the Elbe.</p> <p>As before mentioned, when Norway was partitioned in 1000, Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark obtained the coastlands of Norway immediately to the North of his own lands of East and West Denmark, but there is no evidence that he struck</p>
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coins for his Norwegian provinces. On the death of Sweyn, in 1014, there ensued a time, however, when a Danish coinage for Norway was not only possible, but probable. From the obscurities of the records it seems that Canute, who had been nominated as the successor to Sweyn's pretensions in England, secured also some sovereignty in Southern Norway, i. e., the Danish share of that country. When Canute was forced to fly from England in 1014, he retired to Denmark and there preferred a request to Harold, his brother, to share with him the Danish throne, carrying with it the sovereignty of South Norway. But although Harold strenuously opposed the proposition to share his Kingdom so far as Denmark was concerned, he appears to have made no objection to Canute ruling in South Norway. That Canute had authority there at this time is supported by a few coins, inscribed with his name, and, on the reverse, his territory of Norway. Although these are attributed by Hildebrand in his catalogue of Anglo-Saxon

coins in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm to England, they are, by inscription and in the peculiar name of the moneyer, Scandinavian. This will be seen on comparison of figure 4, from a specimen in my own collection, with figure 5, which is an undoubted penny of Olaf the Stout of Norway.



Fig. 4. Penny of Canute for Norway formerly attributed to England.

The inscriptions are as follows:

Obv: ✚ CNVT REX ANGLOR

Rev: ✚ ASÐRIÐ MO: NOR

If these coins are Anglo-Saxon, some should have been found in England. This, however, is not the case; nor are they represented in the British Museum Catalogue of Anglo-Saxon coins, Vol. II, 1893. All

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<p>the known specimens are from Scandinavian hoards. Secondly, the work and inscriptions are so like the undoubted Norwegian coin represented by figure 5 that no numismatist will hesitate to ascribe the two emissions to the same hand. Finally, Asthrith is a name known only on these two issues of coins, the one of Canute and the other of Olaf. It is an old Norse name made up of the well known masculine prototheme As—, and the equally common feminine deutertheme—thrith. The two, in conjunction, like many analogous cases, e. g., Ead— and —mund, equals Eadmund, were given to men.</p> <p>Following the custom of the previous coins of Norway (figure 2), and the earliest coins of Denmark, and having regard to the identical reverse of the penny of Olaf the Stout (figure 5), the abbreviation, NOR, on the reverse of these pennies of Canute, figure 4, stands, not for Norwich in England, as Hildebrand thought, but for Normanorum; and Asthrith was, therefore, a moneyer of</p>	
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	<p>Norway. Further, it was a frequent practice for Canute when he became King of Denmark, to place on his Danish coins the name of the most important part of his dominions, viz., England (Anglorum), and his pretensions to that title at the time of issue of the Norwegian coins under notice would cause him to be all the more likely to have authorized its use on any money he may have struck for Norway. An analogous illustration is to be noticed in Canute's use of his Anglian title on his Danish coins, issued when he succeeded his brother to that Kingdom. An example is given as No. 24. Plate II, in Hauberg's <i>Myntforhold og Udmyntninger i Danmark indtil 1146</i>. The inscriptions are there shown as follows:</p> <p>Obv: CNVT REX ANG = Canute, King of England.</p> <p>Rev: OSGVT MN ON DAN = Osgut, the moneyer of Denmark.</p> <p>The evidence of this Danish money with the Anglian title on the obverse, thus supports the present attribution of the</p>
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<p>Norwegian coins of Canute with similar characteristics, now under notice. Concerning this point, it should be mentioned that some coins of Magnus the Good, struck for use in Denmark, have on the reverse the Norwegian title. (See Number 28, Plate I, in Schive, and Number 38, Plate III in Hauberg, in the work previously quoted.)</p> <p>With the additional evidence now brought forward, there is no good reason for sharing Schive's doubt of the place where the coins of Olaf the Stout (figure 5), were struck, viz., their natural place, in Norway, and not the unlikely town of Norwich in England. Although I can trace no elaboration of his views, Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt, in his "Coinage of the European Continent", also gives coins of Canute reading <i>Cnut Rex Anglor</i> to Norway.</p> <p>The probable explanation is that, at the time of Canute's succession to the English throne, on the death of Sweyn, a small issue of coins of similar type to the Norwegian pieces under notice was made, and</p>	
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	<p>when Canute was forced to fly from England the die-sinker responsible for the issue fled with his master and engraved similar coins in Norway both for Canute and, later, for Olaf the Stout.</p> <p>But Canute's coinage for Norway was undoubtedly shortlived. As previously mentioned, Olaf the Stout succeeded in his attempt on the Norwegian patrimony of his forefathers and became King of Norway in 1016, and he not only conquered the North but also the South of Norway. The decisive battle of the Nesses, March 25th, 1016, in which Olaf defeated the last of the forces adhering to the cause of Eric Hakonson, was fought off the coast of South Norway which had formerly been the Danish share of Norwegian territory. In this important district Canute's die-sinker and moneyer, Asthrith, probably worked; and after the battle referred to above he must have entered the service of Olaf, to whom the advantages of a coinage, not only for commerce but as an expression of sovereign authority, were well known.</p>
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This change of service is not surprising, for skilled workmen of this sort were scarce in the North. The resultant coinage is illustrated by figure 5, from a cast kindly provided by the Keeper of Coins in the Swedish Royal Cabinet, Stockholm.



Fig. 5. Penny of Olaf the Stout of Norway.

The inscriptions are as follows:

Obv: VNLAƿ IƿEX ANOR

Rev: ƿANSDRIÐ MO NOR

The coins are, as previously mentioned, of the same design and reverse inscription as the Norwegian coins of Canute, figure 4, and no doubt their issue followed the latter as quickly as it was possible to make new dies. Had a long interval elapsed, the two emissions would not have had such strikingly similar features.

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	<p>The title given on the obverse of the coins of Olaf is peculiar. As the engraver, judged by the coins of Canute of similar type, was quite capable of making a die correct as to the title of the king, it is remarkable to find what, at first sight, appears to be a corruption in this particular on the coins struck for Olaf the Stout, and I venture to suggest that the variation was, after all, intentional and not the result of carelessness. The two native princes of Norway prior to Olaf, viz., Eric Hakonson and Hakon Ericson, held only to title of Jarl. The die-sinker of Olaf's coins might, therefore, reasonably have been a little in doubt as to the correct title of Olaf, especially in the early years. He, therefore, punched in the dies letters combining the two, I standing for Jarl as in the case of Hakon the Bad, figure 2, and EX for REX. That it was the intention to separate the two is evident, from the + between I and EX. A similar instance of the dual title of Earl and King is in evidence on the Scandinavian coinage of Sihtric</p>
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<p>of Northumbria, issued over a century before. The combination of A and NOR in the territorial title is suggestive also of a doubt as to the extent of Olaf's dominions.</p> <p>Olaf is worthy of particular mention, not only in connection with these coins of similar character to those of Canute, but also for his close connection with England prior to his conquest of Norway. He appears to have entered the English service in 1012, and, with another famous viking, Thurkil the Tall, was largely instrumental in repelling the Danish attack on London under Sweyn Forkbeard in 1013. When the Anglo-Saxons finally submitted to Sweyn later in the same year, Olaf entered the service of Richard, Duke of Normandy, to whom he was of material assistance. Whilst in Normandy he met the fugitive King Æthelred II of England and accompanied him to England on his return there in 1014, following the sudden death of the Danish King Sweyn. There is no doubt that he contributed largely to the recon-</p>	
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	<p>quest by Æthelred of his kingdom, followed by the withdrawal to Denmark of Canute, Sweyn's son and successor. In the following year, 1015, Olaf made his descent on Norway, doubtless long projected, at the time when Jarl Eric Hakonson, as the vassal of Denmark, left his earldom to aid Canute in the reconquest of England. As previously mentioned Olaf was successful in his enterprise and became King of the whole of Norway in 1016.</p> <p>The weight of Olaf's coins of the issue shown in figure 5 is about 18 or 19 grains troy, as in the case of the similar pieces of Canute, and they were probably struck in South Norway for trading purposes in the adjoining territory of Denmark. South Norway was, of course, the land formerly governed by the Danes, whose early money for their own country appears to have been much lighter than the coins of Olaf Skötkonung of Sweden and Hakon the Bad of Norway. The pennies of these two latter princes are nearly double the weight of those of the South-</p>
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ern Kingdom of Denmark, generally scaling to 32 or 33 grains troy.

A coin of Olaf the Stout of this weight, and therefore probably minted in North Norway for trade with Sweden, is described hereunder for the first time. It is illustrated as figure 6 and is in the possession of the writer.



Fig. 6. Penny of Olaf the Stout of Norway.

The legends read as follows:

Obv: OLAF (retrograde) RE✚ DR...TI.✚  
( = ĐRVNTI = Throndelaw)

Rev: DROPA ON ✚ N...D (N...D retrograde) F = Drowa of Nidaros fecit.

The name Drowa, of which the W is, as was usual at this time, given as the runic P, is shown as a moneyer of the

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	<p>period in Searle's <i>Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum</i>. The use of the D for Ð (the runic th) was common in the Anglo-Saxon coins of the same era.</p> <p>The necessity for placing, on the coin, the name of the local district and of the mint name, is evident from our previous consideration of the coinage of Olaf for South Norway, and, as the two issues of coins are of the same type, they were probably struck at approximately the same time, the one for South Norway and the other for North Norway. I consider that both were issued early in the reign of Olaf. This is evident not only from the almost exact similarity of figure 5 with figure 4, but because figure 6 is of the heavy weight of the early Swedish money. This was reduced by Anund Jacob, who succeeded his father Olaf Skötkonung, on the Swedish throne, in 1022; and it is probable that money for North Norway would, for economic reasons, have followed suit.</p> <p>Five other coins are attributed by Schive to Olaf the Stout, but of two only</p>
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is there sufficient evidence of a clear attribution to Norway, and of one of these there is grave doubt whether it was issued as a coin at all. As regards the three others, their confused and uncertain inscriptions, and the character of their workmanship as a whole, render their attribution to Norway more than doubtful. Until coins with the same art feeling, but with intelligible legends are discovered for comparison, I consider they should not be attributed specially to Norway.

An illustration of the first of the two pieces of which there is little doubt of the attribution to Norway, is given as figure 7, from a cast kindly furnished



Fig. 7. Penny of Olaf the Stout of Norway.

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	<p>by the Keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Coins in Stockholm.</p> <p>The legends read as follows:            Obv: ✚ ONLAF R✚ NORMANORV* =            Olaf King of Norway            Rev: ✚ DOMINADS....CF.... = Domina-            dus me fecit.</p> <p>While the inscription on the obverse reads with absolute clarity, the lettering on the end of the reverse legend is unfortunately obscure; but having regard to the undoubted use of the expression <i>me fecit</i> on the coins of Olaf's son, not to mention its probable use on the coins of Olaf previously considered (figure 6), I think that the obscure part of the lettering on the coin under notice (figure 7), indicates the same words. The object in front of the King's bust is undoubtedly intended to represent a sceptre.</p> <p>The weight of the coin is about 47 grains troy, but it will be observed that the piece was circulated from the mint in an untrimmed condition. Allowing for the large margins which should have</p>
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been sheared off, the weight of this piece would probably have been worked down to the standard of that of the penny of Olaf the Stout previously considered, viz., about 32 grains troy. (See figure 6.)

The designs, although having many points in common with the preceding issue, differ from it in some details. On the reverse, the three crescents at the points of the double cross are omitted, and on the obverse the King's headdress is reminiscent of the Anglo-Saxon pointed-helmet type of Canute the Great on which appeared a sceptre also.

The last piece which comes under the present review is illustrated by figure 8, from a cast of the coin also in the Royal Cabinet at Stockholm.



Fig. 8. Commemorative issue of Olaf the Stout of Norway.

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	<p>The inscriptions are as follows:</p> <p>Obv: ✚ ANGNVS DEI ANO</p> <p>Rev: ✚ BEORN ON (retrograde).</p> <p>The peculiar designs of the Lamb of God on the obverse and of the Dove of Peace on the reverse (the nimbus shows that it is not the pagan Danish raven), and the unusual inscriptions of this piece stamp it as altogether peculiar, and, in my view, it was not struck primarily as money but as a commemorative issue. Its period would be fairly early in the reign of Olaf the Saint, for the prototype is to be found in a commemorative issue of similar design made by Æthelred II in Anglo-Saxon Britain, about 1014. That it was not ordinary currency is certain from the absence of the King's bust on the obverse, a universal feature on the coins of Norway of the time, as of those of Britain. And on this Norwegian issue is the further and remarkable feature of the omission of the King's name.</p> <p>From the account before given of his activities in Britain, it will be seen that</p>
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<p>Olaf was, prior to becoming King of Norway, one of the staunchest allies of Æthelred II against the Danes, and he contributed largely towards Æthelred's restoration to his throne. He would undoubtedly be aware of the Agnus Dei pieces of Anglo-Saxon Britain, commemorative of God's Providence in restoring Æthelred II again to the English throne, in which Olaf took a leading part, and the probabilities are strong that some of the pieces which, no doubt, also partly served as currency, were in Olaf's treasure chest when he crossed to Norway in 1015. Prior to this enterprise he had become a Christian, having been baptized by Archbishop Robert in Rouen Cathedral in 1013-1014, whilst in the service of the Duke of Normandy, and I suggest that, as in the case of the somewhat similar pieces of Æthelred II, a feasible explanation of these interesting memorials, of which figure 8 is an example, is that they were commemorative of Olaf's restoration to the throne of his forefathers, and the defeat, by God's</p>	
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	<p>Providence, of his enemies. Alternatively, they might have been struck to commemorate the proselytizing of Norway, for which work Olaf is today mainly celebrated. An explanation such as one of these is necessary to account for the unusual characteristics of the pieces under notice.</p> <p>The work was, there is little doubt, carried out by one of the clerical assistants in the service of Olaf, amongst whom, according to Adam of Bremen, were men who were famous for learning and virtue.</p> <p>It is a matter of common historical knowledge that Olaf the Stout was forced to flee from his country in 1028, through the pressure of Danish intrigue, and his return in 1030 culminated in his death at the battle of Sticklestead, fought in the same year. It was after this event that Olaf was designated as the Saint, the appellation by which he is now chiefly known.</p> <p>For some years subsequent to the death of Olaf the Saint, Norway came entirely</p>
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<p>under the dominance of Denmark; and when Magnus the Good, Olaf's son, at last came into his own, in 1035, he appears to have had no leisure for seeing to the special issue of coins for Norway. In fact, he was continually at war with Harthacnut of Denmark. It was only on his accession to the Danish throne, on the death of Harthacnut, in 1042, that a coinage was issued in his name and then only for Denmark, although on a few rare specimens of these Danish coins there appears the Norwegian title instead of the usual Danish one, in the same way as the Anglian title sometimes appears on Canute's coins for Denmark and Norway.</p> <p>The next coinage for Norway was that struck by Harold Sigurdson, but it follows native instead of Anglo-Saxon models, and it thus commences a fresh period of Norwegian monetary history which is beyond the scope of the present treatise.</p>	
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NUMISMATIC NOTES  
AND MONOGRAPHS

No. 30



SOME UNPUBLISHED COINS OF  
EASTERN DYNASTS

By EDWARD T. NEWELL

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET  
NEW YORK  
1926

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# SOME UNPUBLISHED COINS OF EASTERN DYNASTS

BY  
EDWARD T. NEWELL



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## SOME UNPUBLISHED COINS OF EASTERN DYNASTS

BY EDWARD T. NEWELL

From among some recent accessions to the writer's cabinet, the following coins have been selected for immediate publication. They appear to represent hitherto unknown varieties and, therefore, offer a certain amount of interest to students and collectors.

### CITIUM IN CYPRUS

#### MELEKIATHON (?)

SECOND REIGN, CIRCA 386-361 B.C.

- I Bearded Heracles, nude except for lion's skin hanging from his shoulders, advancing to r., holding in outstretched l. a bow, and brandishing in raised r. a club.

*Rev.* Lion to r., its head facing with jaws open. Above, globular object and the faint traces of an inscription. Dies: ↑. Persic stater. Gr. 10. 48.

The attribution of this interesting coin to Melkiathon of Citium is proposed with a certain amount of hesitancy. The fabric of the coin appears to be certainly Cypriote. This being the case, the obverse type of the fighting Heracles at once suggests Citium as the probable mint. The reverse type, on the other hand, so far as the actual

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attitude of the lion goes, is entirely new for Citium. In point of fact, the lion is not represented in quite this manner on any other known coin of Cyprus. Instead of the half lion or couched attitude assumed by this beast on the coins of Amathus,<sup>1</sup> or his being seated, as on the coins of Baalmelek I of Citium,<sup>2</sup> or prowling, as on the coins of Salamis,<sup>3</sup> or devouring his prey,<sup>4</sup> the king of beasts on our coin, has apparently come to a sudden stop. A snarl seems to be issuing from his half open jaws as his head swings round to face some unexpected noise or sudden danger. Distinctly Greek is this masterly conception of a startled lion; and even the worn condition of the die is unable to destroy the spirited and arresting effect produced by the entire design.

Greek, too, are the details of the Heracles figure as compared with all the similar productions, except one, of the Citian mint. On them, the design and execution are distinctly influenced by the oriental art of Phoenicia and the Persian Empire. Heracles is depicted in the stiff, angular style of the ancient Orient, great attention being paid to detail and but little to realism. Particularly is this noticeable in the manner with which he strides along planting his weight evenly upon both his feet. On the other hand, the new coin reminds us at once of the ephemeral issues in Citium of the Athenian Demonicus.<sup>5</sup> As on these, so, too, our Heracles does not wear the lion's skin over his head but hanging from the shoulders and retained by the



two front paws tied about his neck. According to the dictates of a more realistic style, the upper portion of Heracles' body is thrust forward as he rushes with uplifted club to meet his foe. His entire weight rests upon his advanced left foot, the right serving merely to propel him forward. So similar is our coin in this to the rare issues of Demonikus, that the writer was at one time somewhat inclined to assign his piece to that shadowy ruler. But there exist several deterring reasons. In the first place, there is the reverse type. While the standing Athena is a very natural design for the Athenian Demonikus to have chosen, the lion savours more of the local dynasty which was of eastern origin, and so appears, in one form or another, on all of their coins right down to the final extinction of the autonomous city state by Ptolemy I of Egypt. Furthermore, the worn condition of the reverse die suggests long continued use. Even the obverse die shows a distinct fracture running between the chin of Heracles and his breast. Now, what little we know (or, rather, can surmise) of Demonikus' career in Cyprus,<sup>6</sup> would seem to show that he could have ruled there but a very short time—certainly not more than a year, at most. And this would seem to be too brief a period of time for the appearance of coins with both the Athena and the lion types.

As stated before, the lion is more closely associated with the local Citian dynasts who were of Semitic origin. The first to strike coins, Baalmelek I, chose

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for a type the seated lion,<sup>7</sup> while all of his Semitic successors adopted the lion and stag type. It was the foreigner, Demonicus, who first replaced the lion type with another.<sup>8</sup> The Heracles figure, being in this guise rather more that of the Hellenic hero than of the Phoenician Melkarth, is retained, though now it is represented in the pure Greek style and not in the Cypriote. The Heracles on our coin appears to be a direct copy of the one on Demonicus' issue. Style, technique, attitude and details (except for the club which is held horizontally instead of upright) are absolutely identical. For this reason the coin falls naturally into the first years of Melekiathon's second reign, immediately after the overthrow of Demonicus, the Athenian adventurer and usurper—the natural supposition being that the latter's Greek die-cutter continued to work for the rightful ruler of Citium after his restoration. He continues to employ the Greek manner instead of the Cypriote, but in the position of the club in Heracles' hand he assimilates his design more closely to the issues immediately preceding the rise of Demonicus to power.

The assignment of our coin on grounds of style to the first years of Melekiathon's second reign is supported by comparing the Heracles figure to that found on the gold half darics of both Melekiathon and his successor Pumiathon.<sup>9</sup> On these the lion's skin, instead of falling from the shoulders as heretofore, is invariably draped over the outstretched left arm of Heracles. Furthermore, the lion's skin

again covers the hero's head, which has not been the case<sup>10</sup> since the reign of Baalmelek I.

Absolute certainty as to the attribution can hardly be attained until a specimen from a sharp reverse die will have enabled us to read the inscription. Any discussion of this inscription at the present time would be worse than useless. While faint traces of some letters may still be distinguished above the lion's back, the legend itself remains quite indecipherable.

### SALAMIS IN CYPRUS.

#### NICOCLES

373—CIRCA 361 B.C.

- 2 Facing bust of the Cypriote Aphrodite wearing a turreted crown, the whole in dotted circle.

*Reverse.* Forepart of Pegasus to r. Below:  $\ddagger$  (Ba Ni). On r., NI. The whole in a dotted circle. Dies:  $\uparrow$ . Wt. 3.39 gr. From the collection of Col. Allotte de la Fuÿe, No. 682.

On this coin we have a most unusual representation of the divinity, supposed to be the Cypriote Aphrodite, who appears so frequently—but in profile—on the gold and silver coinages of Nicocles, Euagoras II, Pnytagoras, and Nicocreon of Salamis. So far as the writer is aware, this is the first known occurrence of the facing type of the goddess. We should compare it with the facing Heracles' head on the gold quarter stater of Euagoras I, the predecessor of Nicocles,<sup>11</sup> or the facing

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satrap's head on certain silver obols assigned by Babelon<sup>12</sup> to Euagoras II, or, finally, with the facing head of the Paphian Aphrodite on a beautiful little sixth of a stater<sup>13</sup> usually given to Nicocles of Paphos. Even more unusual for Cyprus, is the reverse type of the winged horse which appears to occur on no other known coin of the island. The type itself is probably borrowed from the common little silver fourth-century obols of Celenderis<sup>14</sup> or from the obol of uncertain mintage but assigned to Cilicia by Mr. Hill.<sup>15</sup>

As the inscription reads only *Ba Ni* in Cypriote characters and NI in Greek characters, the coin may be attributed to either Nicocles (373–361 B. C.) or Nicocreon (331–310 B. C.). The style, however, is excellent and the earlier of the two kings is therefore to be preferred. Furthermore, an assignment to Nicocreon is strongly refuted by both style and fabric. The coin is struck on a thin and well formed planchet, while the common bronze coins bearing Alexandrine types which must be given<sup>16</sup> to Nicocreon's reign are struck on thick, dumpy flans of somewhat clumsy manufacture. Their style, too is later and much more summary than that of the present coin.

### SOLI (?) IN CYPRUS

#### UNCERTAIN RULER, PU....

- 3 Lion, with open jaws, lying to l. Above, ornament (?) of uncertain form. In the exergue,

traces of an inscription (?). The whole is surrounded by a circle of fine dots.

*Reverse.* The Cypriote sign *Pu* in the dotted ring of an Ankh. Outlines of ivy leaves fill the four corners of the surrounding dotted square, the whole is contained in a shallow incuse square.

Persic stater. Wt. Gr. 10.72. Dies: \.

This coin was purchased by the writer in December, 1924, in Cairo, Egypt. With it there were three or four staters of Baalmelek I (479-449 B. C.) and of Azbaal (449-425 B. C.) of Citium, the entire lot being claimed by its owner to have come recently from Cyprus. There was every indication present that these coins had been found together. Further particulars concerning this probable hoard are unknown.

By its types the coin described above is more or less closely associated with the stater in the British Museum<sup>17</sup> formerly assigned to Soli<sup>18</sup> but later given by Six<sup>19</sup> to Golgi. Mr. Hill follows a safer course in placing the coin among the uncertain.<sup>20</sup> Babelon<sup>21</sup> remains undecided between Golgi and Soli. The new coin varies from the British Museum specimen in representing the lion as lying to the left instead of crouching to the right. The style is also somewhat later, especially noticeable in the incuse square which is shallower and slightly larger. Important is the Cypriote sign *Pu*, contained in the Ankh, as this at least gives us the first letter of the king's name who once caused our coin to be struck. The four ivy leaves in outline,

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in the four corners of the surrounding dotted square, are reminiscent of a similar symbol on certain staters of Idalium from the middle of the fifth century B. C.<sup>22</sup> and even more so of a like symbol on certain staters of Paphos dated *circa* 460 B. C.<sup>23</sup> The general style and appearance of our coin is very like that of these Paphian staters. Interestingly enough, too, these staters are likewise inscribed with the Cypriote signs *Pu* and *Pu-nu* (for Pnutos or Pnytagoras ?). As the types forbid the attribution of our stater to Paphos, we would suggest its assignment to Soli, situated just across the mountains from Paphos to the North. In support of this, attention should be called to an inscription actually found at Soli which mentions the name of a certain Πνυτέλλας son of Πνυταγόρας.<sup>24</sup> Whether one or both of these persons were ever rulers of Soli may well be questioned, but at least we have definite evidence of persons of a certain amount of importance at Soli bearing names commencing with the same letter as appears on our coin. Another solution would be to suppose that the dynast who places the sign *Pu* upon his Paphian coins also ruled at one time in Soli. Both M. Babelon and Mr. Hill place his reign at about 460 B. C. This fits in well, not only with the general style of our stater, but also with the fact that it seems to have been found in company with certain coins of Citium struck by two kings whose reigns cover the years 479 to 425 B. C.

## PHOENICIA

## KINGS OF BYBLUS

## EARLY FIFTH CENTURY B.C.

- 4 Sphinx, wearing the crown (the Pshent) of Upper and Lower Egypt, reclining to l.

*Reverse.* Conventional thunderbolt in a dotted circle, the whole contained in an incuse square.

Persic stater. Gr. 8.80. Dies: ↑.

- 5 Similar types. Third of a Persic stater (tetrobol). Gr. 2.75. Dies: ↘.

- 6-7 Similar types. Obols. Gr. 0.61 and 0.60. Dies: ↑ and ↘.

- 8-10 Similar types. Hemi-obols. Gr. 0.38, 0.34, 0.27. Dies: ↗, ↑ and ↘.

The interesting little group described above once formed part of the splendid collection of Phoenician coins gathered together during his long residence at Beyrout by Dr. Jules Rouvier. The two larger coins (Nos. 4 and 5) are still unpublished as they were only acquired by the learned Doctor after the appearance of his well known '*Monnaies des Villes de la Phénicie*' in the *Jour. Internationale d'Archéologie Numismatique*, Vols. II-VII, 1899-1904. To the two smaller coins described by Rouvier<sup>25</sup> have been added similar specimens also acquired since the publication of that work. All of these pieces have been found at various times in the ancient port of Byblus.<sup>26</sup> Their attribution to Gebal-Byblus can therefore hardly be questioned.

It is furthermore directly supported by the appearance of an Egyptian sphinx as the obverse type.

The long dominion of Egypt over Byblus (Geba) and its great influence there<sup>27</sup> ever afterwards, are well known and have now been emphasized the more by the remarkable discoveries recently made in the necropolis of the old city.<sup>28</sup> It is therefore not surprising to find a typically Egyptian sphinx adorning the obverses of this the earliest coinage of Geba. For we certainly see before us no Greek sphinx, made so familiar to us by vase paintings, bas-reliefs, gems, or the coins of Chios or of Idalium. Our sphinx is wingless; it is couched in the Egyptian manner and not seated upon its haunches; it wears the combined crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt, and, finally, it is of masculine gender—at least so far as the smallness of the design and the heavy corrosion of the surfaces will allow us to judge.

The reverse type is quite new. Having at first only two very badly preserved specimens at his disposal, Dr. Rouvier interpreted this design as that of a lion. Instead, now that some larger and better preserved specimens have turned up, we must recognize in it a conventional thunderbolt somewhat in the form of a double fleur-de-lys. Unfortunately ancient oriental art does not offer us any contemporaneous<sup>29</sup> examples of similar form. On the other hand, the thunderbolts occurring on sixth and early fifth century coins of Elis<sup>30</sup> present many suggestive parallels. Also the thunderbolts appearing in later Indian art (and, probably derived



from this, those in Chinese<sup>31</sup> and Japanese art as well) have frequently a fleur-de-lys or lotus-like shape. Unless we postulate a Greek origin then, the derivation of the thunderbolt on our Byblite coins remains somewhat of a mystery. Egyptian it certainly is not, as the thunderbolt appears to be unknown on the banks of the Nile. It can therefore have little or no connection with the obverse type of the sphinx. Whatever its origin,<sup>32</sup> the adoption of the thunderbolt for the reverse type probably has some purely local significance, which escapes us.

Not the least curious aspect of this thunderbolt type is the fact that some sixteen hundred years later the identical design of the double fleur-de-lys in a circle of dots should bob up again among the strangely eclectic types found on the coins of the Atabeg rulers in northern Mesopotamia. On Plate II, A, a specimen of the fairly common copper falus of Mu'izz-ed-din Sinjar-Shah, the Atabeg Emir in El-Jezireh 1180-1208 A.D. is reproduced. That a large proportion of the old designs used on their coins by his contemporaries also go back to numismatic types of preceding peoples and ages, is well known. But this particular coin type of the Emir of Jezireh has remained without a prototype until the sudden appearance in Dr. Rouvier's collection of the earliest known issues of the great and wealthy city of Gebal. Can it be that a die-cutter in distant Mesopotamia had seen one of these early coins of the Phoenician city and had been struck by the

ornamental effectiveness of its reverse type? Or was he merely copying some artistic design or heraldic device with which he was familiar? And is it, then, only due to chance that this should have been so strikingly similar to the early Byblite type?

But to return to the coins themselves. Neither the sphinx nor the thunderbolt ever occur again on the issues of Gebal. They are replaced by more Semitic or Persian designs, such as the Phoenician war-galley, the vulture devouring a ram, or the lion attacking a bull. With a change in types comes also a change in standards. Heretofore the only known coins of Gebal, before the arrival of Alexander the Great, were based on the so-called Phoenician weight standard. In this<sup>33</sup> system the shekel (or didrachm) weighed about grammes 7.15, the half shekel (or drachm) gr. 3.60, the trihemiobol gr. 0.90, the obol gr. 0.60, the hemiobol gr. 0.30. Into this scheme the earliest coins of Gebal described above apparently do not fit as they would thereby be too heavy. Instead, they are obviously of the Persic weight standard, such as was at this time employed by her more northerly neighbor Aradus. According to the Persic standard,<sup>34</sup> the stater weighed gr. 10.60, the shekel (or drachm) gr. 5.30, the third stater (or tetrobol) gr. 3.35, the twelfth stater (or obol) gr. 0.83, the twenty-fourth of a stater (or hemiobol) gr. 0.42. It will be noticed that our coins are very considerably lighter than this norm, but this is unquestionably due to the very serious corrosion from which they have one

and all suffered, and to the subsequent necessary cleaning to which they have been subjected. It is interesting to learn, therefore, that, at first, Gebal followed the same monetary standard as its northern neighbor Aradus, but that later, about the middle of the fifth century B. C., it adopted the standard then being used by its southern neighbor, Sidon.

## KINGS OF ARMENIA

TIGRANES II<sup>35</sup>

20-12 (?) B.C.

12 Bust of king to r., slightly bearded and wearing a tall Armenian tiara ending in five long spikes or rays and adorned with an eight-pointed star. The whole is surrounded by a filleted border.

*Reverse.* On r., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ. On l., ΤΙΓΡΑΝΟΥ | ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ | ΚΑΙΦΙΛΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ. Tigranes, bearded, draped in a mantle and wearing a tall tiara standing to l. He holds an uncertain object (two ears of wheat or thunderbolt ??) in his outstretched r. and rests his l. on a long sceptre or spear. Drachm. Gr. 3.83 (a small piece has been broken out). Dies: ↑. Purchased from the collection of Prof. Charles C. Torrey.

Hitherto the only<sup>36</sup> known coin of this king was a badly preserved bronze piece in the Paris collection. Like the portrait on that coin, our drachm represents the king as wearing a beard. This peculiarity serves to distinguish him from his

namesakes Tigranes I the Great and Tigranes III, whose coins show them both to have been quite beardless. In view of the poor state of preservation of the copper coin in Paris, the present piece is important because it furnishes us with a splendid portrait of this little-known prince.

The coin is interesting also because it gives us the full titles of the king, the Paris specimen reading only Βασιλέως Τιγράνου. Apparently he was forced by his jealous and more powerful neighbors to omit from his coins the grandiloquent title Βασιλεὺς Βασιλέων used by his father Artavasdes and his grandfather Tigranes I. He adopted, instead, the Parthian formula of Βασιλεὺς Μέγας. To this he added, also *more Parthico*, the familiar titles of φιλοπάτωρ and φιλέλληνος. His son and successor, Tigranes III, imitated him, except that he omitted the φιλοπάτωρ.

Of the history of this prince we know little beyond the fact that he was a brother of Artaxias II (34–20 B. C.), both being sons of Artavasdes I (56–30 B. C.) of Armenia. He lived as an exile at Rome until, at the request of the Armenians, Augustus in 20 B.C. sent him home with Tiberius instructing the latter to place him upon his ancestral throne. This was accomplished,<sup>37</sup> and he reigned until possibly<sup>38</sup> about 12 B.C.

On the strength of our new coin it would seem desirable to remove from Tigranes III, and assign, instead, to Tigranes II, the copper piece described by Babelon on page 216 No. 28 (Plate xxix, Fig.

19) of his work. This specimen is so badly corroded that the short beard, characteristic of Tigranes II, is not apparent and it was probably for this reason that the coin was given to the third of that name whose portrait on well preserved coins is seen to be beardless. The reverse of the Paris specimen bears a standing figure of the king very similar to the one appearing on our drachm, except that he faces to the right and holds an eagle on his outstretched left. The title  $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$ , which does not occur on any other known coin of Tigranes III, is clearly decipherable and so adds one more reason for recognizing in this piece a bronze issue corresponding with our new drachm.

## CAPPADOCIA

### ARIARATHES II

CIRCA 301-280 B.C.

13 Beardless bust of ruler to l. wearing a tiara of the Cappadocian form. On r., behind the head, ...PAT..

*Reverse.* Lioness to l. suckling her cub to r. Bronze. Gr. 3.55. Dies: ↓. Originally in the collection of Dr. Pozzi.

This is altogether a very curious coin whose attribution is somewhat uncertain. In fabric and style it is very similar to other coins usually assigned to Cappadocia or the neighboring province of Sophene. The tiara or satrapal bonnet adorning the head is in its form strikingly similar to those

affected by contemporary rulers of both of these districts.<sup>39</sup> It is, therefore, to one or the other that our piece should be assigned. Unfortunately the king's name on the obverse is largely 'off flan,' only the three letters P A T remaining. Of all the names which have come down to us as having been borne by the various petty rulers of Cappadocia and Sophene in the Third Century B.C. (the period indicated by the style and fabric of our coin), only the name Ariarathes will fit the three letters still visible.

No less than ten rulers of Cappadocia were named Ariarathes. Of all of these we possess coins, with the exception, possibly, of the eighth whose issues are quite uncertain and possibly never existed. From the third of this name on, every one bears the title of Βασιλεύς, and on his coins is adorned with the royal diadem. Our coin, possessing neither the title nor the diadem, would therefore appear to belong to an earlier period and this would perhaps also account for the unusual manner in which the name is spelled, namely ('Αρτα) P A T (ου). The later kings, commencing with Ariarathes III, invariably employ the form ΑΡΙΑΡΑΘΟΥ. The form ΑΡΙΑΡΑΤΟΥ, as it appears to be on our specimen, would be an unusual but quite possible rendering of the Aramaic אַרְיֹרַת as found on the known issues of Ariarathes I and II.<sup>40</sup> The Aramaic letter teth (ת) in names is almost as frequently rendered by its Greek equivalent tau as it is by theta c. f. פְּמִיתָן which is given by Greek historians as

Πυμιάτος or Πυματος; בדעשתרת which the Greeks transcribed as Βοδδστωρ; on coins we have תריבון and TEIPIBAZOY, also תרו and its equivalent ΤΕΡΣΙ etc. etc.). The form APIAPATOY could, therefore, form the transitional stage between the Aramaic אריורת of the earliest Cappadocian coins and the APIAPAΘOY of the later issues. This would place our coin, then, either among the earliest issues of Ariarathes III or the latest issues of Ariarathes II. As the latter enjoyed a long reign and as it has hitherto been possible to assign to him only one comparatively insignificant bronze coin,<sup>41</sup> it would seem more plausible to attribute the new variety to him.. In that case, then, the reverse type would also fit well with the scenes drawn from hunting and animal life so favored on their coins by the first three rulers of Cappadocia (cf. the griffin and stag of Ariarathes I, the royal archer and ibex of Ariarathes II, the royal rider, probably also engaged in the chase, of Ariaramnes).

With Ariarathes III Athena is definitely adopted by the Cappadocian kings and remains almost the invariable reverse type until the end of the dynasty. If our proposed attribution be accepted, then we must recognize the fact that it was Ariarathes II who first introduced portraiture on the Cappadocian coinage, and not his son Ariaramnes as hitherto supposed. Our coin thus adds one more portrait to the long series which gives such a human interest to the royal coinages of Asia.

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The reverse type of the lioness suckling her young is decidedly novel, not appearing, so far as the present writer is aware, on any other known coin of the classical age.



## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> *B. M. C. Cyprus*, Plate I, Nos. 1-15.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*, Plate II, Nos. 7-14.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid*, Plate XII, Nos. 6-8.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, Plate XXIV, Nos. 10-11.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, Plate XIX, Nos. 9-13.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, Introd. xxxvii ff.; Babelon, *Mélanges Numismatiques*, II, pp. 71 ff.; *Perses Achém*, pp. cxxxi ff.; *Traité* II, pp. 750 ff.

<sup>7</sup> There is an earlier, but uninscribed issue, which has been assigned to Citium (*B. M. C. Cyprus*, Plate II, 7, and Plate XIX, 1-2). These coins show a couched lion and may be attributed to Baalmelek I or his immediate predecessor.

<sup>8</sup> Hill (*B. M. C. Cyprus*, p. xxxvi) following Imhoof-Blumer (*Monn. Gr.* p. 383, No. 101), and Six (*Rev. Num.* 1883, p. 336, No. 44) assigns a stater with horseman as the obverse type to Melekiathon. Babelon in his *Traité* does not even mention this coin, and its attribution, at best, is very doubtful.

<sup>9</sup> *B. M. C. Cyprus*, Plate XIX, No. 6 and Plate IV, Nos. 20-23.

<sup>10</sup> Both M. Babelon and Mr. Hill are mistaken in describing Heracles on the staters of Azbaal (449-425 B.C.), Baalmelek II (425-400 B.C.), Baalram (early fourth century) and Melekiathon (first reign) as wearing the lion's skin over his head. The lion's head has fallen off and can clearly be distinguished just below the hero's right armpit. For this fact, notice particularly *B. M. C. Cyprus*, Plate III, Nos. 2, 3, 11 and 12.

<sup>11</sup> *B. M. C. Cyprus*, Plate XI, 13.

<sup>12</sup> *Traité* II<sup>2</sup>, Plate CXXVIII, Nos. 23-24.

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, Plate CXXIX, No. 16.

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<sup>14</sup> Cf. Babelon, *Traité* II<sup>2</sup>, Plate CXL, Nos. 9–15.

<sup>15</sup> *B. M. C. Cilicia*, Plate XXXII, 10.

<sup>16</sup> 'Some Cypriote Alexanders,' *Num. Chron.* 1915, p. 308, Nos. 9–10, Plate XIII, Nos. 12–14.

<sup>17</sup> *B. M. C. Cyprus*, Plate XIII, No. 5.

<sup>18</sup> *Rev. Num.*, 1883, p. 305, No. 10.

<sup>19</sup> *Num. Chron.*, 1897, p. 210, No. 12.

<sup>20</sup> *B. M. C. Cyprus*, p. 69, No. 1.

<sup>21</sup> *Traité*, II<sup>1</sup>, p. 607.

<sup>22</sup> *B. M. C. Cyprus*, Nos. 10–19, Plate V, Nos. 9–12.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid*, Plate VII, Nos. 4 and 9.

<sup>24</sup> O. Hoffman, *Die Griechischen Dialekte*, Vol. I, p. 51, No. 88.

<sup>25</sup> *Jour. Inter. d'Arch. Num.* 1901, p. 38, Nos. 629 and 628.

<sup>26</sup> As the writer was informed by Dr. Rouvier himself. See also Babelon, *Traité* II<sup>2</sup>, p. 543, Note 1. The badly corroded surfaces, so typical of silver coins long exposed to the deleterious action of salt water, go far to corroborate this statement.

<sup>27</sup> Cf. Prof. Ed. Meyer, *Geschichte des Altertums*,<sup>2</sup> 1, 2, pp. xix, 391 ff.; G. F. Hill, *B. M. C. Phoenicia*, p. lxi.

<sup>28</sup> Les Travaux Archéologiques en Syrie de 1920 a 1922.

<sup>29</sup> Compare, however, certain Hittite seals from the Cappadocian district which bear designs somewhat analagous to the thunderbolt on our Byblite coins (G. Contenau, *La Glyptique Syro-Hittite*, Plate XI, Nos. 60–62; L. Delaporte, *Catalogue des cylindres orientaux du Musée du Louvre*, Plate 98, Nos. 13, 14 and 16). These particular seals Contenau places in the first period or about 2400–1500 B.C. See also Jacobsthal, *Der Blitz in der orientalischen und griechischen Kunst*, Berlin, 1906.

<sup>30</sup> C. T. Seltman, *The Temple Coins of Olympia*, Plates I–V.

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Stein: *Serindia*, Plate LXIV.

<sup>32</sup> Let us hope that the many excavations now being carried on in Syria and Palestine will some day furnish us a clue.

<sup>33</sup> Babelon, *Traité*, II<sup>2</sup>, pp. 535-536

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 509-510.

<sup>35</sup> By some modern historians called Tigranes III.

<sup>36</sup> Babelon, *Rois de Syrie* etc., p. ccv. has shown that the coins attributed to Tigranes II by Mommsen and by Victor Langlois (*Numismatique de l'Arménie dans l'Antiquité*, 1859, pp. 36-38, Plate III, 4) must be given, instead, to Tigranes III.

<sup>37</sup> Th. Mommsen, *Res Gestae Divi Augusti*, p. 112; Boeckh, C. I. G., No. 4040, col. IV, lines 2 and 7.

<sup>38</sup> Due to the complete absence of any information on the subject in our classical sources, no two authorities agree as to the real duration of Tigranes II's reign. Among the more recent writers Asdourian, *Die politischen Beziehungen zwischen Armenien und Rome*, Venice 1911, pp. 67-9 and 194, gives Tigranes' reign as "um 20-19 v. Chr."; Aslan, *Études Historiques sur le Peuple Arménien*, Paris, 1909, pp. 114 and 117 places his reign between 20 and 5 B.C.; Dolens and Khatch, *Histoire des anciens Arméniens* Geneva 1907, calling this king Tigranes II on p. 155 and Tigranes III on p. 226, give as his reign 20-6 B.C. The only fact that is certain is that he commenced to reign about 20 B.C. and that, as Dolens and Khatch state, *ibid.* p. 155, "Sur le règne de ce Tigraane II nous ne connaissons absolument rien."

<sup>39</sup> See Friedlander in *Zeitschr. f. Num.*, IV, 271 (fig.) and VII, 229; Reinach, *Trois Royaumes de l'Asie Mineure*, pp. 32 ff., Plate I, Nos. 5 ter and 6; Blau, *Zeitsch. f. Num.*, VII, 37; Imhoof-Blumer, *Portraits*, p. 42.

<sup>40</sup> Reinach, *loc. cit.* pp. 26-30

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* No. 4.







EASTERN DYNASTS

PL. I



I



2



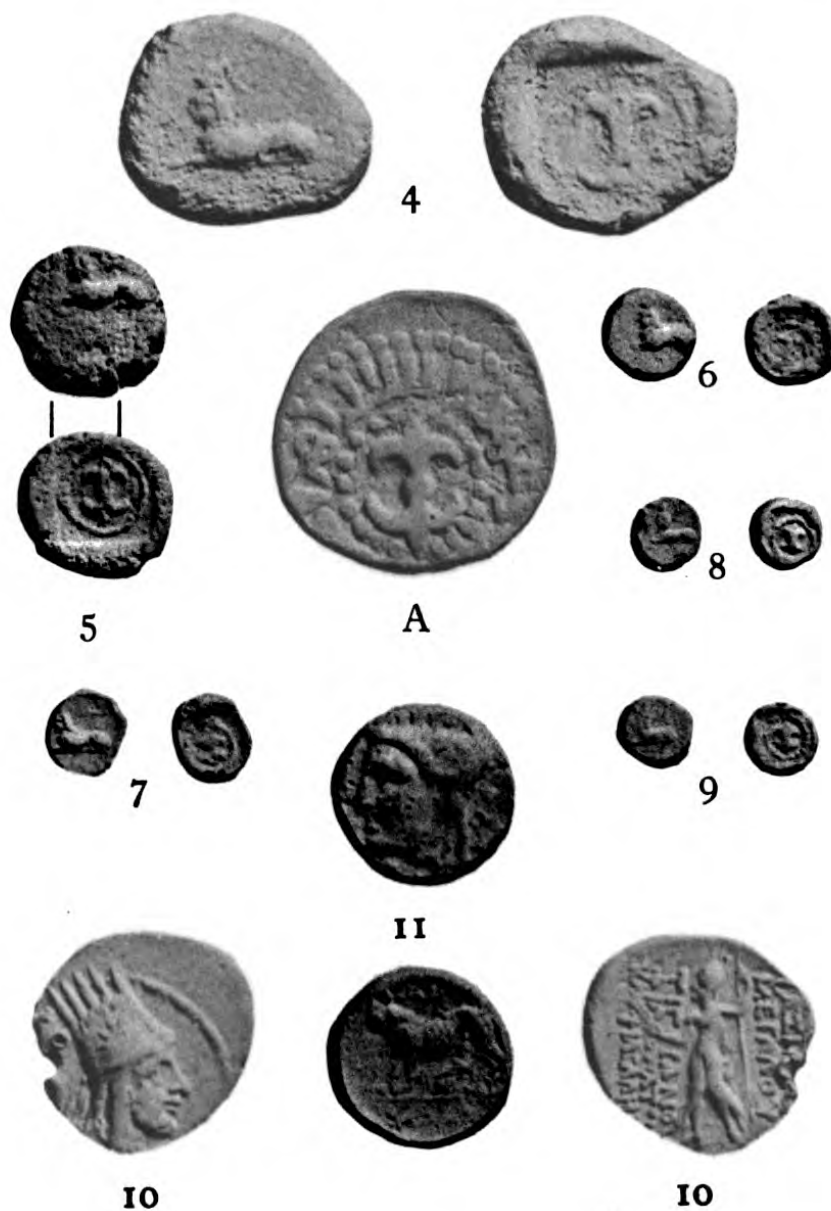
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# EASTERN DYNASTS

PL. II





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